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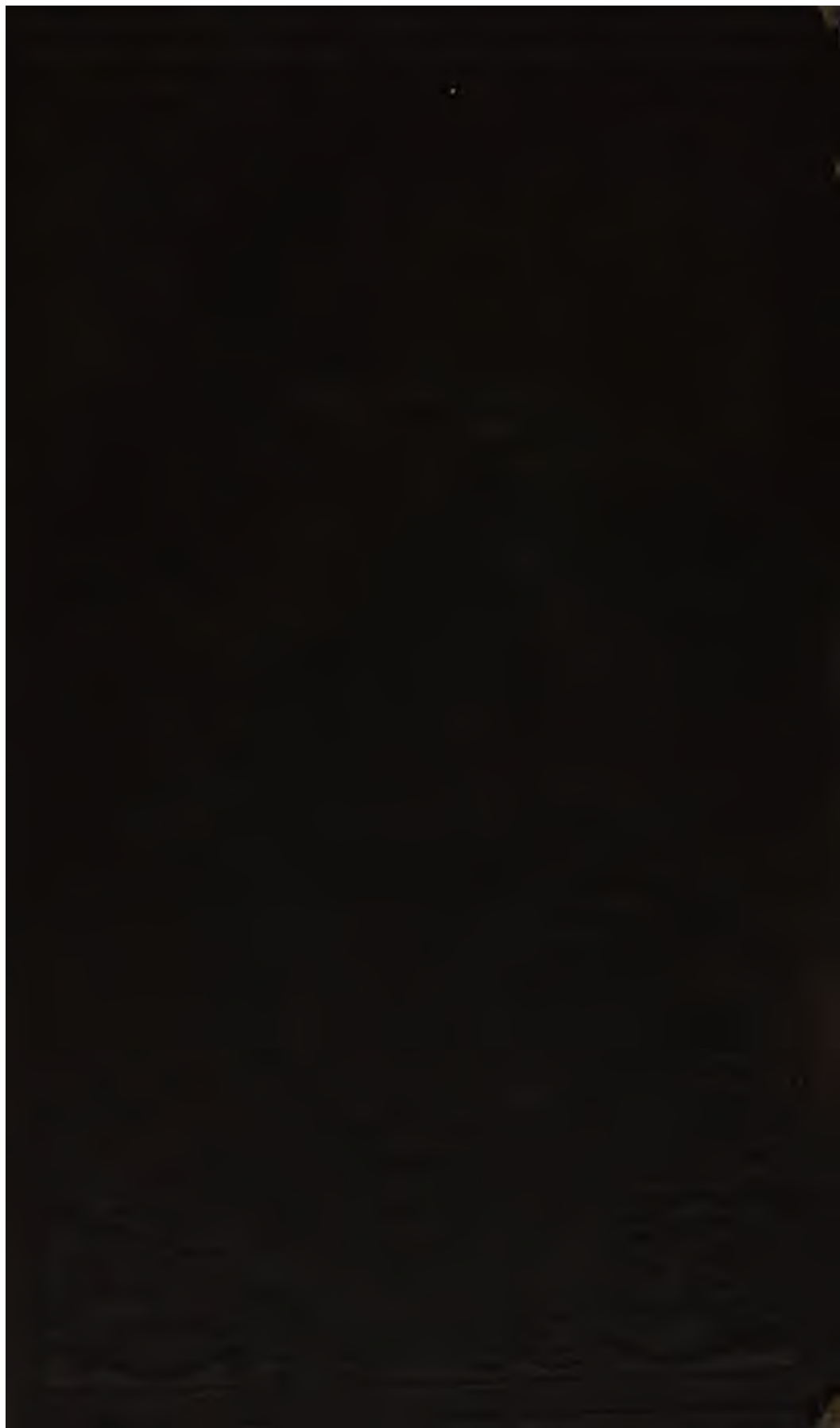
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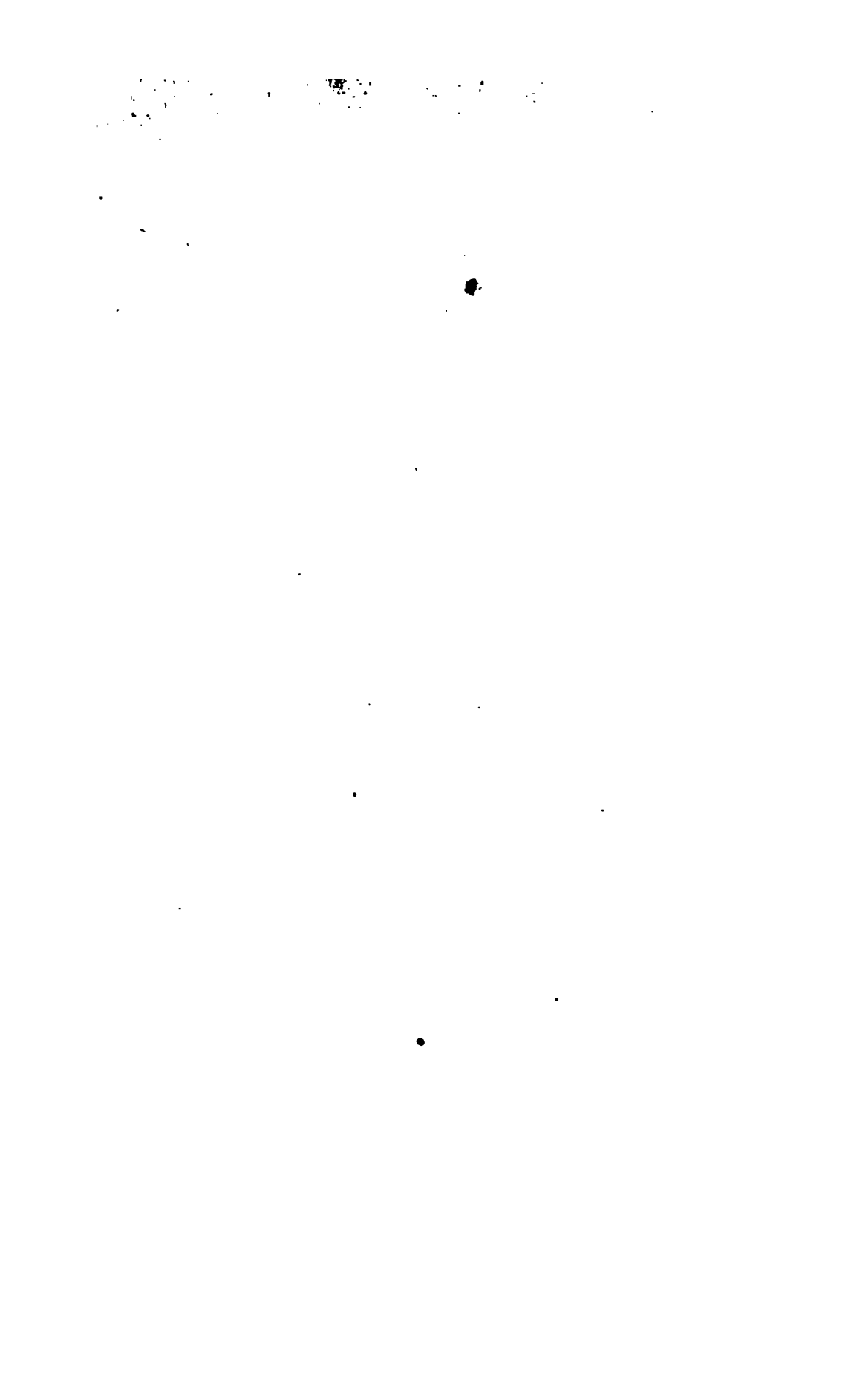




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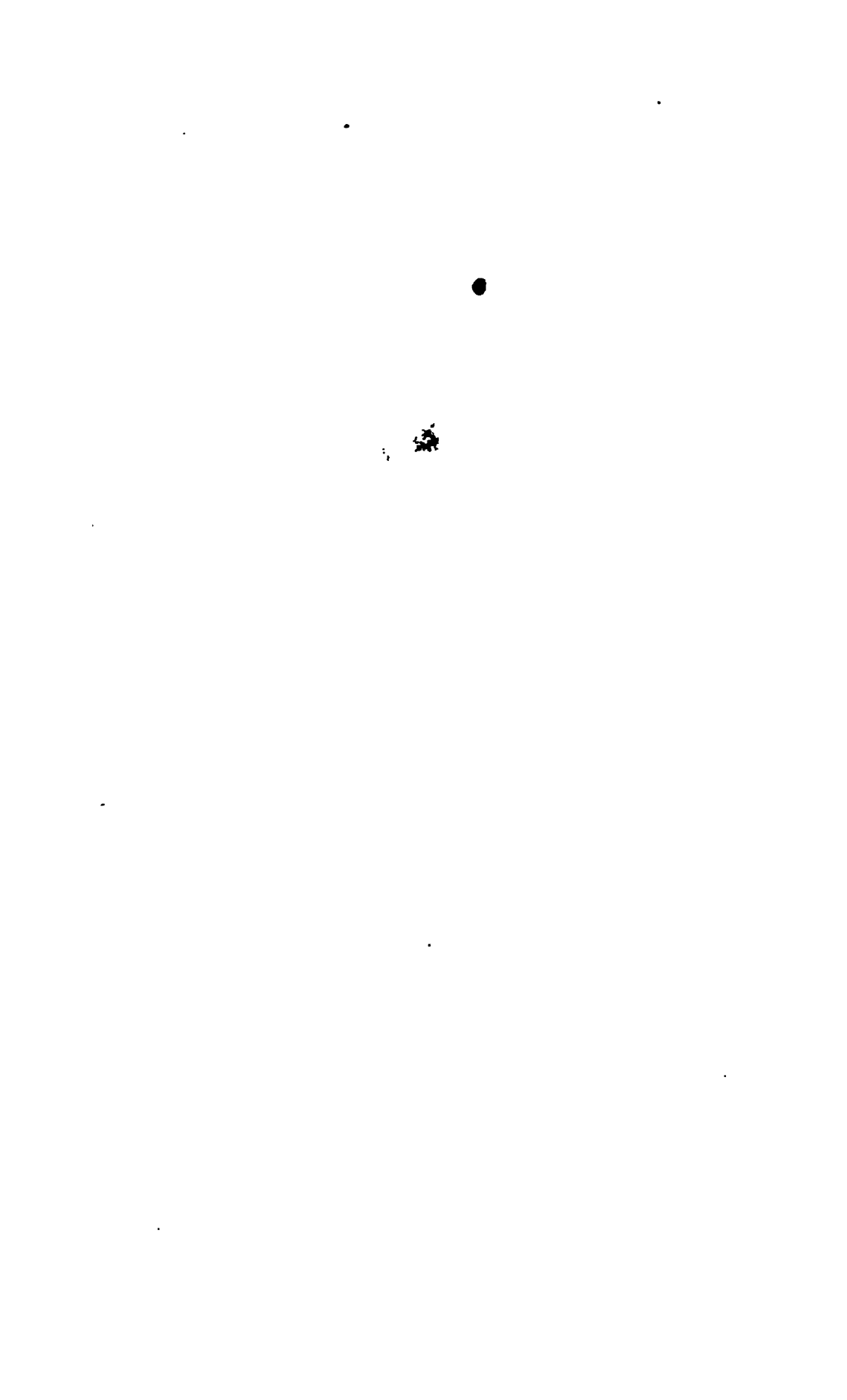




SELECT
WORKS
OF THE
BRITISH POETS,
FROM
FALCONER TO SCRWANKER SCOTT,
WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
BY
JOHN FROST A.M.



PHILADELPHIA.
THOMAS WARDLE
AND
J. WHETHAM & SON.



SELECT WORKS
OF THE
BRITISH POETS,

**CHRONOLOGICAL SERIES FROM FALCONER
TO SIR WALTER SCOTT.**

WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL NOTICES.

DESIGNED AS A CONTINUATION OF
DR. AIKIN'S BRITISH POETS.

BY JOHN FROST, A.M.

PHILADELPHIA :
J. WHETHAM & SON, 144 CHESTNUT ST.
THOMAS WARDLE, 15 MINOR ST.

1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following work has been executed with a view of completing the original design of Doctor Aikin, whose volume comprised “a chronological series of the classical poets of Great Britain, from **Ben Jonson** to **Beattie**, without mutilation or abridgment, with biographical and critical notices of the authors.” The present volume commences with **Falconer** and ends with **Scott**.

In the task of selecting, the compiler has kept in view, according to the best of his judgment, what appears to have been the leading principle of his predecessor, namely, to choose the most popular works of the best poets. The notices have been necessarily compiled entirely from British authorities.

It is intended to add one more volume to the series, which will commence with **Southey**, and include the principal works of all the classical poets of Great Britain, subsequent in chronological order to those comprised in the preceding volumes.



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WILLIAM FALCONER.

WILLIAM FALCONER was a native of Edinburgh, and went to sea at an early age in a merchant vessel of Leith. He was afterwards mate of a ship that was wrecked in the Levant, and was one of only three out of her crew that were saved, a catastrophe which formed the subject of his future poem. He was for some time in the capacity of a servant to Campbell, the author of *Lexiphanes*, when purser of a ship. Campbell is said to have discovered in Falconer talents worthy of cultivation when the latter distinguished himself as a poet, used to boast that he had been his scholar. What he learned from Campbell it is not very easy to ascertain. His education, as he often assured Governor Hunter, had been confined to reading, writing, and a little arithmetic, though in the course of his life he picked up some acquaintance with the French, Spanish, and Italian languages. In these his countryman was not likely to have much assisted him; but he might have lent him books, and possibly instructed him in the use of figures. Falconer published his *Shipwreck*, in 1762, and by the favour of the Duke of York, to whom it was dedicated, obtained the appointment of a midshipman in the *Royal George*, and afterwards that of purser in the *Glory* frigate. He soon afterwards married a Miss Hicks, an accomplished and beautiful woman, the daughter of the surgeon of Sheerness yard. At the peace of 1763, he was on the point of being reduced to distressed circumstances by his ship being laid up in ordinary at Chatham, when, by the friendship of Commissioner Hanway, who ordered the cabin of the *Glory* to be fitted up for his residence, he enjoyed for some time a retreat for study without expense or embarrassment. Here he employed himself in compiling his *Marine Dictionary*, which appeared in 1769, and has been always highly spoken of by those who are capable of estimating its merits. He embarked also in the politics of the day, as a poetical antagonist to Churchill, but with little advantage to his memory. Before the publication of his *Marine Dictionary* he had left his retreat at Chatham for a less comfortable abode in the metropolis, and appears to have struggled with considerable difficulties, in the midst of which he received proposals from the late Mr. Murray, the bookseller, to join him in the business which he had newly established. The cause of his refusing this offer was, in all probability, the appointment which he received to the pursership of the *Aurora*, East Indiaman. In that ship he embarked for India, in September, 1769, but the

Aurora was never heard of after she passed the Cape, and was thought to have foundered in the Channel of Mozambique; so that the poet of the *Shipwreck* may be supposed to have perished by the same species of calamity which he had rehearsed.

The subject of the *Shipwreck*, and the fate of its author, bespeak an uncommon partiality in its favour. If we pay respect to the ingenious scholar who can produce agreeable verses amidst the shades of retirement, or the shelves of his library, how much more interest must we take in the "ship-boy on the high and giddy mast" cherishing refined visions of fancy at the hour which he may casually snatch from fatigue and danger. Nor did Falconer neglect the proper acquirements of seamanship in cultivating poetry, but evinced considerable knowledge of his profession, both in his *Marine Dictionary* and in the nautical precepts of the *Shipwreck*. In that poem he may be said to have added a congenial and peculiarly British subject to the language; at least, we had no previous poem of any length of which the characters and catastrophe were purely naval.

The scene of the catastrophe (though he followed only the fact of his own history) was poetically laid amidst seas and shores where the mind easily gathers romantic associations, and where it supposes the most picturesque vicissitudes of scenery and climate. The spectacle of a majestic British ship on the shores of Greece brings as strong a reminiscence to the mind, as can well be imagined, of the changes which time has wrought in transplanting the empire of arts and civilization. Falconer's characters are few; but the calm sagacious commander, and the rough obstinate Rodmond, are well contrasted. Some part of the love-story of Palemon is rather swainish and protracted, yet the effect of his being involved in the calamity leaves a deeper sympathy in the mind for the daughter of Albert, when we conceive her at once deprived both of a father and a lover. The incidents of the *Shipwreck*, like those of a well-wrought tragedy, gradually deepen, while they yet leave a suspense of hope and fear to the imagination. In the final scene there is something that deeply touches our compassion in the picture of the unfortunate man who is struck blind by a flash of lightning at the helm. I remember, by-the-way, to have met with an affecting account of the identical calamity befalling the steersman of a forlorn vessel in a similar moment, given in a prose and veracious history of the loss of a vessel on the

coast of America. Falconer skilfully heightens this trait by showing its effect on the commiseration of Rodmond, the roughest of his characters, who guides the victim of misfortune to lay hold of the shrouds.

"A flash, quick glancing on the nerves of light,
Struck the pale helmsman with eternal night :
Rodmond, who heard a piteous groan behind,
Touch'd with compassion, gas'd upon the blind ;

And, while around his sad companions crowd,
He guides the unhappy victim to the shroud.
Hie thee aloft, my gallant friend ! he cries ;
Thy only succour on the mast relies !"

The effect of his sea phrases is to give a definite and authentic character to his descriptions ; and his poem has the sensible charm of appearing a transcript of reality, and leaves an impression of truth and nature on the mind.

THE SHIPWRECK.

CANTO I.

ARGUMENT.

Proposal of the subject. Invocation. Apology. Allegorical description of memory. Appeal to her assistance. The story begun. Retrospect of the former part of the voyage. The ship arrives at Candia. Ancient state of that island. Present state of the adjacent isles of Greece. The season of the year. Character of the master and his officers. Story of Palemon and Anna. Evening described. Midnight. The ship weighs anchor, and departs from the haven. State of the weather. Morning. Situation of the neighbouring shores. Operation of taking the sun's azimuth. Description of the vessel as seen from the land.

The scene is near the city of Candia ; and the time about four days and a half.

WHILE jarring interests wake the world to arms,
And fright the peaceful vale with dire alarms ;
While Ocean hears vindictive thunders roll,
Along his trembling wave, from pole to pole ;
Sick of the scene, where war, with ruthless hand,
Spreads desolation o'er the bleeding land ;
Sick of the tumult, where the trumpet's breath
Bids ruin smile, and drowns the groan of death !
'Tis mine, retired beneath this cavern hoar,
That stands all lonely on the sea-beat shore,
Far other themes of deep distress to sing
'Than ever trembled from the vocal string.
No pomp of battle swells th' exalted strain,
Nor gleaming arms ring dreadful on the plain :
But, o'er the scene while pale Remembrance weeps,
Fate with fell triumph rides upon the deeps,
Here hostile elements tumultuous rise,
And lawless floods rebel against the skies ;
Till hope expires, and peril and dismay
Wave their black ensigns on the watery way.
Immortal train, who guide the maze of song,
To whom all science, arts, and arms belong ;
Who bid the trumpet of eternal fame
Exalt the warrior's and the poet's name !
If e'er with trembling hope I fondly stray'd
In life's fair morn beneath your hallow'd shade,
To hear the sweetly-mournful lute complain,
And melt the heart with ecstasy of pain ;
Or listen, while th' enchanting voice of love,
While all Elysium warbled through the grove ;
O ! by the hollow blast that moans around,
That sweeps the wild harp with a plaintive sound ;
By the long surge that foams through yonder cave,
Whose vaults remurmur to the roaring wave ;

With living colours give my verse to glow,
The sad memorial of a tale of woe !
A scene from dumb oblivion to restore,
To fame unknown, and new to epic lore !
Alas ; neglected by the sacred Nine,
Their suppliant feels no genial ray divine !
Ah ! will they leave Pieria's happy shore,
To plough the tide where wintry tempests roar ?
Or shall a youth approach their hallow'd fane,
Stranger to Phœbus, and the tuneful train ?—
Far from the Muses' academic grove,
'Twas his the vast and trackless deep to rove.
Alternate change of climates has he known,
And felt the fierce extremes of either zone ;
Where polar skies congeal th' eternal snow,
Or equinoctial suns for ever glow.
Smote by the freezing or the scorching blast,
"A ship-boy on the high and giddy mast,"
From regions where Peruvian billows roar,
To the bleak coast of savage Labrador.
From where Damascus, pride of Asian plains !
Stoops her proud neck beneath tyrannic chains,
To where the isthmus,† laved by adverse tides,
Atlantic and Pacific seas divides.
But, while he measured o'er the painful race,
In Fortune's wild illimitable chase,
Adversity, companion of his way !
Still o'er the victim hung with iron sway ;
Bade new distresses every instant grow,
Marking each change of place with change of woe.
In regions where th' Almighty's chastening hand
With livid pestilence afflicts the land ;
Or where pale famine blasts the hopeful year,
Parent of want and misery severe ;
Or where, all dreadful in th' embattled line,
The hostile ships in flaming combat join :
Where the torn vessel, wind and wave assail,
Till o'er her crew distress and death prevail—
Where'er he wander'd thus vindictive Fate
Pursued his weary steps with lasting hate !
Roused by her mandate, storms of black array
Winter'd the morn of life's advancing day ;
Relax'd the sinews of the living lyre,
And quench'd the kindling spark of vital fire.—
Thus while forgotten or unknown he woo'd,
What hope to win the coy, reluctant Muse ?
Then let not Censure, with malignant joy,
The harvest of his humble hope destroy !
His verse no laurel wreath attempts to claim,
Nor sculptur'd brass to tell the poet's name.
If terms uncouth, and jarring phrases, wound
The softer sense with inharmonious sound.

* Shakspeare.

† Darien.

: let listening Sympathy prevail,
 conscious Truth unfolds her piteous tale!
 the power that wakes th' eventful song
 iher from Lethæan banks along:
 epe the gloom, and rushing on the sight,
 o'er the kindling scene propitious light;
 ght hand an ample roll appears,
 with long annals of preceding years;
 ery wise and noble art of man,
 at the circling hours their course began.
 a silver wand on high display'd,
 agic touch dispels Oblivion's shade.
 her look; on radiant wings, that glow
 o's birds, or Iris' flaming bow,
 ; and swifter than the course of light,
 er rapid intellectual flight.
 tive ideas she restores, [shores.
 is the wandering thought from Lethæ's
 s long past a second date she gives,
 y Time from her fresh youth receives.
 d sister of immortal Fame,
 as her power, and Memory is her name.
 born daughter of primeval Time!
 a transmitted down in every clime,
 is of ages long elapsed are known,
 on'd glories spread from zone to zone;
 eath dissolves the gloom of mental night,
 th' obscured idea pours the light!
 ing unerring glides through time and place,
 kless scours th' immensity of space!
 what seas, for thou alone canst tell,
 e mishap a fated ship befall,
 y tempests! girt with hostile shores!
 pproach! unlock thy treasured stores!
 from Egypt, o'er the deep impell'd
 g winds, her course for Venice held;
 Britannia were the gallant crew,
 that isle her name the vessel drew.
 ward steps of Fortune that delude
 o ruin, eager they pursued;
 zied by her visionary glare,
 d incautious of each fatal snare;
 warn'd full oft the slippery track to shun,
 , with flattering voice, betray'd them on.
 to danger thus, they left behind
 e of peace, and social joy resign'd.
 ent they, from friends and native home,
 rless ocean were inured to roam:
 en, in pity to severe distress,
 n'd each painful voyage with success:
 one for toils and hazards past,
 them to maternal plains at last.
 had the sun, to rule the varying year
 'equator roll'd his flaming sphere,
 the vessel spread her ample sail
 ion's coast, obsequious to the gale,
 the spacious flood, from shore to shore,
 ing, wafted her commercial store.
 ut ports of Afric she had view'd,
 o fair Italy her course pursued;
 behind Trinacria's burning isle,
 ed the margin of the Nile.
 , that winter deepens round the pole,
 ing voyage hastens to its goal,
 ed to Fate's inevitable law,
 vent to blast their hope forswear;
 gay Venice soon expect to steer
 n's coast, and dread no perils near.

A thousand tender thoughts their souls employ,
 That fondly dance to scenes of future joy.

Thus time elapsed, while o'er the pathless tide
 Their ship through Grecian seas the pilots guide.
 Occasion call'd to touch at Candia's shore,
 Which, bless'd with favouring winds, they soon
 explore,

The haven enter, borne before the gale,
 Despatch their commerce, and prepare to sail

Eternal Powers! what ruins from afar
 Mark the fell track of desolating War!
 Here Art and Commerce, with auspicious reign,
 Once breathed sweet influence on the happy plain;
 While o'er the lawn, with dance and festive song,
 Young Pleasure led the jocund hours along.
 In gay luxuriance Ceres too was seen

To crown the valleys with eternal green.
 For wealth, for valour, courted and revered,
 What Albion is, fair Candia then appear'd.
 Ah! who the flight of ages can revoke?
 The free-born spirit of her sons is broke;
 They bow to Ottoman's imperious yoke!
 No longer Fame the drooping heart inspires,
 For rude Oppression quench'd its genial fires.
 But still, her fields with golden harvests crown'd
 Supply the barren shores of Greece around,
 What pale distress afflicts those wretched isles;
 There hope ne'er dawns, and pleasure never smiles.
 The vassal wretch obsequious drags his chain,
 And hears his famish'd babes lament in vain.
 These eyes have seen the dull reluctant soil
 A seventh year scorn the weary labourer's toil
 No blooming Venus, on the desert shore,
 Now views with triumph captive gods adore:
 No lovely Helens now, with fatal charms,
 Call forth th' avenging chiefs of Greece to arms:
 No fair Penelopes enchant the eye,
 For whom contending kings are proud to die.
 Here sullen Beauty sheds a twilight ray,
 While Sorrow bids her vernal bloom decay.
 Those charms so long renown'd in classic strains
 Had dimly shone on Albion's happier plains.

Now, in the southern hemisphere, the sun
 Through the bright Virgin and the Scales had run,
 And on th' ecliptic wheel'd his winding way
 Till the fierce Scorpion felt his flaming ray,
 Tho ship was moor'd beside the wave-worn strand,
 Four days her anchors bite the golden sand:
 For sick'ning vapours lull the air to sleep,
 And not a breeze awakes the silent deep.
 This, when th' autumnal equinox is o'er,
 And Phœbus in the north declines no more,
 The watchful mariner, whom Heaven informs,
 Oft deems the prelude of approaching storms.
 True to his trust, when sacred duty calls,
 No brooding storm the master's soul appals;
 Th' advancing season warns him to the main:—
 A captive, fetter'd to the oar of gain!
 His anxious heart impatient of delay,
 Expects the winds to sail from Candia's bay,
 Determined, from whatever point they rise,
 To trust his fortune to the seas and skies.

Thou living Ray of intellectual fire,
 Whose voluntary gleams my verse inspire!
 Ere yet the deep'ning incidents prevail,
 Till roused attention feel our plaintive tale,
 Record whom, chief among the gallant crew,
 Th' unblest pursuit of fortune hither drew!

Can sons of Neptune, generous, brave, and bold,
In pain and hazard toil for sordid gold?

They can! for gold, too oft, with magic art,
Subdues each nobler impulse of the heart:
This crowns the prosperous villain with applause,
To whom, in vain, sad Merit pleads her cause:
This strews with roses life's perplexing road,
And lends the way to pleasure's blest abode;
With slaughter'd victims fills the weeping plain,
And smooths the furrows of the treacherous main.

O'er the gay vessel, and her daring band,
Experienced Albert held the chief command;
Though train'd in boisterous elements, his mind
Was yet by soft humanity refined,
Each joy of wedded love at home he knew;
Abroad confest the father of his crew!
Brave, liberal, just—the calm domestic scene
Had o'er his temper breathed a gay serene:
Him Science taught by mystic lore to trace
The planets wheeling in eternal race;
To mark the ship in floating balance held,
By earth attracted and by seas repell'd; [known,
Or point her devious track through climes un-
That leads to every shore and every zone.
He saw the moon through heaven's blue concave
glide,

And into motion charm th' expanding tide;
While earth impetuous round her axle rolls,
Exalts her watery zone, and sinks the poles,
Light and attraction, from their genial source,
He saw still wandering with diminish'd force:
While on the margin of declining day,
Night's shadowy cone reluctant melts away.—
Inured to peril, with unconquer'd soul,
The chief beheld tempestuous oceans roll;
His genius ever for th' event prepared,
Rose with the storm, and all its dangers shared.

The second powers and office Rodmond bore:
A hardy son of England's furthest shore!
Where bleak Northumbria pours her savage train
In sable squadrons o'er the northern main:
That with her pitchy entrails stored, resort,
A sooty tribe! to fair Augusta's port.
Where'er in ambush lurk'd the fatal sands,
They claim the danger; proud of skilful bands;
For while, with darkling course, their vessels sweep
The winding shore, or plough the faithless deep,
O'er bar* and shelf the watery path they sound
With dextrous arm; sagacious of the ground!
Fearless they combat every hostile wind,
Wheeling in mazy tracks with course inclined.
Expert to moor, where terrors line the road,
Or win the anchor from its dark abode:
But drooping and relax'd in climes afar
Tumultuous and undisciplined in war.
Such Rodmond was; by learning unrefined,
That oft enlightens to corrupt the mind.
Boisterous of manners; train'd in early youth
To scenes that shame the conscious cheek of truth,
To scenes that Nature's struggling voice control,
And freeze compassion rising in the soul!
Where the grim hell-hounds prowling round the
shore,
With foul intent the stranded bark explore—

* A bar is known, in hydrography, to be a mass of earth or land collected by the surge of the sea, at the entrance of a river or haven, so as to render the navigation difficult and often dangerous.

Deaf to the voice of wo, her decks they board,
While tardy Justice slumbers o'er her sword—
Th' indignant Muse, severely taught to feel,
Shrinks from a theme she blushes to reveal!
Too oft example, arm'd with poisons fell,
Pollutes the shrine where Mercy loves to dwell:
Thus Rodmond, train'd by this unhallow'd crew,
The sacred social passions never knew:
Unskill'd to argue, in dispute yet loud;
Bold without caution; without honours proud:
In art unschool'd; each veteran rule he prized,
And all improvement haughtily despised.
Yet, though full oft to future perils blind,
With skill superior glow'd his daring mind,
Through snares of death the reeling bark to guide,
When midnight shades involve the raging tide.

To Rodmond next, in order of command,
Succeeds the youngest of our naval band.
But what avails it to record a name
That courts no rank among the sons of Fame?
While yet a stripling, oft with fond alarms
His bosom danced to Nature's boundless charms.
On him fair Science dawn'd in happier hour,
Awakening into bloom young Fancy's flower;
But frowning Fortune, with untimely blast,
The blossom wither'd and the dawn o'ercast.
Forlorn of heart, and by severe decree,
Condemn'd reluctant to the faithless sea,
With long farewell he left the laurel grove,
Where science and the tuneful sisters rove.
Hither he wander'd, anxious to explore,
Antiquities of nations now no more;
To penetrate each distant realm unknown,
And range excursive o'er th' untravell'd zone.
In vain—for rude Adversity's command,
Still on the margin of each famous land,
With unrelenting ire his steps opposed,
And every gate of Hope against him closed.
Permit my verse, ye blest Pierian train,
To call Arion this ill-fated swain!
For, like that bard unhappy, on his head,
Malignant stars their hostile influence shed.
Both in lamenting numbers o'er the deep,
With conscious anguish taught the harp to weep
And both the raging surge in safety bore
Amid destruction panting to the shore.
This last, our tragic story from the wave
Of dark Oblivion haply yet may save:
With genuine sympathy may yet complain,
While sad Remembrance bleeds at every vein.

Such were the pilots—tutor'd to divine
Th' untravell'd course by geometric line;
Train'd to command and range the various sail,
Whose various force conforms to every gale.
Charged with the commerce, hither also came
A gallant youth: Palemon was his name;
A father's stern resentment doom'd to prove,
He came the victim of unhappy love!
His heart for Albert's beautiful daughter bled;
For her a secret flame his bosom fed.
Nor let the wretched slaves of Folly scorn
This genuine passion, Nature's eldest born!
'Twas his with lasting anguish to complain,
While blooming Anna mourn'd the cause in vain
Graceful of form, by Nature taught to please,
Of power to melt the female breast with ease,
To her Palemon told his tender tale,
Soft as the voice of Summer's evening gale:

d, he saw her lovely eyes relent :
 aching maiden smiled with sweet consent.
 he mazes of a neighbouring grove,
 I, they breathed alternate vows of love :
 society their passion grew,
 young blossom fed with vernal dew.
 your th' officious tongue of Fame
 I the secret of their mutual flame.
 ref and anger struggling in his breast,
 n's father heard the tale confest.
 d he listen'd with Suspicion's ear,
 mt, sagacious, this event to fear.
 ll, fair youth ! thy liberal heart he knew ;
 to Nature's warm impressions true !
 his wisdom strove, with fruitless toil,
 rance to pollute that generous soil :
 I impregnated with nobler seed,
 I the culture of so rank a weed.
 ith wealth, in active commerce won,
 king in the smile of Fortune's sun,
 orn the parent eyed the lowly shade
 il'd the beauties of this charming maid :
 at he rebuked th' enamoured boy,
 tering promise of his future joy !
 sed and menaced, anxious to reclaim
 celess passion, or divert its aim :
 he youth where circling joys delight
 ish'd sense, or beauty charms the sight.
 I her powers, enchanting Music fail'd,
 assure's syron voice no more prevail'd.
 chant, kindling then with proud disdain,
 and voice assumed a harsher strain ;
 ce now his only hope remain'd,
 h the stern decree his will ordain'd.
 guish, while Palemon heard his doom,
 er his lovely face a saddening gloom.
 with bitter sorrow he repined,
 er pity touch'd that sordid mind :
 brave Albert, was the charge consign'd.
 ely ship, forsaking England's shore,
 was far remote Palemon bore.
 le of change, th' unhappy youth
 ed fair Anna with eternal truth :
 me to clime an exile doom'd to roam,
 t null panted for its secret home.
 soon had circled twice her wayward zone
 since young Arion first was known ;
 andering here through many a scene re-
 andria's port the vessel found ; [nown'd,
 anxious to review his native shore,
 se roaring wave embark'd once more.
 pale Cynthia's melancholy light,
 m Palemon kept the watch of night !
 e sad bosom many a sigh suppress'd,
 uiful secret of the soul confess'd.
 Arion soon the cause divined,
 shunning still to probe a wounded mind :
 the chastity of silent wo,
 I glad the balm of comfort to bestow ;
 h Palemon, oft recounted o'er
 es of hapless love, in ancient lore,
 I to memory by th' adjacent shore.
 ne thus present, and its story known,
 er sigh'd for sorrows not his own.
 ough a recent date their friendship bore,
 e ripe metal own'd the quickening ore ;
 ne tide their passions seem'd to roll,
 red age and sympathy of soul.

These o'er th' inferior naval train preside,
 The course determine, or the commerce guide :
 O'er all the rest, an undistinguish'd crew,
 Her wing of deepest shade Oblivion drow.
 A sullen languor still the skies oppress,
 And held th' unwilling ship in strong arrest.
 High in his chariot glow'd the lamp of day,
 O'er Ida, flaming with meridian ray :
 Relax'd from toil, the sailors range the shore,
 Where famine, war, and storm are felt no more :
 The hour to social pleasure they resign,
 And black remembrance drown in generous wine.
 On deck, beneath the shading canvass spread,
 Rodmond a rueful tale of wonders read,
 Of dragons roaring on th' enchanted coast,
 The hideous goblin, and the yelling ghost—
 But with Arion from the sultry heat
 Of noon, Palemon sought a cool retreat.
 And lo ! the shore with mournful prospects crown'd ;
 The rampart torn with many a fatal wound ;
 The ruin'd bulwark tottering o'er the strand ;
 Bewail the stroke of War's tremendous hand.
 What scenes of wo this hapless isle o'erspread !
 Where late thrice fifty thousand warriors bled.
 Full twice twelve summers were yon tow'rs assail'd,
 Till barbarous Ottoman at last prevail'd ;
 While thundering mines the lovely plains o'erturn'd,
 While heroes fell, and domes and temples burn'd.
 But now before them happier scenes arise !
 Elysian vales salute their ravish'd eyes :
 Olive and cedar form'd a grateful shade,
 Where light with gay romantic error stray'd.
 The myrtles here with fond caresses twine ;
 There, rich with nectar, melts the pregnant vine.
 And lo ! the stream renown'd in classic song,
 Sad Lethe, glides the silent vale along.
 On mossy banks, beneath the citron grove,
 The youthful wand'ers found a wild alcove :
 Soft o'er the fairy region Languor stole,
 And with sweet Melancholy charm'd the soul.
 Here first Palemon, while his pensive mind
 For consolation on his friend reclined,
 In Pity's bleeding bosom pour'd the stream
 Of love's soft anguish, and of grief supreme—
 Too true thy words ! by sweet remembrance taught.
 My heart in secret bleeds with tender thought :
 In vain it courts the solitary shade,
 By every action, every look betray'd !—
 The pride of generous wo disdains appeal
 To hearts that unrelenting frosts congeal :
 Yet sure, if right Palemon can divine,
 The sense of gentle pity dwells in thine.
 Yes ! all his cares thy sympathy shall know,
 And prove the kind companion of his wo.
 Albert thou know'st with skill and science graced,
 In humble station though by Fortune placed,
 Yet never seaman more serenely brave
 Led Britain's conquering squadrons o'er the wave.
 Where full in view Augusta's spires are seen,
 With flowery lawns and waving woods between,
 A peaceful dwelling stands in modest pride,
 Where Thames, slow-winding, rolls his ample tide.

* The intelligent reader will readily discover, that these remarks allude to the ever memorable siege of Candia, which was taken from the Venetians by the Turks, in 1669 ; being then considered as impregnable, and esteemed the most formidable fortress in the universe.

There live the hope and pleasure of his life,
A pious daughter, with a faithful wife.
For his return, with fond officious care,
Still every grateful object these prepare;
Whatever can allure the smell or sight,
Or wake the drooping spirits to delight.

This blooming maid in virtue's path to guide,
Her anxious parents all their cares applied:
Her spotless soul, where soft Compassion reign'd,
No vice untuned, no sick'ning folly stained.
Not fairer grows the lily of the vale,
Whose bosom opens to the vernal gale:
Her eyes, unconscious of their fatal charms,
Thrill'd every heart with exquisite alarms;
Her face, in Beauty's sweet attraction dress'd,
The smile of maiden-innocence express'd;
While Health, that rises with the new-born day,
Breathed o'er her cheek the softest blush of May.
Still in her look complacency smiled serene;
She moved the charmer of the rural scene.

'Twas at that season when the fields resume
Their loveliest hues, array'd in vernal bloom;
Yon ship, rich freighted from th' Italian shore,
To Thames' fair banks her costly tribute bore:
While thus my father saw his ample hoard,
From this return, with recent treasures stored,
Me, with affairs of commerce charged, he sent
To Albert's humble mansion; soon I went—
'Too soon, alas! unconscious of th' event—
There, struck with sweet surprise and silent awe,
The gentle mistress of my hopes I saw:
There wounded first by Love's resistless arms,
My glowing bosom throbb'd with strange alarms.
My ever charming Anna! who alone
Can all the frowns of cruel fate atone;
O! while all-conscious Memory holds her power,
Can I forget that sweetly-painful hour,
When from those eyes, with lovely lightning
fraught,

My fluttering spirits first th' infection caught:
When as I gazed, my fault'ring tongue betray'd
The heart's quick tumults, or refused its aid;
While the dim light my ravis'd eyes forsook,
And every limb, unstrung with terror, shook!
With all her powers disenting Reason strove
To tame at first the kindling flame of Love;
She strove in vain! subdued by charms divine,
My soul a victim fell at Beauty's shrine.—
Oft from the din of bustling life I stray'd,
In happier scenes to see my lovely maid.
Full oft, where Thames his wand'ring current leads,
We roved at evening hour through flowery meads.
There, while my heart's soft anguish I reveal'd,
To her with tender sighs my hope appeal'd,
While the sweet nymph my faithful tale believed,
Her snowy breast with secret tumult heaved;
For, train'd in rural scenes from earliest youth
Nature was hers, and innocence, and truth.
She never knew the city damsel's art,
Whose frothy pertness charms the vacant heart!
My suit prevail'd; for Love inform'd my tongue,
And on his votary's lips persuasion hung.
Her eyes with conscious sympathy withdrew,
And o'er her cheek the rosy current flew.—
Thrice happy hours! where, with no dark allay,
Life's fairest sunshine gilds the vernal day!
For here, the sigh that soft Affection heaves,
Ages of sharper woe the soul relieves,

Elysian scenes, too happy long to last!
Too soon a storm the smiling dawn o'ercast!
Too soon some demon to my father bore
The tidings that his heart with anguish tore.—
My pride to kindle, with dissuasive voice,
Awhile he labour'd to degrade my choice;
Then, in the whirling wave of Pleasure, sought
From its loved object to divert my thought.
With equal hope he might attempt to bind,
In chains of adamant, the lawless wind:
For Love had aim'd the fatal shaft too sure;
Hope fed the wound, and absence knew no cure.
With alienated look, each art he saw
Still baffled by superior Nature's law.
His anxious mind on various schemes revolved;
At last on cruel exile he resolved.
The rigorous doom was fired! alas! how vain
To him of tender anguish to complain!
His soul, that never Love's sweet influence felt,
By social sympathy could never melt;
With stern command to Albert's charge he gave,
To wait Palemon o'er the distant wave.

The ship was laden and prepared to sail,
And only waited now the leading gale.
'Twas ours, in that sad period first to prove
The heartfelt torments of despairing love:
Th' impatient wish that never feels repose,
Desire that with perpetual current flows;
The fluctuating pangs of hope and fear;
Joy distant still, and sorrow ever near!
Thus, while the pangs of thought severer grew,
The western breezes inauspicious blew,
Hastening the moment of our last adieu.
The vessel parted on the falling tide;
Yet Time one sacred hour to Love supplied.
The night was silent, and, advancing fast,
The moon o'er Thames her silver mantle cast;
Impatient hope the midnight path explored,
And led me to the nymph my soul adored.
Soon her quick footsteps struck my listening ear;
She came confest! the lovely maid drew near!
But ah! what force of language can impart
Th' impetuous joy that glow'd in either heart!—
O! ye, whose melting hearts are form'd to prove
The trembling ecstasies of genuine love!
When, with delicious agony, the thought
Is to the verge of high delirium wrought;
Your secret sympathy alone can tell
What raptures then the throbbing bosom swell;
O'er all the nerves what tender tumults roll,
While love with sweet enchantment melts the
soul!

In transport lost, by trembling hope impress,
The blushing virgin sunk upon my breast;
While hers congenial beat with fond alarms;
Dissolving softness! paradise of charms!
Flash'd from our eyes, in warm transfusion flew
Our blending spirits, that each other drew!
O bliss supreme! where Virtue's self can melt
With joys that guilty Pleasure never felt!
Form'd to refine the thought with chaste desire,
And kindle sweet Affection's purest fire!
Ah! wherefore should my hopeless love, she cried
While sorrow burst with interrupting sighs,
For ever destined to lament in vain,
Such fluttering fond ideas entertain?
My heart through scenes of fair illusion stray'd
To joys decreed for some superior maid.

'Tis mine to feel the sharpest stings of Grief,
Where never gentle hopes afford relief.
Go then, dear youth! thy father's rage atone!
And let this tortured bosom beat alone!
The hovering anger yet thou may'st appease;
Go then, dear youth! nor tempt the faithless seas!
Find out some happier daughter of the town,
With Fortune's fairer joys thy love to crown;
Where smiling o'er thee with indulgent ray,
Prosperity shall hail each new-born day.
Too well thou know'st good Albert's niggard fate,
Ill fitted to smother thy father's hate!
Go then, I charge thee, by thy gen'rous love,
That fatal to my father thus may prove:
On me alone let dark Affliction fall,
Whose heart for thee will gladly suffer all.
Then, haste thee hence, Palemon, ere too late,
Nor rashly hope to brave opposing Fate!

She ceased; while anguish in her angel face
O'er all her beauties shower'd celestial grace:
Not Helen, in her bridal charms array'd,
Was half so lovely as this gentle maid.
O soul of all my wishes! I replied,
Can that soft fabric stem Affliction's tide!
Canst thou, fair emblem of exalted Truth!
To Sorrow doom the summer of thy youth;
And I, perfidious! all that sweetness see
Consign'd to lasting misery for me?
Sooner this moment may th' eternal doom
Palemon in the silent earth entomb!
Attest, thou Moon, fair regent of the night!
Whose lustre sickens at this mournful sight;
By all the pangs divided lovers feel,
That sweet possession only knows to heal!
By all the horrors brooding o'er the deep!
Where Fate and Ruin sad dominion keep;
Though tyrant duty o'er me threat'ning stands,
And claims obedience to her stern commands;
Should Fortune cruel or auspicious prove,
Her smile or frown shall never change my love!
My heart, that now must every joy resign,
Incapable of weep, is only thine!—

O cease to weep! this storm will yet decay,
And these sad clouds of Sorrow melt away.
While through the rugged path of life we go,
All mortals taste the bitter draught of woe:
The fated and great, decreed to equal pain,
Full oft in splendid wretchedness complain.
For this Prosperity, with brighter ray,
In smiling contrast gilds our vital day.
Thou too, sweet maid! ere twice ten months are o'er
Shalt hail Palemon to his native shore,
Where never Interest shall divide us more.

Her struggling soul, o'erwhelm'd with tender
grief

Now found an interval of short relief;
So melts the surface of the frozen stream,
Beneath the wintry sun's departing beam.
With warning haste the shades of night withdrew,
And gave the signal of a sad adieu!
As on my neck th' afflicted maiden hung,
A thousand racking doubts her spirit wrung:
She wept the terrors of the fearful wave,
Too oft, alas! the wandering lover's grave!
With soft persuasion I dispell'd her fear,
And from her cheek beguiled the falling tear,
While dying fondness languish'd in her eyes,
She pour'd her soul to heaven in suppliant sighs—

Look down with pity, O ye Powers above!
Who hear the sad complaints of bleeding Love!
Ye, who the secret laws of Fate explore,
Alone can tell if he returns no more:
Or if the hour of future joy remain,
Long-wish'd atonement of long-suffer'd pain!
Bid every guardian minister attend,
And from all ill the much-loved youth defend!
—With grief o'erwhelm'd, we parted twice in
vain,

And, urged by strong attraction, met again.
At last, by cruel Fortune torn apart,
While tender passion stream'd in either heart;
Our eyes transfix'd with agonizing look,
One sad farewell, one last embrace we took.
Forlorn of hope the lovely maid I left,
Pensive and pale, of every joy bereft:
She to her silent couch retired to weep,
While her sad swain embark'd upon the deep.

His tale thus closed, from sympathy of grief,
Palemon's bosom felt a sweet relief.
The hapless bird, thus ravished from the skies,
Where all forlorn his loved companion dies,
In secret long bewails his cruel fate,
With fond remembrance of his winged mate:
Till grown familiar with a foreign train,
Composed at length, his sadly warbling strain,
In sweet oblivion charms the sense of pain.

Ye tender maids, in whose pathetic souls
Compassion's sacred stream impetuous rolls;
Whose warm affections exquisitely feel
The secret wound you tremble to reveal!
Ah! may no wand'rer of the faithless main
Pour through your breast the soft delicious bane!
May never fatal tenderness approve
The fond effusions of their ardent love.
O! warn'd by friendship's counsel, learn to shun
The fatal path where thousands are undone!

Now as the youths, returning o'er the plain,
Approach'd the lonely margin of the main,
First, with attention roused, Arion eyed
The graceful lover, form'd in Nature's pride.
His frame the happiest symmetry display'd;
And locks of waving gold his neck array'd;
In every look the Paphian graces shine,
Soft-breathing o'er his cheek their bloom divine.
With lighten'd heart he smiled serenely gay,
Like young Adonis or the son of May;
Not Cytherea from a fairer swain
Received her apple on the Trojan plain!

The sun's bright orb, declining all serene,
Now glanced obliquely o'er the woodland scene.
Creation smiles around; on every spray
The warbling birds exalt their evening lay.
Blithe skipping o'er yon hill, the fleecy train
Join the deep chorus of the lowing plain:
The golden lime and orange there were seen,
On fragrant branches of perpetual green.
The crystal streams, that velvet meadows lave,
To the green ocean roll with chiding wave.
The glassy ocean, hush'd, forgets to roar,
But trembling murmurs on the sandy shore:
And lo! his surface, lovely to behold,
Glow in the west, a sea of living gold!
While all above, a thousand liveries gay,
The skies with pomp ineffable array,
Arabian sweets perfume the happy plains:
Above, beneath, around, enchantment reigns!

While yet the shades, on Time's eternal scale,
With long vibration deepen o'er the vale;
While yet the songsters of the vocal grove,
With dying numbers tune the soul to love;
With joyful eyes th' attentive master sees
Th' auspicious omens of an eastern breeze—
Now radiant Vesper leads the starry train,
And Night slow draws her veil o'er land and main.
Round the charged bowl the sailors form a ring,
By turns recount the wondrous tale, or sing;
As love or battle, hardships of the main,
Or genial wine, awake the homely strain:
Then some the watch of night alternate keep,
The rest lie buried in oblivious sleep.

Deep midnight now involves the livid skies,
While infant breezes from the shore arise.
The waning moon, behind a watery shroud,
Pale glimmer'd o'er the long-protracted cloud;
A mighty ring around her silver throne,
With parting meteors cross'd portentous shone.
This in the troubled sky full oft prevails;
Oft deem'd a signal of tempestuous gales.—
While young Arion sleeps, before his sight
Tumultuous swim the visions of the night.
Now blooming Anna, with her happy swain,
Approach'd the sacred Hymeneal fane,
Anon, tremendous lightnings flash between,
And funeral pomp and weeping loves are seen!
Now with Palemon up a rocky steep
Whose summit trembles o'er the roaring deep,
With painful step he climb'd; while far above
Sweet Anna charm'd them with the voice of love,
Then sudden from the slippery height they fell,
While dreadful yawn'd beneath the jaws of hell.—
Amid this fearful trance, a thundering sound
He hears—and thrice the hollow decks rebound.
Upstarting from his couch on deck he sprung;
Thrice with shrill note the boatswain's whistle rung.
All hands unmoor! proclaims a boisterous cry;
All hands unmoor! the cavern'd rocks reply!
Roused from repose aloft the sailors swarm,
And with their levers soon the windlass arm.*
The order given, upspringing with a bound,
They lodge the bars, and wheel their engine round;
At every turn the clanging pauls resound.
Uporn reluctant from its oozy cave,
The ponderous anchor rises o'er the wave:
Along their slippery masts the yards ascend,
And high in air the canvass wings extend:
Redoubling cords the lofty canvass guide,
And through inextricable mazes glide.
The lunar rays with long reflection gleam,
To light the vessel o'er the silver stream:
Along the glassy plain serene she glides,
While azure radiance trembles on her sides
From east to north the transient breezes play,
And in th' Egyptian quarter soon decay.
A calm ensues; they dread th' adjacent shore;
The boats with rowers arm'd are sent before:
With corlidge fasten'd to the lofty prow,
Aloof to sea the stately ship they tow.†

* The windlass is a sort of large roller, used to wind in the cable, or heave up the anchor. It is turned about vertically by a number of long bars or levers; in which operation, it is prevented from recoiling, by the pauls.

† Towing is the operation of drawing a ship forward, by

The nervous crew their sweeping oars extend,
And pealing shouts the shore of Candia rend.
Success attends their skill; the danger's o'er:
The port is doubled and beheld no more.

Now Morn, her lamp pale glimmering on the night
Scatter'd before her van reluctant Night.
She comes not in refulgent pomp array'd,
But sternly frowning, wrapt in sullen shade.
Above incumbent vapours, Ida's height.
Tremendous rock! emerges on the sight.
North-east the guardian isle of Standa lies,
And westward Freshin's woody hills arise.

With winning postures, now the Stanton sails
Spread all their snares to charm th' inconstant gales
The swelling stud-sails* now their wings extend,
Then stay-sails sidelong to the breeze ascend:
While all to court the wandering breeze are plac'd;
With yards now thwarting, now obliquely braced.

The dim horizon lowering vapours shroud,
And blot the sun, yet struggling in the cloud:
Through the wide atmosphere, condensed with
haze,

His glaring orb emits a sanguine blaze.
The pilots now their rules of art apply,
The mystic needle's devious aim to try.
The compass, plac'd to catch the rising ray,†
The quadrant's shadows studious they survey!
Along the arch the gradual index slides,
While Phœbus down the vertic circle glides.
Now, seen on Ocean's utmost verge to swim,
He sweeps it vibrant with his nether limb.
Their sage experience thus explores the heights
And polar distance of the source of light:
Then through the chiliads triple maze they trace
Th' analogy that proves the magnet's place.
The wayward steel, to truth thus reconciled,
No more th' attentive pilot's eye beguiled.

The natives, while the ship departs the land,
Ashore with admiration gazing stand.
Majestically slow, before the breeze,
In silent pomp she marches on the seas;
Her milk-white bottom cast a softer gleam,
While trembling through the green translucent
stream.

The wales,‡ that close above in contrast shone,
Clasp the long fabric with a jetty zone.
Britannia, riding awful on the prow,
Gazed o'er the vassal wave that roll'd below:
Where'er she moved the vassal waves were seen
To yield obsequious and confess their queen.
Th' imperial trident graced her dexter hand,
Of power to rule the surge, like Moses' wand,

means of ropes, extending from her fore part to one or more of the boats rowing before her.

* Studling-sails are long, narrow sails, which are only used in fine weather and fair winds, on the outside of the larger square sails. Stay-sails are three-cornered sails, which are hoisted up on the stays, when the wind crosses the ship's course either directly or obliquely.

† The operation of taking the sun's azimuth, in order to discover the eastern or western variation of the magnetic needle.

‡ The wales, here alluded to, are an assemblage of strong planks which envelope the lower part of the ship's side, wherein they are broader and thicker than the rest, and appear somewhat like a range of hoops, which separates the bottom from the upper works.

Th' eternal empire of the main to keep,
And guide her squadrons o'er the trembling deep.
Her left, propitious, bore a mystic shield,
Around whose margin rolls the watery field:
There her bold Genius, in his floating car,
O'er the wild billow hurls the storm of war—
And lo! the beast that oft with jealous rage
In bloody combat met from age to age,
Tamed into Union, yoked in Friendship's chain,
Draw his proud chariot round the vanquish'd main.
From the broad margin to the centre grew
Shelves, reefs, and whirlpools, hideous to the
view!—

Th' immortal shield from Neptune she received,
When first her head above the waters heaved.
Loose floated o'er her limbs an azure vest;
A figured scutcheon glitter'd on her breast;
There, from one parent soil, for ever young,
The blooming rose and hardy thistle sprung:
Around her head an oaken wreath was seen,
Inwove with laurels of unfading green.
Such was the sculptured prow—from van to rear
Th' artillery frown'd, a black tremendous tier!
Embalmd with orient gum, above the wave,
The swelling sides a yellow radiance gave.
On the broad stern a pencil warm and bold,
That never servile rules of art controll'd,
An allegoric tale on high portray'd,
There a young hero, here a royal maid.
Fair England's genius in the youth express'd,
Her ancient foe, but now her friend confest,
The warlike nymph with fond regard survey'd:
No more his hostile frown her heart dismay'd.
His look, that once shot terror from afar,
Like young Alcides, or the god of war,
Serene as summer's evening skies she saw;
Serene, yet firm; though mild, impressing awe.
Her nervous arm, inured to toils severe,
Brandish'd th' unconquer'd Caledonian spear.
The dreadful falchion of the hills she wore,
Sung to the harp in many a tale of yore,
That oft her rivers dyed with hostile gore.
Blue was her rocky shield; her piercing eye
Flash'd like the meteors of her native sky;
Her crest, high-plumed, was rough with many a scar,
And o'er her helmet gleam'd the northern star.
The warrior youth appear'd of noble frame,
The hardy offspring of some Runic dame:
Loose o'er his shoulders hung the slacken'd bow,
Renown'd in song—the terror of the foe!
The sword, that oft the barbarous north defied,
The scourge of tyrants! glitter'd by his side.
Clad in refulgent arms, in battle won,
The George emblazon'd on his corslet shone.
Fast by his side was seen a golden lyre,
Pregnant with numbers of eternal fire:
Whose strings unlock the witches' midnight spell,
Or wait rapt Fancy through the gulfs of hell—
Struck with contagion, kindling Fancy hears
The songs of heaven, the music of the spheres!
Borne on Newtonian wing, through air she flies,
Where other suns to other systems rise!—
These front the scene conspicuous—over head
Albion's proud oak his filial branches spread;
While on the sea-beat shore obsequious stood,
Beneath their feet, the father of the flood;
Here, the bold native of her cliffs above,
Perch'd by the martial maid the bird of Jove;

There, on the watch, sagacious of his prey,
With eyes of fire, an English mastiff lay.
Yonder fair Commerce stretch'd her winged sail;
Hore frown'd the god that wakes the living gale—
High o'er the poop, the fluttering wings unfurl'd
Th' imperial flag that rules the watery world.
Deep blushing armours all the tops invest,
And warlike trophies either quarter drest; [high;
Then tower'd the masts; the canvass swell'd on
And waving streamers floated in the sky,
Thus the rich vessel moves in trim array,
Like some fair virgin on her bridal day.
Thus, like a swan she cleaves the watery plain;
The pride and wonder of the Ægean main.

CANTO II.

ARGUMENT.

Reflection on leaving the land. The gale continues. A water-spout. Beauty of a dying dolphin. The ship's progress along the shore. Wind strengthens. The sails reduced. A shoal of porpoises. Last appearance of Cape Spado. Sea rises. A squall. The sails further diminished. Mainmast split. Ship bears away before the wind. Again hauls upon the wind. Another mainmast fitted to the yard. The gale still increases. Topsails furled. Top-gallant yards sent down. Sea enlarges. Sunset. Courses reefed. Four seamen lost off the lee main yard-arm. Anxiety of the pilots from their dangerous situation. Resolute behaviour of the sailors. The ship labours in great distress. The artillery thrown overboard. Dismal appearance of the weather. Very high and dangerous sea. Severe fatigue of the crew. Consultation and resolution of the officers. Speech and advice of Albert to the crew. Necessary disposition to veer before the wind. Disappointment in the proposed effect. New dispositions equally unsuccessful. The mizen mast cut away.

The scene lies in the sea, between Cape Pechin, in Canada, and the Island of Palcoman, which is nearly twelve leagues northward of Cape Spado.—The time is from nine in the morning till one o'clock of the following morning.

ADIEU, ye pleasures of the rural scene,
Where peace and calm contentment dwell serene!
To me, in vain, on earth's prolific soil,
With summer crown'd th' Elysian valleys smile!
To me those happier scenes no joy impart,
But tantalize with hope my aching heart.
For these, alas! reluctant I forego,
To visit storms and elements of woe!
Ye tempests! o'er my head congenial roll,
To suit the mournful music of my soul!
In black progression, lo! they hover near—
Hail, social Horrors! like my fate severe!
Old Ocean, hail! beneath whose azure zone
The secret deep lies unexplored, unknown.
Approach, ye brave companions of the sea,
And fearless view this awful scene with me!
Ye native guardians of your country's laws!
Ye bold assertors of her sacred cause!
The muse invites you, judge if she depart,
Unequal, from the precepts of your art.
In practice train'd, and conscious of her power,
Her steps intrepid meet the trying hour.
O'er the smooth bosom of the faithless tides,
Propell'd by gentle gales, the vessel glides.
Rodmond, exulting, felt th' auspicious wind,
And by a mystic charm its aim confin'd.—
The thoughts of home, that o'er his fancy roll,
With trembling joy dilate Palcoman's wall.

Hope lifts his heart, before whose vivid ray
 Distress recedes, and danger melts away.
 Already Britain's parent cliffs arise,
 And in idea greet his longing eyes!
 Each amorous sailor too, with heart elate,
 Dwells on the beauties of his gentle mate.
 E'en they th' impressive dart of Love can feel,
 Whose stubborn souls are sheathed in triple steel.
 Nor less o'erjoy'd, perhaps with equal truth,
 Each faithful maid expects th' approaching youth.
 In distant bosoms equal ardours glow;
 And mutual passions mutual joy bestow.—
 Tall Ida's summit now more distant grew,
 And Jove's high hill was rising on the view;
 When, from the left approaching, they descry
 A liquid column, towering, shoot on high:
 The foaming base an angry whirlwind sweeps,
 Where curling billows rouse the fearful deeps:
 Still round and round the fluid vortex flies,
 Scattering dun night and horror through the skies.
 The swift volution and th' enormous train
 Let sages versed in Nature's lore explain!
 The horrid apparition still draws nigh,
 And white with foam the whirling surges fly;
 The guns were primed—the vessel northward
 veers,

Till her black battery on the column bears.
 The nitre fired; and while the dreadful sound,
 Convulsive, shook the slumbering air around.
 The watery volume, trembling to the sky,
 Burst down the dreadful deluge from on high;
 Th' affrighted surge, recoiling as it fell,
 Rolling in hills disclosed th' abyss of hell.
 But soon this transient undulation o'er,
 The sea subsides, the whirlwinds rage no more.
 While southward now th' increasing breezes
 veer,

Dark clouds incumbent on their wings appear.
 In front they view the consecrated grove
 Of Cypress, sacred once to Cretan Jove.
 The thirsty canvass, all around supplied,
 Still drinks unquench'd the full aerial tide;
 And now, approaching near the lofty stern,
 A shoal of sportive dolphins they discern.
 From burnish'd scales they beam'd refulgent rays,
 Till all the glowing ocean seems to blaze.
 Soon to the sport of death the crew repair,
 Dart the long lance, or spread the baited snare.
 One in redoubling mazes wheels along,
 And glides, unhappy! near the triple prong.
 Rodmond, unerring, o'er his head suspends
 The barbed steel, and every turn attends.
 Unerring aim'd the missile weapon flew,
 And, plunging, struck the fated victim through.
 Th' upturning points his ponderous bulk sustain;
 On deck he struggles with convulsive pain.
 But while his heart the fatal javelin thrills
 And fitting life escapes in sanguine rills,
 What radiant changes strike th' astonished sight!
 What glowing hues of mingled shade and light!
 Not equal beauties gild the lucid west,
 With parting beams all o'er profusely drest;
 Not lovelier colours paint the vernal dawn,
 When orient dews impearl th' enamell'd lawn,
 Than from his sides in bright suffusion flow,
 That now with gold empyreal seem'd to glow;
 Now in pellucid sapphires meet the view,
 And emulate the soft celestial hue;

Now beam a flaming crimson on the eye;
 And now assume the purple's deeper dye.
 But here description clouds each shining ray—
 What terms of Art can Nature's powers display!
 Now, while on high the freshening gale she feels
 The ship beneath her lofty pressure reels.
 Th' auxiliar sails that court a gentle breeze,
 From their high stations sink by slow degrees.
 The watchful ruler of the helm no more
 With fix'd attention eyes th' adjacent shore;
 But by the oracle of truth below,
 The wondrous magnet, guides the ~~westward~~ ^{leeward} prow.—
 The wind, that still th' impressive canvass swell'd,
 Swift and more swift the yielding bark impell'd.
 Impatient thus she glides along the coast,
 Till, far behind, the hill of Jove is lost:
 And while aloof from Retimo she steers,
 Malacha's forehead full in front appears.
 Wide o'er yon isthmus stands the cypress grove
 That once enclosed the hallow'd fane of Jove.
 Here too, memorial of his name! is found
 A tomb, in marble ruins on the ground.
 This gloomy tyrant, whose triumphant yoke
 The trembling states around to slavery broke;
 Through Greece, for murder, rape, and incest known,
 The muses raised to high Olympus throne.—
 For oft, alas! their venal strains adorn
 The prince whom blushing Virtue holds in scorn.
 Still Rome and Greece record his endless fame,
 And hence yon mountain yet retains his name.

But see! in confluence borne before the blast,
 Clouds roll'd on clouds the dusky noon o'ercaust;
 The blackening ocean curls; the winds arise;
 And the dark scud* in swift succession flies.
 While the swoln canvass bends the masts on high
 Low in the wave the leeward cannon lie,
 The sailors now, to give the ship relief,
 Reduce the topsails by a single reef.†
 Each lofty yard with slacken'd cordage reels,
 Rattle the creaking blocks and ringing wheels.
 Down the tall masts the topsails sink amain;
 And, soon reduced, assume their post again.
 More distant grew receding Candia's shore;
 And southward of the west Cape Spado bore.

Four hours the sun his high meridian throne
 Had left, and o'er Atlantic regions shone:
 Still blacker clouds, that all the skies invade,
 Draw o'er his sullied orb a dismal shade.
 A squall deep lowering blots the southern sky,
 Before whose boisterous breath the waters fly.
 Its weight the topsails can no more sustain:
 'Reef topsails, reef!' the boatswain calls again!

* Scud is a name given by seamen to the lowest clouds, which are driven with great rapidity along the atmosphere, in squally or tempestuous weather.

† When the wind crosses a ship's course, either directly or obliquely, that side of the ship upon which it acts, is called the weather side: and the opposite one, which is then pressed downwards, is called the lee side. Hence all the rigging and furniture of the ship are, at this time, distinguished by the side, on which they are situated; as the lee cannon, the lee braces, the weather braces, &c.

‡ The topsails are large square sails, of the second degree in height and magnitude. Reefs are certain divisions or spaces by which the principal sails are reduced when the wind increases; and again enlarged proportionably, when its force abates.

The haliards* and top-bow-*lines*† soon are gone,
 To clue-*lines*‡ and reef-tackles next they run :
 The shivering sails descend ; and now they square
 The yards, while ready sailors mount in air.
 The weather-earings§ and the lee they past ;
 The reefs enroll'd, and every point made fast.
 Their task above thus finish'd, they descend,
 And vigilant th' approaching squall attend.
 It comes resistless ; and with foaming sweep,
 Upturns the whitening surface of the deep.
 In such a tempest, borne to deeds of death,
 The wayward sisters scour the blasted heath.
 With ruin pregnant now the clouds impend,
 And storm and cataract tumultuous blend.
 Deep on her side the reeling vessel lies—
 "Brail up the mizen,‡ quick !" the master cries,
 "Man the clue-garnets¶ let the main sheet fly !"
 The boisterous squall still presses on high,
 And swift, and fatal, as the lightning's course,
 Through the torn mainsail bursts with thundering
 force,
 While the rent canvass flutter'd in the wind,
 Still on her flank the stooping bark inclined.—
 'Bear up the helm†† a-weather!" Rodmond cries ;
 Swift, at the word, the helm a-weather flies.
 The prow, with secret instinct veers apace :
 And now the foresail right athwart they brace ;
 With equal sheets restrain'd, the bellying sail
 Spreads a broad concave to the sweeping gale.
 While o'er the foam the ship impetuous flies,
 Th' attentive timoneer‡‡ the helm applies.
 As in pursuit along the aerial way,
 With ardent eye the falcon marks his prey,

* Haliards are either single ropes or tackles, by which the sails are hoisted up and lowered, when the sail is to be extended or reduced.

† Bow-lines are ropes extended to keep the windward edge of the sail steady, and to prevent it from shaking in an unfavourable wind.

‡ Clue-lines are ropes used to truss up the clues, or lower corners of the principal sails to their respective yards, particularly when the sail is to be close reefed or furled.—Reef-tackles are ropes employed to facilitate the operation of reefing, by confining the extremities of the reef close up to the yard, so that the interval becomes slack, and is therefore easily rolled up and fastened to the yard by the points employed for this purpose.

§ Earrings are small cords, by which the upper corners of the principal sails, and also the extremities of the reefs, are fastened to the yard-arms.

|| The mizen is a large sail of an oblong figure, extended upon the mizen mast.

¶ Clue garnets are employed for the same purposes on the mainsail and foresail, as the clue-lines are upon all other square sails. See note ‡, above.

** It is necessary in this place to remark that the sheets, which are universally mistaken by the English poets and their readers for the sails themselves, are no other than the ropes used to extend the clues or lower corners of the sails to which they are attached. To the mainsail and foresail there is a sheet and a tack on each side ; the latter of which is a thick rope, serving to confine the weather clue of the sail down to the ship's side, whilst the former draws out of the lee-clue or lower corner on the opposite side. Tacks are only used in a side wind.

†† The helm is said to be a-weather, when the bar by which it is managed is turned to the side of the ship next the wind.

‡‡ Timoneer, (from *timonier*, Fr.) the helmsman or steersman.

Each motion watches of the doubtful chase,
 Obliquely wheeling through the liquid space ;
 So, govern'd by the steersman's glowing hands,
 The regent helm her motion still commands.

But now the transient squall to leeward past,
 Again she rallies to the sullen blast.
 The helm to starboard* turns—with wings inclined,
 The sidelong canvass clasps the faithless wind,
 The mizen draws ; she springs aloof once more,
 While the fore-staysail balances before.
 The fore-sail braced obliquely to the wind,
 They near the prow th' extended tack confined ;
 Then on the leeward sheet the seamen bend,
 And haul the bow-line to the bowsprit end.
 To topsails next they haste—the bunt-lines gone,
 The clue-lines through their wheel'd machinery run.
 On either side below the sheets are mann'd :
 Again the fluttering sails their skirts expand,
 Once more the topsails, though with humbler plume,
 Mounting aloft their ancient post resume.
 Again the bow-lines and the yards are braced,†
 And all th' entangled cords in order placed.

The sail, by whirlwinds thus so lately rent,
 In tatter'd ruins fluttering, is unbent.
 With brail§ refix another soon prepared,
 Ascending, spreads along beneath the yard.
 To each yard-arm the head rope† the extent,
 And soon their earrings and the roebins¶ bend.
 That task perform'd, they first the braces** slack,
 Then to its station drag th' unwilling tack ;
 And, while the lee clue-garnet's lower'd away,
 Taught a† the sheet they tally and belay.††

Now to the north, from Afric's burning shore,
 A troop of porpoises their course explore ;
 In curling wreaths they gambol on the tide,
 Now bound aloft, now down the billow glide.
 Their tracks awhile the hoary waves retain,
 That burn in sparkling trails along the main.
 These fleetest coursers of the finny race,
 When threat'ning clouds th' ethereal vault deface,
 Their rout to leeward still sagacious form,
 To shun the fury of th' approaching storm.

* The helm being turned to starboard, or to the right side of the ship, directs the prow to the left, or to port, and *vice versa*. Hence the helm being put a starboard, when the ship is running northward, directs her prow towards the west.

† This sail, which is with more propriety called the fore-topmast-staysail, is a triangular sail, that runs upon the fore-topmast-stay, over the bowsprit. It is used to command the fore part of the ship, and counterbalance the sails extended towards the stern. See also the last note of this Canto.

‡ A yard is said to be braced when it is turned about the mast horizontally, either to the right or left ; the ropes employed in this service are accordingly called braces.

§ The ropes used to truss up a sail to the yard or mast whereto it is attached are, in a general sense, called brails.

¶ The head-rope is a cord to which the upper part of the sail is sewed.

** Rope-bands, pronounced roebins, are small cords used to fasten the upper edge of any sail to its respective yard.

† Because the lee-brace confines the yard so that the tack will not come down to its place till the braces are cast loose.

†† Taught implies stiff, tense, or extended straight ; and tally is a phrase particularly applied to the operation of hauling up the sheets, or drawing them towards the ship's stern. To belay is to fasten.

Fair Candia now no more beneath her lee
Protects the vessel from th' insulting sea:
Round her broad arms, impatient of control,
Roused from their secret deeps, the billows roll.
Sunk were the bulwarks of the friendly shore,
And all the scene an hostile aspect wore.
The flattering wind, that late, with promised aid,
From Candia's bay th' unwilling ship betray'd,
No longer fawns beneath the fair disguise,
But like a ruffian on his quarry flies.—
Tost on the tide she feels the tempest blow,
And dreads the vengeance of so fell a foe.
As the proud horse, with costly trappings gay,
Exulting, prances to the bloody fray,
Spurning the ground, he glories in his might,
But reels tumultuous in the shock of fight:
Even so caparison'd in gaudy pride,
The bounding vessel dances on the tide—
Fierce, and more fierce the southern demon blew,
And more incensed the roaring waters grew:
The ship no longer can her topsails spread,
And every hope of fairer skies is fled.
Bow-lines and haliards are relax'd again,
Clue-lines haul'd down, and sheets let fly amain;
Clued up each top-sail, and by braces squared,
The seamen climb aloft on either yard;
They furl'd the sail, and pointed to the wind
The yard, by rolling tackles* then confined.
While o'er the ship the gallant boatswain flies:
Like a hoarse mastiff through the storm he cries:
Prompt to direct th' unskilful still appears;
Th' expert he praises, and the fearful cheers.
Now some to strike top-gallant yards attend †
Some travellers‡ up the weather-backstays§ send;
At each mast-head the top-ropes|| others bend.
The youngest sailors from the yards above
Their parrels,¶ lifts,** and braces soon remove:
Then topt an-end, and to travellers tied, †slide,
Charged with their sails, they down the backstays
The yards secure along the boomst†† reclined,
While some the flying cords aloft confined.—

* The rolling tackle is an assemblage of pulleys, used to confine the yard to the weather-side of the mast, and prevent the former from rubbing against the latter by the fluctuating motion of the ship in a turbulent sea.

† It is usual to send down the top-gallant yards on the approach of a storm. They are the highest yards that are rigged in a ship.

‡ Travellers are slender iron rings, encircling the backstays, and used to facilitate the hoisting or lowering of the top-gallant yards, by confining them to the backstays, in their ascent or descent, so as to prevent them from swinging about by the agitation of the vessel.

§ Backstays are long ropes extending from the right and left side of the ship to the top-mast heads, which they are intended to secure, by counteracting the effort of the wind upon the sails.

|| Top-ropes are the cords by which the top-gallant yards are hoisted up from the deck, or lowered again in stormy weather.

¶ The parrel, which is usually a movable band of rope, is employed to confine the yard to its respective mast.

** Lifts are ropes extending from the head of any mast to the extremities of its particular yard, to support the weight of the latter; to retain it in balance; or to raise one yard-arm higher than the other, which is accordingly called *topping*.

†† The boom, in this place, imply any masts or yards lying on deck in reserve, to supply the place of others which may be carried away by distress of weather, &c.

Their sails reduced, and all the rigging clear,
A while the crew relax from toils severe.
A while their spirits, with fatigue oppress'd,
In vain expect th' alternate hour of rest:
But with redoubling force the tempests blow
And watery hills in fell succession flow;
A dismal shade o'ercasts the frowning skies;
New troubles grow; new difficulties rise.
No season this from duty to descend!—
All hands on deck th' eventful hour attend.
His race perform'd, the sacred lamp of day
Now dipt in western clouds his parting ray,
His sick'ning fires, half-lost in ambient haze,
Refract along the dusk a crimson blaze;
Till deep immersed the languid orb declines,
And now to cheerless night the sky resigns!
Sad evening's hour, how different from the past!
No flaming pole, no blushing glories cast;
No ray of friendly light is seen around:
The moon and stars in hopeless shade are drown'd.

The ship no longer can her courses* bear:
To reef the courses is the master's care:
The sailors, summon'd aft, a daring band!
Attend th' enfolding brails at his command.
But here the doubtful officers dispute,
Till skill and judgment prejudice confute.
Rodmond, whose genius never soar'd beyond
The narrow rules of art his youth had learn'd,
Still to the hostile fury of the wind
Released the sheet, and kept the tack confined;
To long-tried practice obstinately warm,
He doubts conviction, and relies on form.
But the sage master this advice declines;
With whom Arion in opinion joins—
The watchful seaman, whose sagacious eye
On sure experience may with truth rely,
Who from the reigning cause foretells th' effect,
This barbarous practice ever will reject.
For, fluttering loose in air, the rigid sail
Soon fits to ruins in the furious gale!
And he who strives the tempest to disarm,
Will never first embraile the lee-yard arm.
The master said;—obedient to command,
To raise the tack, the ready sailors stand!—
Gradual it loosens, while th' involving clue,
Swell'd by the wind, aloft unruffling flew.
The sheet and weather-brace they now stand
by ‡

The lee clue-garnet and the bunt-lines ply.
Thus all prepared, *Let go the sheet!* he cries;
Impetuous round the ringing wheels it flies:
Shivering at first, till by the blast impell'd,
High o'er the lee-yard arm the canvass swell'd:

* The courses are generally understood to be the main sail, foresail, and mizen, which are the largest and lowest sails of their several masts; the term is, however, sometimes taken in a larger sense.

† It has been remarked before in note **, p. 19, col. 1, that the tack is always fastened to windward; accordingly, as soon as it is cast loose, and the clue-garnet hauled up, the weather clue of the sail immediately mounts to the yard; and this operation must be carefully performed in a storm, to prevent the sail from splitting or being torn to pieces by shivering.

‡ It is necessary to pull in the weather-brace whenever the sheet is cast off, to preserve the sail from shaking violently.

By spilling-lines* embraced, with brails confined
It lies at length unshaken by the wind.
The foresail then secured with equal care,
Again to reef the mainsail they repair.—
While some, high-mounted, overhaul the tye,
Below the down-haul tackle others ply.
Jears,† lifts, and brails, a seaman each attends,
Along the mast the willing yard descends.
When lower'd sufficient, they securely brace,
And fix'd the rolling-tackle in its place;
The reef-lines‡ and their earings now prepared,
Mounting on pliant shrouds,§ they man the yard.
Far on th' extremes two able hands appear,
Arion there, the hardy boatswain here;
That in the van to front the tempest hung;
This round the lee yard-arm, ill-omen'd! clung.
Each earing to its station first they bend;
The reef-band¶ then along the yard extend:
The circling earings, round th' extremes entwined,
By outer and by inner turns** they bind.
From hand to hand the reef-lines next received,
Through eye-let holes and roe-ben legs were reeved.
The reef in double folds involved they lay;
Strain the firm cord, and either end belay.

Hadst thou, Arion! held the leeward post,
While on the yard by mountain billows tost,
Perhaps oblivion o'er our tragic tale
Had then for ever drawn her dusky veil.—
But ruling heaven prolong'd thy vital date,
Severer ills to suffer and relate!

For, while their orders those aloft attend,
To furl the mainsail, or on deck descend,
A seatt† up surging with tremendous roll,
To instant ruin seems to doom the whole.
"O reefs! secure your hold!" Arion cries;
It comes all dreadful, stooping from the skies;

* The spilling-lines, which are only used on particular occasions in tempestuous weather, are employed to draw together and confine the belly of the sail, when it is inflated by the wind over the yard.

† The violence of the wind forces the yard so much outward from the mast on these occasions, that it cannot easily be lowered so as to reef the sail, without the application of a tackle to haul it down on the mast. This is afterwards converted into rolling tackle. See note *, 1st col. p. 20.

‡ Jears are the same to the mainsail, foresail, and mizen, as the halliards (note *, 1st col. p. 19) are to all inferior sails. The tye is the upper part of the jears.

§ Reef-lines are only used to reef the mainsail and foresail. They are past in spiral turns through the eye-let holes of the reef, and over the head of the sails between the rope-band legs, till they reach the extremities of the reef, to which they are firmly extended, so as to lace the reef close up to the yard.

¶ Shrouds are thick ropes, stretching from the mast-heads downwards to the outside of the ship, serving to support the masts. They are also used as a range of rope-ladders, by which the seamen ascend or descend, to perform whatever is necessary about the sails and rigging.

** The reef-band is a long piece of canvass sewed across the sail, to strengthen the canvass in the place where the eye-let holes of the reef are formed.

† The outer turns of the earing serve to extend the sail along the yard; and the inner turns are employed to confine its head-rope close to its surface. See note †, 2d col. p. 19.

†† A sea is the general name given by sailors to a single wave or billow: hence, when a wave bursts over the deck, the vessel is said to have *skipped a sea*.

Uplifted on its horrid edge she feels
The shock, and on her side half-buried reels:
The sail half bury'd in the whelming wave,
A fearful warning to the seamen gave:
While from its margin, terrible to tell!
Three sailors, with their gallant boatswain, fell.
Torn with restless fury from their hold,
In vain their struggling arms the yard infold.
In vain to grapple flying cords they try,
The cords, alas! a solid gripe deny!
Prone on the midnight surge, with panting breath
They cry for aid, and long contend with Death.
High o'er their heads the rolling billows sweep,
And down they sink in everlasting sleep.
Bereft of power to help, their comrades see
The wretched victims die beneath the lee!
With fruitless sorrow their lost state bemoan;
Perhaps a fatal prelude to their own!

In dark suspense on deck the pilots stand,
Nor can determine on the next command
Though still they knew the vessel's armed side
Impenetrable to the clashing tide;
Though still the waters by no secret wound
A passage to her deep recesses found;
Surrounding evils yet they ponder o'er—
A storm, a dangerous sea, and leeward shore!
Should they, though reef'd, again their sails extend,
Again in fluttering fragments they may rend;
Or should they stand, beneath the dreadful strain,
The down-press'd ship may never rise again;
Too late to weather* now Morea's land,
Yet verging fast to Athen's rocky strand.—
Thus they lament the consequence severe,
Where peril unallay'd by hope appear.
Long in their minds revolving each event,
At last to furl the courses they consent;
That done, to reef the mizen next agree,
And try,† beneath it, sidelong in the sea.

Now down the mast the sloping yard declined,
Till by the jears and topping lift‡ confined;
The head, with doubling canvass fenced around,
In balance near the lofty peak, they bound.
The reef enwrapt, th' inserted knittles tied,
To hoist the shorten'd sail again they hied.
The order given, the yard aloft they sway'd;
The brails relax'd, th' extended sheet belay'd:
The helm its post forsook, and lash'd a-lee,§
Inclined the wayward prow to front the sea.

When sacred Orpheus, on the Stygian coast,
With notes divine implored his consort lost;

* To weather a shore is to pass to the windward of it, which at this time is prevented by the violence of the storm.

† To try, is to lay the ship, with her near side in the direction of the wind and sea, with the head somewhat inclined to the windward; the helm being laid a-lee to retain her in this position. See a further illustration of this in the last note of this Canto.

‡ The topping lift, which tops the upper part of the mizen-yard, (see note **, p. 20.) This line and the six following describe the operation of reefing and balancing the mizen. The reef of this sail is towards the lower end, the knittles being small short lines used in the room of points for this purpose, (see note †, 1st col. p. 19, and note **, p. 20;) they are accordingly knotted under the foot-rope or lower edge of the sail.

§ Lash'd a-lee is fastened to the lee-side. See note †, p. 18.

Though round him perils grew in fell array,
And fates and furies stood to bar his way;
Not more adventurous was the attempt, to move
The powers of hell with strains of heavenly love,
Than mine, to bid the unwilling Muse explore
The wilderness of rude mechanic lore.
Such toil th' unwearied Dædalus endured,
When in the Cretan labyrinth immured;
Till Art her salutary help bestow'd,
To guide him through that intricate abode.
Thus long entangled in a thorny way,
That never heard the sweet Piërian lay.
The Muse that tuned to barbarous sounds her
string,

Now spreads, like Dædalus, a bolder wing;
The verse begins in softer strains to flow,
Replete with sad variety of woe.

As yet, amid this elemental war,
That scatters desolation from afar,
Nor toil, nor hazard, nor distress appear
To sink the seamen with unmanly fear.
Though their firm hearts no pageant honour boast,
They scorn the wretch that trembles in his post;
Who from the face of danger strives to turn,
Indignant from the social hour they spurn.
Though now full oft they felt the raging tide
In proud rebellion climb the vessel's side,
No future ills unknown their souls appal;
They know no danger, or they scorn it all!
But e'en the generous spirits of the brave,
Subdued by toil, a friendly respite crave:
A short repose alone their thoughts implore,
Their harass'd powers by slumber to restore.

Far other cares the master's mind employ;
Approaching perils all his hopes destroy.
In vain he spreads the graduated chart,
And bounds the distance by the rules of art;
In vain athwart the mimic seas expands
The compasses to circumjacent lands.
Ungrateful task! for no asylum traced
A passage open'd from the watery waste:
Fate seem'd to guard, with adamantine mound,
The path to every friendly port around.
While Albert thus, with secret doubts dismay'd,
The geometric distances survey'd,
On deck the watchful Rodmond cries aloud,
"Secure your lives! grasp every man a shroud!"—
Roused from his trance, he mounts with eyes
aghost;

When o'er the ship, in undulation vast,
A giant surge down rushes from on high,
And fore and aft dismember'd ruins lie.—
As when, Britannia's empire to maintain,
Great Hawke descends in thunder on the main,
Around the brazen voice of battle roars,
And fatal lightnings blast the hostile shores;
Beneath the storm their shatter'd navies groan,
The trembling deep recoils from zone to zone:
Thus the torn vessel felt th' enormous stroke:
The boats beneath the thundering deluge broke,
Forth started from their planks the bursting rings,
Th' extended cordage all sunder springs;
The pilot's fair machinery strews the deck,
And cards and needles swim in floating wreck.
The balanced mizen, rending to the head,
In streaming ruins from the margin fled,
The sides convulsive shook on groaning beams,
And, rent with labour, yawn'd the pitchy seams;

They sound the well,* and, terrible to hear!
Five feet immersed along the line appear.
At either pump they ply the clanking brake,†
And turn by turn th' ungrateful office take.
Rodmond, Arion, and Palemon here,
At this sad task, all diligent appear.
As some fair castle, shook by rude alarms,
Opposes long th' approach of hostile arms;
Grim war around her plants his black array,
And death and sorrow mark his horrid way;
Till, in some destined hour, against her wall
In tenfold rage the fatal thunders fall:
The ramparts crack, the solid bulwarks rend,
And hostile troops the shatter'd breach ascend.
Her valiant inmates still the foe retard,
Resolved till death their sacred charge to guard.

So the brave mariners their pumps attend,
And help, incessant, by rotation lend;
But all in vain,—for now the sounding cord,
Updrawn, an undiminish'd depth explored.
Nor this severe distress is found alone;
The ribs, oppress'd by ponderous cannon, groan;
Deep rolling from the watery volume's height,
The tortured sides seem bursting with their weight.
So reels Pelorus with convulsive throes,
When in his veins the burning earthquake glows;
Hoarse through his entrails roars th' infernal flame,
And central thunders rend his groaning frame—
Accumulated mischiefs thus arise,
And Fate, vindictive, all their skill defies.
One only remedy the season gave;
To plunge the nerves of battle in the wave:
From their high platforms, thus, th' artillery thrown,
Eased of their load, the timbers less shall groan:
But arduous is the task their lot requires;
A task that hovering fate alone inspires:
For while intent the yawning decks to ease,
That ever and anon are drench'd with seas,
Some fatal billow with recoiling sweep,
May hurl the helpless wretches in the deep.

No season this for counsel or delay!
Too soon th' eventful moments haste away!
Here perseverance, with each help of art,
Must join the boldest efforts of the heart;
These only now their misery can relieve;
These only now a dawn of safety give!
While o'er the quivering deck, from van to rear,
Broad surges roll in terrible career,
Rodmond, Arion, and a chosen crew,
This office in the face of death pursue;
The wheel'd artillery o'er the deck to guide,
Rodmond descending claim'd the weather side:
Fearless of heart the chief his orders gave,
Fronting the rude assaults of every wave. [deep.
Like some strong watch-tower, nodding o'er the
Whose rocky base the foaming waters sweep,
Untamed he stood; the stern aerial war
Had marked his honest face with many a scar.—
Meanwhile Arion, traversing the waist,‡

* The well is an apartment in the ship's hold, serving to enclose the pumps. It is sounded by dropping a measured iron rod down into it by a long line. Hence the increase or diminution of the leaks are easily discovered.

† The brake is the lever or handle of the pump, by which it is wrought.

‡ The waist of a ship of this kind is a hollow space, about five feet in depth, between the elevations of the

The cordage of the leeward-guns unbraced,
And pointed crows beneath the metal placed.
Watching the roll, their forelocks they withdrew,
And from their beds the reeling cannon threw :
Then from the windward battlements unbound,
Rodmond's associates wheel'd th' artillery round ;
Pointed with iron fangs, their bars beguile
The ponderous arms across the steep defile ;
Then, hurl'd from sounding hinges o'er the side,
Thundering they plunge into the flashing tide.

The ship, thus eased, some little respite finds
In this rude conflict of the seas and winds.
Such ease Alcides felt, when, clogg'd with gore,
Th' envenomed mantle from his side he tore ;
When, stung with burning pain, he strove too late
To stop the swift career of cruel fate.

Yet then his heart one ray of hope procured,
Sad harbinger of sevenfold pangs endured !
Such, and so short the pause of wo she found !
Cimmerian darkness shades the deep around,
Save when the lightnings, gleaming on the sight,
Flash through the gloom, a pale disastrous light.
Above, all ether, fraught with scenes of wo,
With grim destruction threatens all below.
Beneath, the storm-lash'd surges furious rise,
And wave uproll'd on wave, assails the skies ;
With ever-floating bulwarks they surround
The ship, half-swallow'd in the black profound !
With ceaseless hazard and fatigue oppress,
Dismay and anguish every heart possess !
For, while with boundless inundation o'er
The sea-beat ship th' involving waters roar,
Displaced beneath by her capacious womb,
They rage their ancient station to resume ;
By secret ambushes their force to prove,
Through many a winding channel first they rove ;
Till, gathering fury, like the fever'd blood,
Through her dark veins they roll a rapid flood.
While unrelenting thus the leaks they found,
The pump with ever-clanking strokes resound,
Around each leaping valve, by toil subdued,
The tough bull hide must ever be renew'd.
Their sinking hearts unusual horrors chill :
And down their weary limbs thick dews distil.
No ray of light their dying hope redeems !
Pregnant with some new wo each moment teems.

Again the chief th' instructive draught extends,
And o'er the figured plain attentive bends :
To him the motion of each orb was known,
That wheels around the sun's refulgent throne :
But here alas ! his science naught avails !
Art droops unequal, and experience fails.
The different traverses, since twilight made,
He on the hydrographic circle laid ;
Then the broad angle of lee-way* explored,
As swept across the graduated chord.
Her place discovered by the rules of art,
Unusual terrors shook the master's heart ;
When Falconera's rugged isle he found,
Within her drift, with shelves and breakers bound
For, if on those destructive shallows tost,
The helpless bark with all her crew are lost :

quarter-deck and fore-castle, and having the upper deck for its base, or platform.

* The lee-way, or drift, which in this place are synonymous terms, is the movement by which a ship is driven sideways at the mercy of the wind and sea, when she is deprived of the government of the sails and helm.

As fatal still appears, that danger o'er,
The steep St. George, and rocky Gardalor.
With him the pilots, of their hopeless state
In mournful consultation now debate.
Not more perplexing doubts her chiefs appal,
When some proud city verges to her fall ;
While Ruin glares around, and pale Affright
Convenes her councils in the dead of night—
No blazon'd trophies o'er their concave spread,
Nor storied pillars raised aloft their head :
But here the Queen of shade around them threw
Her dragon wing, disastrous to the view !
Dire was the scene, with whirlwind, hail, and shower ;
Black Melancholy ruled the fearful hour !
Beneath tremendous roll'd the flashing tide,
Where Fate on every billow seem'd to ride—
Enclosed with ill, by peril unsubdued,
Great in distress the master-seaman stood :
Skill'd to command ; deliberate to advise ;
Expert in action ; and in council wise ;
Thus to his partners, by the crew unheard,
The dictates of his soul the chief refer'd.

" Ye faithful mates, who all my troubles share.
Approved companions of your master's care !
To you, alas ! 'twere fruitless now to tell
Our sad distress, already known too well !
This morn with favouring gales the port we left,
Though now of every flattering hope bereft :
No skill nor long experience could forecast
Th' unseen approach of this destructive blast,
These seas, where storms at various seasons blow,
No reigning winds nor certain omens know.
The hour, the occasion all your skill demands ;
A leaky ship, embay'd by dangerous lands.
Our bark no transient jeopardy surrounds ;
Groaning she lies beneath unnumber'd wounds :
'Tis ours the doubtful remedy to find,
To shun the fury of the seas and wind ;
For in this hollow swell, with labour sore,
Her flank can bear the bursting floods no more :
Yet this or other ill she must endure ;
A dire disease, and desperate is the cure !
Thus two expedients offer'd to your choice,
Alone require your counsel and your voice,
These only in our power are left to try ;
To perish here or from the storm to fly,
The doubtful balance in my judgment cast,
For various reasons I prefer the last.
'Tis true the vessel and her costly freight,
To me consign'd, my orders only wait ;
Yet, since the charge of every life is mine,
To equal votes our counsels I resign.
Forbid it, Heaven, that, in this dreadful hour
I claim the dangerous reins of purblind power !
But should we now resolve to bear away,
Our hopeless state can suffer no delay,
Nor can we, thus bereft of every sail,
Attempt to steer obliquely on the gale :
For then, if broaching sideward on the sea,
Our drooped ship may founder on the lee :
No more obedient to the pilot's power, [your."
Th' overwhelming wave may soon her frame de-

He said ; the listening mates with fix'd regard
And silent reverence his opinion heard.
Important was the question in debate,
And o'er their councils hung impending Fate.
Rodmond, in many a scene of peril tried,
Had oft the master's happier skill described,

Yet now, the hour, the scene, th' occasion known,
Perhaps with equal right preferr'd his own
Of long experience in the naval art,
Blunt was his speech, and naked was his heart:
Alike to him each climate and each blast;
The first in danger, in retreat the last:
Sagacious balancing th' opposed events,
From Albert his opinion thus dissents.

"Too true the perils of the present hour,
Where toils succeeding toils our strength o'er-
power!

Yet whither can we turn, what road pursue,
With death before still opening on the view?
Our bark, 'tis true, no shelter here can find,
Sore shatter'd by the ruffian seas and wind;
Yet with what hope of refuge can we flee,
Chased by this tempest and outrageous sea?
For while its violence the tempest keeps,
Berest of every sail we roam the deeps;
At random driven, to present death we haste,
And one short hour perhaps may be our last.
In vain the Gulf of Corinth on our lee
Now opens to her ports a passage free;
Since, if before the blast the vessel flies,
Full in her track unnumber'd dangers rise.
Here Falconera spreads her lurking snares;
There distant Greece her rugged shelves prepares;
Should once her bottom strike that rocky shore,
The splitting bark that instant were no more;
Nor she alone, but with her all the crew,
Beyond relief, were doom'd to perish too.
'Thus if to scud too rashly we consent,
Too late in fatal hour we may repent.

"Then of our purpose this appears the scope,
To weigh the danger with a doubtful hope,
Though sorely buffeted by every sea,
Our hull unbroken long may try a-lee,
The crew, though harass'd long with toils severe,
Still at their pumps perceive no hazards near.
Shall we, incautious then, the dangers tell,
At once their courage and their hopes to quell?
Prudence forbids!—This southern tempest soon
May change its quarter with the changing moon:
Its rage though terrible may soon subside,
Nor into mountains lash th' unruly tide.
These leaks shall then decrease: the sails once
more

Direct our course to some relieving shore."

Thus while he spoke around from man to man,
At either pump, a hollow murmur ran.
For while the vessel through unnumber'd chinks,
Above, below, th' invading water drinks,
Sounding her depth, they eyed the wetted scale,
And, lo! the leak o'er all their powers prevail,
Yet in their past, by terrors unsubdued,
They with redoubled force their task pursued.

And now the senior pilots seem'd to wait
Arion's voice to close the dark debate.
Though many a bitter storm, with peril fraught,
In Neptune's school the wandering stripling taught,

Not twice nine summers yet matured his thought.
So oft he bled by Fortune's cruel dart,
It fell at last innocuous on his heart.
His mind still shunning care with secret hate,
In patient indolence resign'd to Fate.
But now the horrors that around him roll,
Thus round to action his rekindling soul.

"With fix'd attention, pondering in my mind,
The dark distresses on each side combined;
While here we linger in the pass of Fate,
I see no moment left for sad debate.

For, some decision if we wish to form,
Ere yet our vessel sink beneath the storm,
Her shattered state, and yon desponding crew,
At once suggest what measures to pursue.

The labouring hull already seems half-fill'd
With waters, through a hundred leaks distill'd,
As in a drowsy, wallowing with her freight,
Half-drown'd she lies, a dead inactive weight!
Thus drenched by every wave, her riven deck,
Stript and defenceless, floats a naked wreck;
Her wounded flanks no longer can sustain
These fell invasions of the bursting main:
At every pitch th' o'erwhelming billows bend,
Beneath their load, the quivering bowsprit end—
A fearful warning! since the masts on high
On that support with trembling hope rely.
At either pump our seamen pant for breath,
In dark dismay anticipating death.

Still all our powers th' increasing leaks defy:
We sink at sea, no shore, no haven nigh.
Ouo dawn of hope yet breaks athwart the gloom;
To light and save us from the watery tomb;
That bids us shun the death impending here;
Fly from the following blast, and shoreward steer

"'Tis urged indeed, the fury of the gale
Precludes the help of every guiding sail;
And, driven before it on the watery waste,
To rocky shores and scenes of death we haste.
But haply Falconera we may shun:

And far to Grecian coasts is yet the run:
Less harass'd then, our scudding ship may bear
Th' assaulting surge repell'd upon her rear.
E'en then the wearied storm as soon shall die,
Or less torment the groaning pines on high.
Should we at last be driven by dire decree
Too near the fatal margin of the sea,
The hull dimasted there awhile may ride,
With lengthen'd cables on the raging tide.
Perhaps kind Heaven, with interposing power,
May curb the tempest ere that dreadful hour.
But here ingulf'd and foundering while we stay,
Fate hovers o'er, and marks us for her prey."

He said; Palemon saw, with grief of heart:
The storm prevailing o'er the pilot's art;
In silent terror and distress involved,
He heard their last alternative resolved.
High beat his bosom: with such fear subdued,
Beneath the gloom of some enchanted wood,
Oft in old time the wandering swain explored
The midnight wizards breathing rites abhor'd:
Trembling approach'd their incantations fell,
And, child'd with horror, heard the songs of hell.
Arion saw, with secret anguish moved,
The deep affliction of the friend he loved;
And, all awake to Friendship's genial heat,
His bosom felt consenting tumults beat.

Alas! no season this for tender love;
Far hence the music of the myrtle grove.—
With Comfort's soothing voice, from Hope derive
Palemon's drooping spirit he revived,
For Consolation oft, with healing art,
Retunes the jarring numbers of the heart—
Now had the pilots all th' events revolved,
And on their final refuge thus resolved;

the faithful shepherd, who beholds
 ling wolf approach his fleecy folds;
 ve crew, whom racking doubts perplex,
 ful purpose Albert thus directs.
 y partners in a wayward fate!
 ant spirits now are known too late;
 nmoved behold this angry storm
 s all the rolling deep deform;
 nt in adversity, still bear
 front when greatest ills are near!
 though grievous, I must now reveal,
 in vain, I purposed to conceal.
 ll help of arts we vainly try,
 r leeward shores, alas! too nigh.
 ark no longer can abide
 at thunder o'er her batter'd side;
 the leaks a fatal warning give,
 s raging sea she cannot live,
 sfuge from despair we find;
 wear and scud before the wind.*
 n then to ruin we may steer;
 shores beneath our lee appear;
 emote, and instant death is here;
 y Heaven's assistance, we may gain
 or inlet of the Grecian main;
 l by some rock, at anchor ride,
 bating rage the blast aside.
 etermined by the will of Heaven,
 s bark at last ashore is driven,
 els follow'd, from the watery grave
 : sailors on the surf may save.
 t, let all our axes be secured,
 masts and rigging from aboard.
 : quarters bind each plank and oar,
 ween the vessel and the shore.
 cordage, too, must be convey'd
 d to the weather rails belay'd;
 o haply reach alive the land,
 d lines may fasten on the strand,
 ead thundering on the leeward shore,
 loof we hear the breakers roar.
 e terrible event prepared,
 and aft to starboard every yard;
 : masts swim lighter on the wave,
 e broken rocks our seamen save.
 ard turn the stem, that every mast
 ard fall, when from the vessel cast—
 her side once more the billows bound,
 rigging till she strikes the ground:
 you hear aloft th' alarming shock
 : her bottom on some pointed rock,
 t of our sailors must descend
 ous business of the deck to end;
 secured by some convenient cord,
 the shrouds and rigging from the board;
 ad axes next assail each mast;
 . and oars, and rafts, to leeward cast.
 s the cordage stretch'd ashore may guide
 companions through the swelling tide,
 g lumber shall sustain them, o'er
 shelves, in safety to the shore.
 : firmest succour, till the last,
 urely on each faithful mast!
 at the danger, and the task severe,
 t to the tyranny of fear!

* Explanation of these manœuvres, the reader
 may find in the last note of this Canto.

If once that slavish yoke your spirits quell,
 Adieu to hope! to life itself farewell!

"I know, among you some full oft have view'd,
 With murdering weapons arm'd, & lawless brood,
 On England's vile inhuman shore who stand,
 The foul reproach and scandal of our land!
 To rob the wanderers wreck'd upon the strand.
 These, while their savage office they pursue,
 Oft wound to death the helpless plunder'd crew,
 Who 'scaped from every horror of the main,
 Implored their mercy, but implored in vain.
 But dread not this!—a crime to Greece unknown
 Such blood-hounds all her circling shores disown.
 Her sons, by barbarous tyranny oppress'd,
 Can share affliction with the wretch distressed:
 Their hearts, by cruel fate inured to grief,
 Oft to the friendless stranger yield relief."

With conscious horror struck, the naval band
 Detested for a while their native land;
 They cursed the sleeping vengeance of the laws,
 That thus forgot her guardian sailors' cause.
 Meanwhile the master's voice again they heard,
 Whom, as with filial duty, all revered.

"No more remains—but now a trusty band
 Must ever at the pump industrious stand:
 And while with us the rest attend to wear,
 Two skilful seamen to the helm repair!—
 O Source of Life! our refuge and our stay,
 Whose voice the warring elements obey,
 On thy supreme assistance we rely;
 Thy mercy supplicate, if doom'd to die!
 Perhaps this storm is sent, with healing breath,
 From neighbouring shores to scourge disease and
 death!

"Tis ours on thine unerring laws to trust:
 With thee, great Lord! 'Whatever is, is just.'"

He said; and with consenting reverence fraught,
 The sailors join'd his prayer in silent thought.
 His intellectual eyes, serenely bright!
 Saw distant objects with prophetic light.
 Thus in a land, that lasting wars oppress,
 That groans beneath misfortune and distress;
 Whose wealth to conquering armies falls a prey,
 Her bulwarks sinking, as her troops decay;
 Some bold sagacious statesman, from the helm,
 Sees desolation gathering o'er his realm:
 He darts around his penetrating eyes,
 Where dangers grow, and hostile unions rise;
 With deep attention marks th' invading foe,
 Eludes their wiles, and frustrates every blow:
 Tries his last art the tottering state to save,
 Or in its ruins finds a glorious grave.

Still in the yawning trough the vessel reels,
 Ingulf'd beneath two fluctuating hills:
 On either side they rise; tremendous scene!
 A long dark melancholy vale between.*

* That the reader, who is unacquainted with the manœuvres of navigation, may conceive a clearer idea of a ship's state when trying, and of the change of her situation to that of scudding, I have quoted a part of the explanation of those articles as they appear in the "Dictionary of the Marine."

Trying is the situation in which a ship lies nearly in the trough or hollow of the sea in a tempest, particularly when it blows contrary to her course.

In trying as well as in scudding the sails are always reduced in proportion to the increase of the storm; and in either state, if the storm is excessive, she may have

The balanced ship, now forward, now behind,
Still felt th' impression of the waves and wind,
And to the right and left by turns inclined;
But Albert from behind the balance drew,
And on the prow its double efforts threw.—
The order now was given to bear away;
The order given the timoneers obey.
High o'er the bowsprit stretch'd the tortured sail,
As on the rack, distends beneath the gale.
But scarce the yielding prow its impulse knew,
When in a thousand flitting shreds it flew!—
Yet Albert new resources still prepares,
And, bridling grief, redoubles all his cares.
"Away there! lower the mizen yard on deck!"
He calls, "and brace the foremost yards aback!"
His great example every bosom fires,
New life rekindles, and new hope inspires,
While to the helm unfaithful still she lies,
One desperate remedy at last he tries,—
"Haste, with your weapons cut the shrouds and
stay;

And hew at once the mizen-mast away!"
He said; th' attentive sailors on each side
At his command the trembling cords divide.
Fast by the fated pine bold Rodmond stands;
Th' impatient axe hung gleaming in his hands;

all her sails furled: or be, according to the sea-phrase, under bare poles.

The intent of spreading a sail at this time, is to keep the ship more steady, and to prevent her from rolling violently by pressing her side down in the water; and also to turn her head towards the source of the wind, so that the shock of the seas may fall more obliquely on her flank, than when she lies along the trough of the sea, or in the interval between two waves. While she lies in this situation, the helm is fastened close to the lee side, to prevent her, as much as possible, from falling to leeward. But as the ship is not then kept in equilibrio by the operation of her sails, which at other times counterbalance each other at the head and stern, she is moved by a slow but continual vibration, which turns her head alternately to windward and to leeward, forming an angle of 30 or 40 degrees in the interval. That part where she stops in approaching the direction of the wind is called her coming-to: and the contrary excess of the angle to leeward is called her falling-off.

Veering, or wearing, (see line 55, 2d col. p. 23, and line 20, 1st col. p. 25;) as used in the present sense, may be defined, the movement by which a ship changes her state from trying to that of scudding, or of running before the direction of the wind and sea.

It is an axiom in natural philosophy, that "every body will persevere in a state of rest, or of moving uniformly in a right line, unless it be compelled to change its state by forces impressed: and that the change of motion is proportional to the moving force impressed, and made according to the right line in which that force acts."

Hence it is easy to conceive how a ship is compelled to turn into any direction by the force of the wind, acting upon any part of her length in lines parallel to the plane of the horizon. Thus, in the act of veering, which is a necessary consequence of this invariable principle, the object of the seamen is to reduce the action of the wind on the ship's hinder part, and to receive its utmost exertion on her fore part, so that the latter may be pushed to leeward. This effect is either produced by the operation of the sails, or by the impression of the wind on the masts and yards. In the former case, the sails on the hind part of the ship are either furled or arranged nearly parallel to the direction of the wind, which then glides unobstructed along their surfaces; at the same time the foremost sails are spread abroad, so

Brandiah'd on high, it fell with dreadful sound;
The tall mast, groaning, felt the deadly wound;
Deep gash'd with sores, the tottering structure
rings!

And crashing, thundering o'er the quarter swings
Thus when some limb, convulsed with pangs of
death,

Imbibes the gangrene's pestilential breath!
Th' experienced artist from the blood betrays
The latent venom, or its course delays:
But if th' infection triumphs o'er his art,
Tainting the vital stream that warms the heart,
Resolved at last, he quits th' unequal strife,
Severs the member, and preserves the life.

CANTO III.

ARGUMENT.

The design and influence of poetry. Applied to its subject. Wreck of the mizen-mast cleared away. Ship veers before the wind. Her violent agitation. Different stations of the officers. Appearance of the island of Falconera. Excursion to the adjacent nations of Greece renowned in antiquity. Athens. Sparta. Plato. Aristotle. Solon. Corinth. Sparta. Leonidas. Invasion of Xerxes. Lycurgus. Epaminondas. Modern appearance. Arcadia; its form

as to receive the greatest exertion of the wind. See line 9 of preceding column. The fore part accordingly yields to this impulse, and is put in motion; and this motion necessarily conspiring with that of the wind, produces the desired effect.

But when the tempest is so violent as to preclude the use of sails, the effort of the wind operates almost equally on the opposite end of the ship, because the masts and yards situated near the head and stern serve to counterbalance each other in receiving its impression. The effect of the helm is also considerably diminished because the head-way, which gives life and vigour to all its operations, is at this time feeble and ineffectual. Hence it becomes necessary to destroy this equilibrium which subsists between the masts and yards before and behind, and to throw the balance forward to prepare for veering. If this cannot be effected by the arrangement of the yards on the masts, and it becomes absolutely necessary to veer, in order to save the ship from destruction, (see line 20 of preceding column,) the mizen-mast must be cut away, and even the main-mast, if she still remains incapable of answering the helm by turning her prow to leeward.

Scudding is that movement in navigation by which a ship is carried precipitately before a tempest. See line 20, 1st col. p. 25.

As a ship flies with amazing rapidity through the water whenever this expedient is put in practice, it is never attempted in a contrary wind, unless when her condition renders her incapable of sustaining the mutual effort of the wind and waves any longer on her side, without being exposed to the most imminent danger.

A ship either acuds with a sail extended on her foremast, or, if the storm is excessive, without any sail, which in the sea-phrase is called scudding under bare poles.

The principal hazards incident to scudding are generally a sea striking a ship's stern; the difficulty of steering, which perpetually exposes her to the danger of broaching-to; and the want of sufficient sea-room. A sea which strikes the stern violently may shatter it to pieces, by which the ship must inevitably founder. By broaching-to suddenly, she is threatened with losing all her masts and sails, or being immediately overturned; and for want of sea-room she is exposed to the dangers of being wrecked on a lee-shore.

fertility. Present distress, the effect of
ta. Ulysses and Penelope. Argos and
anemnon. Macronisi. Lemnos. Vul-
us. Delos. Apollo and Diana. Troy.
der and Hero. Delphos. Temple of
assua. The Muses. The subject re-
telling of the sea. Prodigious tempest,
with rain, hail, and meteors. Darkness,
thunder. Approach of day. Discovery
ship, in great danger, passes the island of
furns her broadside to the shore. Her
mast, and main topmast carried away.
a rock. Splits asunder. Fate of the

*from that part of the Archipelago which lies ten
hours of Palermo, to Cape Colonna in Sicily.—
it covers hours, being from one till eight in the*

urbanous age with blood defiled,
avage roam'd the gloomy wild ;
Ignorance her flag display'd,
and Revenge her voice obey'd ;
shores of light, the Muses came,
solitary race to tame ;
the lawless passions to control,
tender sympathy the soul :
on vice and error to reclaim,
in human breasts celestial flame.
spirit caught th' empyreal ray,
ongenial with the swelling lay.
the chaos of primeval night,
Truth and Reason sprung to light.
Mæonides, in rapid song,
ing tide of battle rolls along.
bosom feels the high alarms,
urning pulses beat to arms.
upborne, on Pegasean wings,
the boundless realms of thought he

poets, trembling as they view
flight, the dazzling track pursue.
strings, with mournful magic, tell
stress Laertes' son befall,
meandering through the maze of wo,
ymphony the heart o'erflow.
time, the Muses' heavenly breath
dissolved the chains of death ;
an Epic lays began to sing,
he master of the vocal string.—
lms! through dangerous scenes to stray,
e light of his unerring ray!
mused the wayward path to tread,
wander with prophetic dread.
in the bold Mæonian lyre
numbers, fraught with living fire!
lead, that mournful harp of yore
d wanderer lost upon the shore ;
t scene th' impatient numbers ran,
t only to a nobler plan.
th' unravell'd prospect to display,
th' events in regular array.
rd the task, to sing in varied strains,
inchanged the tragic theme remains!
py! might the secret powers of art
latent windings of the heart,
and numbers draw Compassion's tear
d miseries, oft beheld too near ;
d wretches, oft in ruin cast
's strand beneath the wintry blast ;

For all the pangs, the complicated wo,
Her bravest sons, her faithful sailors know!
So pity, gushing o'er each British breast,
Might sympathize with Briton's sons distress:
For this, my theme through mazes I pursue,
Which nor Mæonides nor Maro knew!

A while the mast in ruins dragg'd behind,
Balanced th' impression of the helm and wind:
The wounded serpent, agonized with pain,
Thus trails his mangled volume on the plain.
But now the wreck dis sever'd from the rear,
The long reluctant prow began to veer;
And while around before the wind it falls,
"Square all the yards!"* th' attentive master calls.
"You timoneers, her motion still attend!
For on your steerage all our lives depend.

So, steady!† meet her, watch the blast behind,
And steer her right before the seas and wind!"
"Starboard, again!" the watchful pilot cries;
"Starboard!" the obedient timoneer replies.
Then to the left the ruling helm returns;
The wheel† revolves; the ringing axle burns!
The ship, no longer foundering by the lee,
Bears on her side th' invasions of the sea:
All lonely, o'er the desert waste she flies,
Scourged on by surges, storm, and bursting skies.
As when the masters of the lance assail,
In Hyperborean seas, the slumbering whale,
Soon as the javelins pierce his scaly hide,
With anguish stung, he cleaves the downward tide
In vain he flies! no friendly respite found;
His life-blood gushes through th' inflaming wound.

The wounded bark, thus smarting with her pain,
Scuds from pursuing waves along the main;
While, dash'd apart by her dividing prow,
Like burning adamant the waters glow.
Her joints forget their firm elastic tone;
Her long keel trembles, and her timbers groan;
Uphoisted behind her in tremendous height
The billows frown, with fearful radiance bright!
Now shivering o'er the topmost wave she rides,
While deep beneath th' enormous gulf divides.
Now launching headlong down the horrid vale,
She hears no more the roaring of the gale;
Till up the dreadful height again she flies,
Trembling beneath the current of the skies.
As that rebellious angel who, from heaven,
To regions of eternal pain was driven;
When dreadful he forsook the Stygian shore,
The distant realms of Eden to explore;
Here, on sulphureous clouds sublime upheaved,
With daring wing th' infernal air he cleaved;
There, in some hideous gulf descending prone,
Far in the rayless void of night was thrown.

E'en so she scales the briny mountain's height,
Then down the black abyss precipitates her flight.
The masts around whose tops the whirlwinds sing,
With long vibrations round her axle awing.
To guide the wayward course amid the gloom,
The watchful pilots different posts assume.

* To square the yards, in this place, is meant to ar-
range them directly athwart the ship's length.

† Steady is the order to steer the ship according to the
line on which she advances at this instant, without devi-
ating to the right or left thereof.

‡ In all large ships, the helm is managed by a wheel.

my a princely heart her beauty won,
 and only by a stripling son,
 attempt of suitor-kings repell'd,
 led the nuptial contract held.
 As arts to win her love they toil'd,
 in wiles by virtuous fraud she foil'd.
 Her vows, and resolutely chaste,
 some princess triumph'd at the last.
 Greece forgotten and unknown,
 her cruel fortune to bemoan;
 the monarch led the Grecian hosts
 the Ægean main to Dardan coasts.
 since! who on a hostile shore,
 anguish, ten long winters bore.
 to native realms restored at last,
 the harvest of thy labours past,
 friend, alas! and faithless wife,
 sacrificed to impious lust thy life;—
 cadia, stretch these desert plains;
 the land a gloomy tyrant reigns.
 the fair isle of Helena^a is seen,
 whence winds detain'd the Spartan queen;
 in arms combined, the Grecian host,
 vengeance fired, invaded Phrygia's coast;
 so long they labour'd to destroy
 the turrets of imperial Troy.
 then by Juno's rage, the hapless dame,
 heart, from ruin'd Ilium came.
 the image bears of Parian stone,
 the fabric, but of date unknown.
 from this appears th' immortal shore
 of Phœbus and Diana bore.
 though all th' Ægean seas renown'd:
 not the rocky Cyclades surround)
 its honour'd and by Greece revered!
 its groves e'en distant Persia fear'd:
 its silent unfrequented land!
 the footstep marks the trackless sand.
 to the north, by Asia's western bound
 the stands, with rising marble crown'd;
 her rage, avenging Juno hurl'd
 the ulcan from th' ethereal world.
 eternal anvils first he rear'd;
 and by Cyclopean art, appear'd
 that shook the skies with dire alarms,
 'd by skill divine, Vulcanian arms.
 th' this crippled wretch, the foul disgrace
 the scandal of th' empyreal race,
 the queen of Love in wedlock dwelt.
 ofane, can heavenly bosoms melt?
 and of this appears the Dardan shore,
 the th' imperial towers of Ilium bore.
 the Troy! renown'd in every clime.
 the long annals of unfolding time!
 thy royal bulwarks to defend,
 'st thy tutelard gods in vain descend!
 chiefs unnumber'd in her cause were
 slain.
 nations perish'd on her bloody plain;
 the age of perfidious Helen's shame
 m'd at length to sink in Grecian flame.
 and, by Time's deep ploughshare harrow'd
 the
 of sacred Troia found no more:
 of all her glories now remains!
 and vines enrich her cultured plains.

New known by the name of Micronia.

Silver Scamander leaves the verdant shore;
 Scamander oft o'erflow'd with hostile gore!
 Not far removed from Ilium's famous land,
 In counter view, appears the Thracian strand;
 Where beauteous Hero, from the turret's height,
 Display'd her cresset each revolving night;
 Whose gleam directed loved Leander o'er
 The rolling Hellespont to Asia's shore,
 Till, in a fated hour, on Thracia's coast,
 She saw her lover's lifeless body tost;
 Then felt her bosom agony severe;
 Her eyes, sad gazing, pour'd th' incessant tear!
 O'erwhelm'd with anguish, frantic with despair,
 She beat her beauteous breast and tore her hair—
 On dear Leander's name in vain she cried;
 Then headlong plunged into the parting tide:
 The parting tide received the lovely weight,
 And proudly flow'd, exulting in its freight!
 Far west of Thrace, beyond th' Ægean main,
 Remote from ocean, lies the Delphic plain.
 The sacred oracle of Phœbus there
 High o'er the mount arose, divinely fair!
 Achaian marble form'd the gorgeous pile;
 August the fabric! elegant its style!
 On brazen hinges turn'd the silver doors;
 And checker'd marble paved the polish'd floors.
 The roofs, where storied tabature appear'd,
 On columns of Corinthian mould were rear'd:
 Of shining porphyry the shafts were framed,
 And round the hollow dome bright jewels flamed.
 Apollo's suppliant priests, a blameless train!
 Framed their oblation on the holy fane:
 To front the sun's declining ray 'twas placed;
 With golden harps and living laurels graced.
 The sciences and arts around the shrine
 Conspicuous shone, engraved by hands divine!
 Here Æsculapius' snake display'd his crest,
 And burning glories sparkled on his breast;
 While, from his eye's insufferable light,
 Disease and Death recoil'd, in headlong flight.
 Of this great temple, through all time renown'd:
 Sunk in oblivion, no remains are found.
 Contiguous here, with hallow'd woods o'
 spread,
 Parnassus lifts to heaven its honour'd head;
 Where from the deluge saved, by Heaven's com-
 mand,
 Deucalion leading Pyrrha, hand in hand,
 Repeopled all the desolated land.
 Around the scene unfading laurels grow,
 And aromatic flowers for ever blow.
 The winged choir, on every tree above,
 Cast sweet numbers through the vocal grove;
 While o'er th' eternal spring that smiles beneath,
 Young zephyrs borne on rosy pinions breathe.
 Fair daughters of the Sun! the sacred Nine,
 Here wake to ecstasy their songs divine;
 Or crown'd with myrtle in some sweet alcove,
 Attune the tender strings to bleeding love;
 All sadly sweet the balmy currents roll,
 Soothing to softest peace the tortured soul,
 While hill and vale with choral voice around
 The music of immortal harps resound,
 Fair Pleasure leads in dance the happy hours,
 Still scattering where she moves Elysian flowers!
 Even now, the strains, with sweet contagion
 fraught,
 Shed a delicious languor o'er the thought—

Adieu, ye vales, that smiling peace bestow,
Where Eden's blossoms ever vernal blow!
Adieu, ye streams, that o'er enchanted ground
In lucid maze the Aonian hills surround!
Ye fairy scenes, where Fancy loves to dwell,
And young Delight, for ever, O farewell!
The soul with tender luxury you fill,
And o'er the sense Lethæan dews distil!
Awake, O Memory, from th' inglorious dream!
With brazen lungs resume the kindling theme!
Collect thy powers! arouse thy vital fire!
Ye spirits of the storm, my verse inspire!
Hoarse as the whirlwinds that enrage the main,
In torrents pour along the swelling strain!

Now, borne impetuous o'er the boiling deeps,
Her course to Attic shores the vessel keeps:
The pilots, as the waves behind her swell,
Still with the wheeling stern their force repel.
For, this assault should either quarter* feel,
Again to flank the tempest she might reel.
The steersmen every bidden turn apply;
To right and left the spokes alternate fly.
Thus when some conquer'd host retreats in fear,
The bravest leaders guard the broken rear:
Indignant they retire, and long oppose
Superior armies that around them close;
Still shield the flanks, the routed squadrons join,
And guide the flight in one imbodied line.

So they direct the flying bark before
Th' impelling floods, that lash her to the shore.
Some benighted traveller, through the shade,
Explores the devious path with heart dismay'd;
While prowling savages behind him roar,
And yawning pits and quagmires lurk before—
High o'er the poop the audacious seas aspire,
Uproll'd in hills of fluctuating fire.
As some fell conqueror, frantic with success,
Sheds o'er the nations ruin and distress:
So, while the watery wilderness he roams,
Incensed to sevenfold rage the tempest foams;
And o'er the trembling pines, above, below,
Shrill through the cordage howls, with notes of woe.
Now thunders wafted from the burning zone,
Grown from afar, a deaf and hollow groan!
The ship's high battlements, on either side
For ever rocking, drink the briny tide;
Her joints unhinged, in palsied languors play,
As ice dissolves beneath the neontide ray.
The skies asunder torn, a deluge pour:
The impetuous hail descends in whirling shower.
High on the masts, with pale and livid rays,
Amid the gloom portentous meteors blaze.
Th' ethereal dome, in mournful pomp array,
Now lurks behind impenetrable shade;
Now, flashing round intolerable light,
Redoubles all the terrors of the night.
Such terrors Sinai's quaking hill o'erspread,
When heaven's loud trumpet rounded o'er its
 load.

It seem'd the wrathful angel of the wind
Had all the horrors of the skies combined,
And here, to one ill-fated ship opposed,
At once the dreadful magazine disclosed
And lo! tremendous o'er the deep he springs,
Th' inflaming sulphur flashing from his wings!

* The quarter is the hinder part of a ship's side, or the
 which is near the stern

Hark! his strong voice the dismal silence breaks
Mad chaos from the chains of death awakes!
Loud and more loud the rolling peals enlarge;
And blue on deck their blazing sides discharge;
There, all aghast, the shivering wretches stood;
While chill suspense and fear congeal'd their blood
Now in a deluge burst the living flame,
And dread concussion rends th' ethereal frame.
Sick Earth, convulsive, groans from shore to shore
And Nature, shuddering, feels the horrid roar.

Still the sad prospect rises on my sight,
Reveal'd in all its mournful shade and light;
Swift through my pulses glides the kindling fire
As lightning glances on th' electric wire.
But, ah! the force of numbers strives in vain,
The glowing scene unequal to sustain.

But, lo! at last, from tenfold darkness born,
Forth issues o'er the wave the weeping morn.
Hail, sacred Vision! who, on orient wings,
The cheering dawn of light propitious brings!
All Nature, smiling, hail'd the vivid ray,
That gave her beauties to returning day:
All but our ship, that, groaning on the tide,
No kind relief, no gleam of hope descried.
For now, in front, her trembling inmates see
The hills of Greece emerging on the sea.
So the lost lover views that fatal morn,
On which, for ever from his bosom torn,
The nymph adored resigns her blooming charms
To bless with love some happier rival's arms.
So to Eliza dawn'd that cruel day
That tore Æneas from her arms away;
That saw him parting never to return,
Herself in funeral flames decreed to burn.
O yet in clouds, thou genial source of light,
Conceal thy radiant glories from our sight!
Go, with thy smile adorn the happy plain, [reig
And gild the scenes where health and pleas
But let not here, in scorn, thy wanton beam
Insult the dreadful grandeur of my theme!

While shoreward now the bounding vessel flies
Full in her van St. George's cliffs arise;
High o'er the rest a pointed crag is seen,
That hung projecting o'er a mossy green,
Nearer and nearer now the danger grows
And all their skill relentless fates oppose;
For, while more eastward they direct the prow,
Enormous waves the quivering deck o'erflow.
While, as she wheels, unable to subdue
Her sallies, still they dread her breaching-to.*
Alarming thought! for now no more a-lee
Her riven side could bear th' invading sea:
And at the following surge she scuds before,
Headlong she runs upon the dreadful shore:
A shore where shelves and hidden rocks about
Where Death in secret ambush, lurks around.
Far less dismay'd, Anchises' wandering son
Was seen the straits of Scylla to shun:
When Palinurus, from the helm descried
The rocks of Scylla on his eastern side;

* Breaching-to is a sudden and involuntary motion
in navigation, when in a ship, whilst sailing or scud-
ding before the wind, unexpectedly turns her side to it
ward. It is generally occasioned by the difficulty
steering her, or by some disaster happening to
the machinery of the helm. See the last note of the sec-
Canto.

While in the west, with hideous yawn disclosed,
His onward path Charybdis' gulf opposed.
The double danger as by turns he view'd,
His wheeling bark her arduous track pursued.
Thus while to right and left destruction lies,
Between the extremes the daring vessel flies.
With boundless involution, bursting o'er
The marble cliffs, loud dashing surges roar;
Hoarse through each winding creek the tempest
raves,

And hollow rocks repeat the groan of waves;
Destruction round th' insatiate coast prepares,
To crush the trembling ship, unnumber'd snarcs.
But haply now she 'scapes the fatal strand,
Though scarce ten fathoms distant from the land;
Swift as the weapon issuing from the bow,
She cleaves the burning waters with her prow;
And forward leaping, with tumultuous haste,
As on the tempest's wing the isle she past.
With longing eyes and agony of mind,
The sailors view this refuge left behind;
Happy to bribe, with India's richest ore,
A safe accession to that barren shore!

When in the dark Peruvian mine confined,
Lost to the cheerful commerce of mankind,
The groaning captive wastes his life away,
For ever exiled from the realms of day;
No equal pangs his bosom agonize,
When far above the sacred light he eyes,
While, all forlorn, the victim pines in vain,
For scenes he never shall possess again.

But now Athenian mountains they descry,
And o'er the surge Colonna frowns on high:
Beside the cape's projecting verge are placed
A range of columns, long by time defaced;
First planted by devotion to sustain,
In elder times, Tritonia's sacred fane.
Foams the wild beach below, with maddening
rage,

Where waves and rocks a dreadful combat wage.
The sickly heavens, fermenting with its freight,
Still vomits o'er the main the feverish weight:
And now, while wing'd with ruin from on high,
Through the rent cloud the ragged lightnings fly,
A flash, quick glancing on the nerves of light,
Struck the pale helmsman with eternal night:
Rodmond, who heard the piteous groan behind,
Touch'd with compassion gazed upon the blind:
And, while around his sad companions crowd,
He guides the unhappy victim to the shroud.
"Hie thee aloft, my gallant friend!" he cries;
"Thy only succour on the mast relies!"—
The helm, bereft of half its vital force,
Now scarce subdued the wild unbridled course:
Quick to th' abandon'd wheel Arion came,
The ship's tempestuous sallies to reclaim.
Amazed he saw her, o'er the sounding foam
Upborne, to right and left distracted roam.
So gazed young Phaeton, with pale dismay,
When, mounted in the flaming car of day,
With rash and impious hand the stripling tried
The immortal coursers of the sun to guide.—
The vessel, while the dread event draws nigh,
Grows more impatient o'er the waves to fly;
Fate spurs her on—thus tugging from afar,
Advances to the sun some blazing star;
And, as it feels th' attraction's kindling force,
Springs onward with accelerated course.

With mournful look the seamen eyed the strand,
Where Death's inexorable jaws expand:
Swift from their minds elapsed all dangers past,
As, dumb with terror they beheld the last.
Now, on the trembling shrouds, before, behind,
In mute suspense they mount into the wind.—
The genius of the deep, on rapid wing,
The black eventful moment seem'd to bring;
The fatal sisters on the surge before,
Yoked their infernal horses to the prore.—
The steersmen now received their last command,
To wheel the vessel sidelong to the strand.
Twelve sailors, on the foremast who depend,
High on the platform of the top ascend;
Fatal retreat! for while the plunging prow
Immerges headlong in the wave below,
Down-press'd by watery weight the bowsprit bends
And from above the stem deep-crushing rends.
Beneath her beak the floating ruins lie;
The foremast totters, unsustain'd on high:
And now the ship, fore-listed by the sea,
Hurls the tall fabric backward o'er the lee;
While, in the general wreck, the faithful stay
Drags the main topmast from its post away.
Flung from the mast, the seamen strive in vain
Through hostile floods their vessels to regain;
The waves they buffet, till bereft of strength,
O'erpower'd they yield to cruel fate at length.
The hostile waters close around their head,
They sink, for ever, number'd with the dead!

Those who remain, their fearful doom aware,
Nor longer mourn their lost companions' fate;
The heart, that bleeds with sorrows all its own,
Forgets the pangs of friendship to bemoan.—
Albert and Rodmond, and Palemon here,
With young Arion, on the mast appear;
E'en they, amid th' unspeakable distress,
In every look distracting thoughts confess;
In every vein the reffluent blood congeals;
And every bosom fatal terror feels.
Enclosed with all the demons of the main,
They view'd th' adjacent shore, but view'd
vain.

Such torments in the drear abodes of hell,
Where sad despair laments with rueful yell,
Such torments agonize the damned breast,
While Fancy views the mansions of the blest.
For Heaven's sweet help, their suppliant cries
implore;

But Heaven relentless deigns to help no more.

And now, lash'd on by destiny severe,
With horror fraught, the dreadful scene drew near
The ship hangs hovering on the verge of death,
Hell yawns, rocks rise, and breakers roar beneath
In vain, alas! the sacred shades of yore
Would arm the mind with philosophic lore;
In vain they'd teach us, at the latest breath,
To smile serene amid the pangs of death.
E'en Zeno's self, and Epictetus old,
This fell abyss had shudder'd to behold.
Had Socrates, for godlike virtue famed,
And wisest of the sons of men proclaim'd,
Beheld this scene of frenzy and distress,
His soul had trembled to its last recess!
O yet confirm my heart, ye Powers above,
This last tremendous shock to prove;
The tottering frame of Reason yet sustain!
Nor let this total ruin whirl my brain!

In vain the cords and axes were prepared,
For now th' audacious seas insult the yard;
High o'er the ship they throw a horrid shade,
And o'er her burst in terrible cascade.
Uplifted on the surge, to heaven she flies,
Her shatter'd top half-buried in the skies,
Then headlong plunging thunders on the ground,
Earth groans! air trembles! and the deeps resound:
Her giant bulk the dread concussion feels,
And quivering with the wound, in torment reels:
So reels, convulsed with agonizing throes,
The bleeding bull beneath the murderer's blows.
Again she plunges: hark! a second shock
Tears her strong bottom on the marble rock:
Down on the vale of Death, with dismal cries,
The fated victims shuddering roll their eyes,
In wild despair; while yet another stroke,
With deep convulsion, rends the solid oak;
Till like the mine, in whose infernal cell
The lurking demons of destruction dwell,
At length asunder torn, her frame divides:
And crashing spreads in ruin o'er the tides.

O were it mine with tuneful Maro's art
To wake to sympathy the feeling heart,
Like him the smooth and mournful verse to dress
In all the pomp of exquisite distress!
Then too severely taught by cruel Fate,
To share in all the perils I relate.
Then might I, with unvall'd strains, deplore
Th' impetuous horrors of a leeward shore.

As o'er the surge, the stooping mainmast hung,
Still on the rigging thirty seamen clung:
Some, struggling, on a broken crag were cast,
And there by o'ery tangles grappled fast:
Awile they bore th' overwhelming billow's rage,
Unequal combat with their fate to wage:
Till all benumb'd and feeble they forego
Their slippery hold, and sink to shades below.
Some, from the main-yardarm impetuous thrown,
On marble ridges die without a groan.
Three, with Palemon, on their skill depend,
And from the wreck on ours and rafts descend.
Now on the mountain-wave on high they ride,
Then downward plunge beneath th' involving tide:
Till one, who seems in agony to strive,
The whirling breakers heave on shore alive:
The rest a speecheless end of anguish know,
And press the stony beach a lifeless crew.

Next O'Connell, chief of the eternal doom
Of Heaven, conveyed there to the briny tomb:
What scenes of mortal torment the view
What painful struggles of the dying crew
The perils of those all-burned in the flood
Overcome with colds, and with human blood
So covered with agony, from their grasp
When Time's imperial power to be obeyed,
When he severed ocean should be free,
Farther beyond the water's murmuring sea.
Thus a lifeless form, a victim to the sea,
Sacred refuge, a new life the floating sea,
His soul, now the sunken, the mortal doom
But knows, the life beneath the water,
For now the water's own authority claim
Tugs at the drowning boat, a powerful strain
His father, who the eye down to the sea,
For him, and whither the sea,
To black Adversity's support, turned,
And handships unknown, enclosed

His lovely daughter left without a friend,
Her innocence to succour and defend;
By youth and indigence set forth a prey
To lawless guilt, that flatters to betray.—
While these reflections rack his feeling mind,
Rodmond, who hung beside, his grasp resign'd;
And, as the tumbling waters o'er him roll'd,
His outstretch'd arms the master's legs unfold—
Sad Albert feels the dissolution near,
And strives in vain his fetter'd limbs to clear;
For Death bids every clenching joint adhere.
All faint, to heaven he throws his dying eyes.
And "O protect my wife and child!" he cries:
The gushing stream rolls back th' unfinished
sound!

He gasps! he dies! and tumbles to the ground!
Five only left of all the perish'd throng.
Yet ride the pine which shoreward drives along;
With these Arion still his hold secures,
And all th' assaults of hostile waves endures.
O'er the dire prospect as for life he strives,
He looks if poor Palemon yet survives.
— Ah, wherefore, trusting to unequal art,
Didst thou incautious! from the wreck depart!
Alas! these rocks all human skill defy,
Who strikes them once beyond relief must die;
And, now, sore wounded, thou perhaps art lost
On these, or in some oozy cavern lost!"
Thus thought Arion, anxious gazing round,
In vain, his eyes no more Palemon found.
The demons of destruction hover nigh,
And thick their mortal shafts commission'd fly:
And now a breaking surge, with forceful sway,
Two next Arion furious tears away:
Hurld on the crags, behold, they gasp! they
bleed!

And groaning, cling upon th' illusive weed;—
Another billow bursts in boundless roar!
Arion sinks! and Memory views no more!
— Ah, total night and horror here preside!
Mr stunned ear: nigh to the whirling tide:
It is the funeral knell: and gliding near,
Methinks the phantoms of the dead appear!
But, emerging from the watery grave,
Again their float instrument on the wave:
Again the dismal prospect seems round.
The wreck, the shores, the ding, and the drown'd,
And see! embosomed in repeated shocks,
Those two who scramble on th' adjacent rocks,
The faithful hold no longer can retain.
They sink down belind, and never rise again!

Two with Arion, yet the most obscure,
That now above the ridges wait'd the shore:
Still, trembling to descend, their downward gaze
With horror pierce, and vision with amaze.
The fatal power, the cruel agency below!
And look'st thou emblem now a twinkling glow:
And see the water's extended waves retreat,
That, and now to the beach with hands and
feet

O'Connell, Adversity's whose sovereign hand,
Still on the brink of the storm of unknown stand,
Knows the language, knows the business,
The same with death and life, not yet a glow,
To those each will the same chaotic pass,
With something without of eternal peace,
Is even been chosen with wonder given,
And how the broken'st spark of life survives;

powers their exiled health restore,
 and despair are felt no more.
 of Grecians who inhabit night,
 see perils of the deep decay,
 the blustering tempest of the night,
 had climb'd Colonna's neighbouring
 height;
 and downward on th' adjacent flood,
 in view the scene of ruin stood,
 with mangled bodies strew'd around,
 yet breathing on the sea-wash'd ground!
 as to science and the nobler arts,
 its lore inform'd their feeling hearts;
 down the vale with hastening steps they
 fly sufferers to assist and guide.
 While those three escaped beneath explore
 adventurous youth who reach'd the shore;
 with eyes averted from the day,
 press on the tangled beach he lay—
 on;—O what tumults roll
 and terror in Arion's soul!
 art he lives again to view
 and this sole remnant of our crew!
 travel through this foreign zone,
 the future good or ill-unknown!
 : but ah! sad doom of Fate!
 ing Memory sorrows to relate:
 afloat, on some resisting rock
 re dash'd, and fractured with the shock:
 ing sight! those cheeks, so late array'd
 in bloom, are pale, with mortal shade!
 blood his lovely breast o'erspread,
 d the golden tresses of his head.
 lungs by this pernicious stroke
 ed, and the vocal organs broke.
 his neck, with blazing gems array'd,
 , lovely Anna, hung portray'd;
 cious figure smiling all serene,
 in a golden chain was seen.
 , soft maiden; in this hour of wo,
 a writhing from the deadly blow,
 e of art, what language could express
 y! thine exquisite distress?
 las! art doom'd to weep in vain
 ine eyes shall never see again!
 amazement pale, Arion gazed,
 nally the wounded youth upraised.
 en, with cruel pangs oppress'd,
 accents thus his friend address'd:
 ed from destruction late so nigh,
 hose fatal influence doom'd I lie;
 en exiled to this last retreat
 happy! thus decreed to meet?
 nlike what yester-morn enjoy'd
 g hopes, for ever now destroy'd!
 led far beyond all healing power,
 ies, and this his final hour:
 ill breakers, where in vain I strove,
 t off from fortune, life, and love!
 scenes must soon present my sight,
 sep buried yet in tenfold night,
 hed father of a wretched son,
 paternal prudence has undone!
 remembrance of this blinded care
 a shroud with anguish and despair!
 effects from a voice arise,
 to Nature's voice and vainly wise,

With force severe endeavours to control
 The noblest passions that inspire the soul.
 But, O thou sacred Power! whose law connects
 Th' eternal chain of causes with effects,
 Let not thy chastening ministers of rage
 Afflict with sharp remorse his feeble age!
 And you, Arion! who with these the last
 Of all our crew survive the shipwreck past—
 Ah! cease to mourn! those friendly tears restrain;
 Nor give my dying moments keener pain!
 Since Heaven may soon thy wandering steps re-
 store,

When parted, hence, to England's distant shore,
 Shouldst thou th' unwilling messenger of Fate
 To him the tragic story first relate,
 O! friendship's generous ardour then suppress,
 Nor hint the fatal cause of my distress;
 Nor let each horrid incident sustain
 The lengthen'd tale to aggravate his pain.
 Ah! then remember well my last request,
 For her who reigns for ever in my breast;
 Yet let him prove a father and a friend,
 The helpless maid to succour and defend.
 Say, I this suit implored with parting breath,
 So Heaven befriend him at his hour of death!
 But O, to lovely Anna shouldst thou tell
 What dire untimely end thy friend befell,
 Draw o'er the dismal scene soft Pity's veil;
 And lightly touch the lamentable tale:
 Say that my love, inviolably true,
 No change, no diminution ever knew;
 Lo! her bright image pendant on my neck,
 Is all Palemon rescued from the wreck:
 Take it, and say, when panting in the wave,
 I struggled life and this alone to save!

"My soul, that fluttering hastens to be free,
 Would yet a train of thoughts impart to thee;
 But strives in vain;—the chilling ice of Death
 Congeals my blood, and chokes the stream of
 breath:

Resign'd, she quits her comfortless abode,
 To course that long, unknown, eternal road.—
 O sacred source of ever-living light!
 Conduct the weary wanderer in her flight!
 Direct her onward to that peaceful shore,
 Where peril, pain, and death are felt no more!

"When thou some tale of hapless love shalt
 hear,

That steals from Pity's eye the melting tear,
 Of two chaste hearts by mutual passion join'd
 To absence, sorrow, and despair consign'd,
 O! then to swell the tides of social woe
 That heal th' afflicted bosom they o'erflow,
 While Memory dictates, this sad shipwreck tell,
 And what distress thy wretched friend befell!
 Then while in stream of soft compassion drown'd
 The swains lament and maidens weep around;
 While lisping children, touch'd with infant fear,
 With wonder gaze, and drop th' unconscious tear;
 O! then this moral bid their souls restrain,
All thoughts of happiness on earth are vain.
 The last faint accents trembled on his tongue,
 That now inactive to the palate clung;

* —sed scilicet ultima semper
 Expectanda dies homini; "dicius beatus
 Ante obitum nemo supermaque debet."
 Ovid. Met.

His bosom heaves a mortal groan—he dies!
And shades eternal sink upon his eyes!

As thus defaced in death Palemon lay,
Arion gazed upon the lifeless clay:
Transfix'd he stood with awful terror fill'd,
While down his cheek the silent drops distill'd.

“O ill-star'd votary, of unspotted truth!
Untimely perish'd in the bloom of youth,
Should e'er thy friend arrive on Albion's land,
He will obey, though painful, thy demand:
His tongue the dreadful story shall display,
And all the horrors of this dismal day!
Disastrous day! what ruin has thou bred!
What anguish to the living and the dead!
How hast thou left the widow all forlorn,
And ever doom'd the orphan child to mourn;

Though life's sad journey hopeless to complain!
Can sacred Justice these events ordain?

But, O my soul! avoid that wondrous maze
Where Reason, lost in endless error, strays!
As through this thorny vale of life we run,
Great Cause of all effects, *Thy will be done!*”

Now had the Grecians on the beach arrived
To aid the helpless few who yet survived:
While passing they behold the waves o'erspread
With shatter'd rafts and corpses of the dead,
Three still alive, benumb'd and faint they find,
In mournful silence on a rock reclined;
The generous natives, moved with social pain,
The feeble strangers in their arms sustain;
With pitying sighs their hapless lot deplore,
And lead them trembling from the fatal shore

ANNE LETITIA BARBAULD.

THIS gifted authoress, the daughter of Dr. John Aikin, was born at Kilworth Harcourt, in Leicestershire, on the 20th of June, 1743. Her education was entirely domestic, but the quickness of apprehension, and desire for learning which she manifested, induced her father to lend her his assistance towards enabling her to obtain a knowledge of Latin and Greek. On the removal of Dr. Aikin to superintend the dissenting academy at Warrington, in Lancashire, she accompanied him thither, in her fifteenth year, when she is said to have possessed great beauty of person and vivacity of intellect. The associates she met with at Warrington were in every way congenial to her mind, and among others, were Drs. Priestley and Enfield, with whom she formed an intimate acquaintance. In 1773, she was induced to publish a volume of her poems, which, in the course of the same year, went through four editions. They were followed by miscellaneous pieces in prose, by J. (her brother) and A. L. Aikin, which considerably added to her reputation.

In 1774, she married the Rev. Rochemont Barbauld, with whom she removed to Palgrave, near Diss, in Suffolk, where her husband had charge of a dissenting congregation, and was about to open a boarding-school. Mrs. Barbauld assisted him in the task of instruction; and some of her pupils, who have since risen to literary eminence, among whom were the present Mr. Denman and Sir William Gell, have acknowledged the value of her lessons in English composition, and declamation. In 1775, appeared a small volume from her pen, entitled *Devotional Pieces*, compiled from the *Psalms of David*, &c.; a collection which met with little success and some animadversion. In 1778, she published her *Lessons for Children from Two to Three Years Old*; and, in 1781, *Hymns in Prose, for Children*; both of which may be said to have formed an era in the art of instruction, and the former has been translated into French, by M. Pasquier.

In 1785, Mrs. Barbauld and her husband gave up their school and visited the continent, whence they returned to England in June, 1786, and in the following year took up their residence at Hampstead. Our authoress now began to use her pen on the popular side of politics, and published, successively, *An Address to the Opposers of the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts*; *A Poetical Epistle to Mr. Wilberforce, on the Rejection of the Bill for Abolishing the Slave Trade*; *Remarks on Gilbert Wakefield's Inquiry into the Expediency*

and Propriety of Public or Social Worship; and *Sins of Government, Sins of the Nation, or a Discourse for the Fast*, which last appeared in 1793. In 1802, she removed, with Mr. Barbauld, to Stoke Newington; and in 1804, published selections from the *Spectator*, *Tatler*, *Guardian*, and *Freeholder*, with a preliminary essay, which is regarded as her most successful effort in literary criticism. In the same year, appeared her edition of *The Correspondence of Richardson*, in six volumes, duodecimo; but the most valuable part of this work is the very elegant and interesting life of that novelist, and the able review of his works, from the pen of our authoress. In 1808, she became a widow; and in 1810, appeared her edition of *The British Novelists*, with an introductory essay, and biographical and critical notices prefixed to the works of each author. In the following year she published a collection of prose and verse, under the title of *The Female Spectator*; and in the same year, appeared that original offspring of her genius, *Eighteen Hundred and Eleven*, a poem. This was the last separate publication of Mrs. Barbauld, who died on the 9th of March, 1825, in the eighty-second year of her age. An edition of her works appeared in the same year, in two octavo volumes, with a memoir, by Lucy Aikin.

Mrs. Barbauld is one of the most eminent female writers which England has produced; and both in prose and poetry she is hardly surpassed by any of her sex, in the present age. With respect to the style, we shall, perhaps, best describe it, by calling it that of a female Johnson; and her *Essay on Romances* is a professed imitation of the manner of that great critic. He is himself said to have allowed it to be the best that was ever attempted; "because it reflected the colour of his thoughts, no less than the turn of his expressions." She is, however, not without a style of her own, which is graceful, easy, and natural; alike calculated to engage the most common, and the most elevated understanding. Her poems are addressed more to the feelings than to the imagination,—more to the reason than the senses; but the language never becomes prosaic, and has sublimity and pathos, totally free from bombast and affectation. The spirit of piety and benevolence that breathes through her works pervaded her life, and she is an amiable example to her sex that it is possible to combine, without danger to its morals or religious principles, a manly understanding with a feminine and susceptible heart.

CORSIKA.

WRITTEN IN THE YEAR 1798.

..... A man's race
Of unsubmitting spirit, wise and brave;
Who still through bleeding ages struggled hard
To hold a generous undiminish'd state;
Too much in vain

THOMSON.

HAIL, generous Corsica! unconquer'd isle!
The fort of freedom: that amidst the waves
Stands like a rock of adamant, and dares
The wildest fury of the beating storm.
And are there yet, in this late sickly age,
Unkindly to the towering growths of virtue,
Such bold exalted spirits! Men whose deeds,
To the bright annals of old Greece opposed,
Would throw in shades her yet unrivall'd name,
And dim the lustre of her fairest page!
And glows the flame of Liberty so strong
In this lone speck of earth! this spot obscure,
Shaggy with woods, and crusted o'er with rock,
By slaves surrounded, and by slaves oppress'd!
What then should Britons feel!—should they not
catch

The warm contagion of heroic ardour,
And kindle at a fire so like their own!

Such were the working thoughts which swell'd
the breast

Of generous Boswell: when with nobler aim
And views beyond the narrow beaten track
By trivial fancy trod, he turn'd his course
From polish'd Gallia's soft delicious vales,
From the gray relics of imperial Rome,
From her long galleries of laurell'd stone,
Her chisel'd heroes and her marble gods,
Whose dumb majestic pomp yet awes the world,
To animated forms of patriot zeal;
Warm in the living majesty of virtue;
Elate with fearless spirit: firm: resolved:
By fortune not subdued, nor awed by power.

How raptur'd fancy burns, while warm in
thought

I trace the pictured landscape: while I kiss
With pilgrim lips devout the sacred soil
Stain'd with the blood of heroes. Cyprus, hail!
Hail to thy rocks, deep indented shores,
And pointed cliffs, which bear the chafing deep
Incessant foaming round thy shaggy sides,
Hail to thy winding bays, thy sheltering piers,
And ample harbours, which inviting stretch
Their hospitable arms to every sail
Thy numerous streams, that bursting from the
cliffs

Down the steep channell'd rock impetuous pour
With grateful murmur on the foaming edge
Of the rude precipice, the hamlet brown
And straw-roof'd cott, which crown the level vale
Scarcely seen amongst the craggy hanging cliffs
Seem like an eagle's nest aerial built.
Thy swelling mountains, brown with solemn
shade

Of various trees, that wave their giant arms
O'er the rough sons of freedom, lofty pines,
And hardy fir, and flex ever green,
And spreading chestnut, with each humbler plant.

And shrub of fragrant leaf, that clothes their side
With living verdure; whence the clustering bays
Extracts her golden dews: the shining box
And sweet-leaved myrtle, aromatic thyme,
The prickly juniper, and the green leaf
Which feeds the spinning worm; while glowing
bright

Beneath the various foliage, wildly spreads
The arbutus, and rears his scarlet fruit
Luxuriant, mantling o'er the craggy steeps;
And thy own native laurel crowns the scene.
Hail to thy savage forests, awful, deep;
Thy tangled thickets, and thy crowded woods,
The haunt of herds untamed; which sullen bound
From rock to rock with fierce unsocial air,
And wilder gaze, as conscious of the power
That loves to reign amid the lonely scenes
Of unquell'd nature: precipices huge,
And tumbling torrents; trackless deserts, plains
Fenced in with guardian rocks, whose quarries
teem

With shining steel, that to the cultured fields
And sunny hills which wave with bearded grain,
Defends their homely produce. Liberty,
The mountain goddess, loves to range at large
Amid such scenes, and on the iron soil
Prints her majestic step. For these she scorn
The green enamell'd vales, the velvet lap
Of smooth savannahs, where the pillow'd head
Of luxury reposes: balmy gales,
And bowers that breathe of bliss. For them,
when first

This isle emerging like a beauteous gem
From the dark bosom of the Tyrrhene main,
Rear'd its fair front, she mark'd it for her own,
And with her spirit warm'd. Her genuine sons,
A broken remnant, from the generous stock
Of ancient Greece, from Sparta's sad remains,
True to their high descent, preserved unquench'd
The sacred fire through many a barbarous age:
Whom, nor the iron rod of cruel Carthage,
Nor the dread sceptre of imperial Rome,
Nor bloody Goth, nor grisly Saracen,

Nor the long galling yoke of proud Liguria,
Could crush into subjection. Still unquell'd
They rose superior, bursting from their chains,
And claim'd man's dearest birthright, liberty:
And long, through many a hard unequal strife,
Maintain'd the glorious conflict: long withstood,
With single arm, the whole collected force
Of haughty Genoa, and ambitious Gaul.
And shall withstand it—Trust the faithful muse!

It is not in the force of mortal arm,
Scarcely in fate, to bind the struggling soul
That galled by wanton power, indignant swells
Against oppression, breathing great revenge,
Careless of life, determined to be free.
And waiting Heaven appears: for see the
man,

Born to exalt his own, and give mankind
A clasp of higher nature: just as great;
The soul of counsel, and the nerve of war:
Of high unshaken spirit, temper'd sweet
With soft urbanity and polish'd grace,
And mild wit, and gay unstudied smiles:
Whom Heaven in some propitious hour endow'd
With every purer virtue: gave him all
That life can hero, or adorn the man.

in the eye sublime ; the searching glance,
 anning deep, that smites the guilty soul
 a beam from heaven : on his brow
 and spacious front, set the broad seal
 ty and rule ; then smiled benign
 fair pattern of a God below, [breast
 rought, and breathed into his swelling
 re ambitious wish to save his country.
 rous title to immortal fame !
 a devoted to the public, stands
 right records of superior worth,
 elow the skies : if he succeed,
 t fair lot which earth affords, is his ;
 e falls, he falls above a throne.
 ch their leader, can the brave despair t
 the cause, and Paoli the chief !
 to your fair hopes ? A British muse,
 weak and powerless, lifts her fervent
 a,
 atches a prayer for your success. O could
 her blessings as the morn sheds dew,
 upon your heads ! But patient hope
 it th' appointed hour ; secure of this,
 er with the indolent and weak
 edem deign to dwell ; she must be seized
 old arm that wrestles for the blessing :
 ven's best prize, and must be bought with
 L

e storm thickens, when the combat burns,
 and death in every horrid shape
 appal the feeble, proud around,
 tue triumphs ; then her towering form
 ith kindling majesty ; her mien
 a diviner spirit, and enlarged
 ading feature, with an ampler port
 er tone, exulting, rides the storm,
 amidst the tempest. Then she reaps
 n harvest ; fruits of nobler growth
 er relish than meridian suns
 ripen ; fair, heroic deeds,
 ke action. 'Tis not meats and drinks,
 y airs, and vernal suns and showers,
 and ripen minds ; 'tis toil and danger ;
 dling with the stubborn gripe of fate ;
 and sharp distress, and paths obscure
 ons. The bold swimmer joys not so
 e proud waves under him, and beat
 ag repelling arm the billowy surge ;
 rous courser does not so exult
 a floating mane against the wind,
 amidst the thunder of the war,
 to oppose her swelling breast
 n shield against the darts of fate.
 n her sons in that rough school have
 d
 at danger, then the hand that raised,
 the storm, and lead the shining train
 al years in bright procession on.
 l the shepherd's pipe, the muse's lyre,
 ' shores be heard : her grateful sons
 acclaim and hymns of cordial praise
 their high deliverers ; every name
 dear be from oblivion snatched
 d among the stars : but chiefly thine,
 oli, with sweetest sound shall dwell
 pplauding lips ; thy sacred name,
 to long posterity, some muse,
 thy of the theme, shall consecrate

To after-ages, and applauding worlds
 Shall bless the godlike man who saved his country.

So vainly wish'd, so fondly hoped the muse :
 Too fondly hoped. The iron fates prevail,
 And Cyrrus is no more. Her generous sons,
 Less vanquish'd than o'erwhelm'd, by numbers
 crush'd,
 Admired, unaided fell. So strives the moon
 In dubious battle with the gathering clouds,
 And strikes a splendour through them ; till at
 length
 Storms rolled on storms involve the face of heaven
 And quench her struggling fires. Forgive the zeal
 That, too presumptuous, whisper'd better things,
 And read the book of destiny amiss.
 Not with the purple colouring of success
 Is virtue best adorn'd : th' attempt is praise.
 There yet remains a freedom, nobler far
 Than kings or senates can destroy or give ;
 Beyond the proud oppressor's cruel grasp
 Seated secure, uninjured, undestroy'd ;
 Worthy of gods :—the freedom of the mind.

THE MOUSE'S PETITION.*

O HEAR a pensive prisoner's prayer,
 For liberty that sighs :
 And never let thine heart be shut
 Against the wretch's cries !

For here forlorn and sad I sit,
 Within the wiry grate ;
 And tremble at th' approaching morn,
 Which brings impending fate.

If e'er thy breast with freedom glow'd,
 And spurn'd a tyrant's chain,
 Let not thy strong oppressive force
 A free-born mouse detain !

O do not stain with guiltless blood
 Thy hospitable hearth ;
 Nor triumph that thy wiles betray'd
 A prize so little worth.

The scatter'd gleanings of a feast
 My frugal meals supply ;
 But if thine unrelenting heart
 That slender boon deny,—

The cheerful light, the vital air,
 Are blessings widely given ;
 Let Nature's commoners enjoy
 The common gifts of heaven.

The well-taught philosophic mind
 To all compassion gives ;
 Casts round the world an equal eye
 And feels for all that lives.

* Found in the trap where he had been confined all night by Dr. Priestley, for the sake of making experiments with different kinds of air.

If mind,—as ancient sages taught,—
A never-dying flame,
Still shifts through matter's varying forms,
In every form the same ;

Beware, lest in the worm you crush,
A brother's soul you find ;
And tremble lest thy luckless hand
Dislodge a kindred mind.

Or, if this transient gleam of day
Be *all* of life we share,
Let pity plead within thy breast
That little *all* to spare.

So may thy hospitable board
With health and peace be crown'd ;
And every charm of heartfelt ease
Beneath thy roof be found,

So when destruction lurks unseen,
Which men, like mice, may share,
May some kind angel clear thy path,
And break the hidden snare.

CHARACTERS.

O BORN to soothe distress and lighten care,
Lively as soft, and innocent as fair !
Blest with that sweet simplicity of thought
So rarely found, and never to be taught ;
Of winning speech, endearing, artless, kind,
The loveliest pattern of a female mind ;
Like some fair spirit from the realms of rest,
With all her native heaven within her breast ;
So pure, so good, she scarce can guess at sin,
But thinks the world without like that within ;
Such melting tenderness, so fondly blest,
Her charity almost becomes excess.
Wealth may be courted, Wisdom be revered,
And Beauty praised, and brutal Strength be fear'd ;
But Goodness only can affection move,
And love must owe its origin to love

*Mam quicquid agit, quoque vestigia fleckit,
Composit, furtim, subsequiturque decor.*
TREV.

Of gentle manners, and of taste refined,
With all the graces of a polish'd mind ;
Clear sense and truth still shone in all she spoke,
And from her lips no idle sentence broke.
Each nicer elegance of art she knew ;
Correctly fair, and regularly true.
Her ready fingers plied with equal skill
The pencil's task, the needle, or the quill ;
So poised her feelings, so composed her soul,
So subject all to reason's calm control,—
One only passion, strong and unconfined,
Disturb'd the balance of her even mind
In every word, and look, and thought confest—
One passion ruled despot in her breast,
But that was love ; and love delights to bless
The generous transports of a fond excess.

HAPPY old man ! who stretch'd beneath the shade
Of large grown trees, or in the rustic porch
With woodbine canopied, where linger yet
The hospitable virtues, calm enjoy 'st
Nature's best blessings all ;—a healthy age
Ruddy and vigorous, native cheerfulness,
Plain-hearted friendship, simple piety,
The rural manners and the rural joys
Friendly to life. O rude of speech, yet rich
In genuine worth, not unobserved shall pass
Thy bashful virtues ! for the muse shall mark,
Detect thy charities, and call to light
Thy secret deeds of mercy ; while the poor,
The desolate, and friendless, at thy gate,
A numerous family, with better praise
Shall hallow in their hearts thy spotless name

SUCH were the dames of old heroic days,
Which faithful story yet delights to praise ;
Who, great in useful works, hung o'er the loom—
The mighty mothers of immortal Rome :
Obscure, in sober dignity retired,
They more deserved than sought to be admired ;
The household virtues o'er their honour'd head
Their simple grace and modest lustre shed :
Chaste their attire, their feet unused to roam,
They loved the sacred threshold of their home ;
Yet true to glory, fann'd the generous flame,
Bade lovers, brothers, sons aspire to fame ;
In the young bosom cherish'd Virtue's seed,
The secret springs of many a godlike deed.
So the fair stream in some sequester'd glade
With lowly state glides silent through the shade,
Yet by the smiling meads her urn is blest,
With freshest flowers her rising banks are dress'd,
And groves of laurel by her sweetness set,
High o'er the forest lift their verdant head.

Is there whom genius and whom taste adorn
With rare but happy union ; in whose breast
Calm, philosophic, thoughtful, largely fraught
With stores of various knowledge, dwell the
powers

That trace out secret causes, and unveil
Great Nature's awful face ? Is there whose home
Of still domestic leisure breathes the soul
Of friendship, peace, and elegant delight
Beneath poetic shades, where leads the muse
Through walks of fragrance, and the fairy groves
Where young ideas blossom ?—Is there one
Whose tender hand, lenient of human woes,
Wards off the dart of death, and smooths the couch
Of torturing anguish ? On so dear a name
May blessings dwell, honour and cordial praise ;
Nor heed he be a brother to be loved.

CHAMPION of Truth, alike through Nature's field,
And where in sacred leaves she shines reveal'd,—
Alike in both, eccentric, piercing, bold,
Like his own lightnings, which no chains can
hold ;
Neglecting caution, and disdainful art,
He seeks no armour for a naked heart—
Pursue the track thy ardent genius shows,
That like the sun illumines where it goes ;

Travel the various map of Science o'er,
Record past wonders and discover more ;
Pour thy free spirit o'er the breathing page,
And wake the virtue of a careless age.
But O forgive, if touched with fond regret
Fancy recalls the scenes she can't forget,
Recalls the vacant smile, the social hours
Which charm'd us once, for once those scenes
were ours!

And while thy praises through wide realms extend,
We sit in shades, and mourn the absent friend.
So where th' impetuous river sweeps the plain,
Itself a sea, and rushes to the main ;
While its firm banks repel conflicting tides,
And stately on its breast the vessel glides ;
Admiring much the shepherd stands to gaze,
Awe-struck, and mingling wonder with his praise ;
Yet more he loves its winding path to trace
Through beds of flowers, and Nature's rural face,
While yet a stream the silent vale is cheer'd,
By many a recollected scene endear'd,
Where trembling first beneath the poplar shade
He tuned his pipe, to suit the wild cascade.

AN INVENTORY OF THE FURNITURE IN R. PRIESTLEY'S STUDY.

A MAP of every country known,
With not a foot of land his own.
A list of folks that kick'd a dust
On this poor globe, from Ptol. the First ;
He hopes,—indeed it is but fair,—
Some day to get a corner there.
A group of all the British kings,
Fair emblem! on a packthread swings.
The fathers, ranged in goodly row,
A decent, venerable show,
Writ a great while ago, they tell us,
And many an inch o'er top their fellows.
A Juvenal to hunt for mottoes ;
And Ovid's tales of nymphs and grottoes.
The meek-robed lawyers, all in white ;
Pure as the lamb,—at least to sight.
A shelf of bottles, jar and phial,
By which the rogues he can defy all,—
All fill'd with lightning keen and genuine,
And many a little imp he'll pen you in ;
Which, like Le Sage's sprite, let out
Among the neighbours makes a rout ;
Brings down the lightning on their houses,
And kills their geese, and frights their spouses.
A rare thermometer, by which
He settles to the nicest pitch,
The just degrees of heat, to raise
Sermons, or politics, or plays.
Papers and books, a strange mix'd olio,
From shilling touch to pompons folio ;
Answer, remark, reply, rejoinder,
Fresh from the mint, all stamp'd and coin'd here ;
Like new-made glass, set by to cool,
Before it bears the workman's tool.
A blotted proof-sheet, wet from Bowling.
—“How can a man his anger hold in?”—
Forgotten rhymes, and college themes,
Worm-eaten plans, and embryo schemes ;—

A mass of heterogeneous matter,
A chaos dark, nor land nor water ;—
New books, like new-born infants, stand,
Waiting the printer's clothing hand ;—
Others, a motley ragged brood,
Their limbs unfashion'd all, and rude,
Like Cadmus' half-form'd men appear ;
One rears a helm, one lifts a spear,
And feet were lopp'd and fingers torn
Before their fellow limbs were born ;
A leg began to kick and sprawl
Before the head was seen at all,
Which quiet as a mushroom lay
Till crumbling hillocks gave it way ;
And all, like controversial writing,
Were born with teeth, and sprung up fighting
“But what is this,” I hear you cry,
“Which saucily provokes my eye?”—
A thing unknown, without a name,
Born of the air and doom'd to flame.

ON A LADY'S WRITING.

HER even lines her steady temper show,
Neat as her dress, and polish'd as her brow ;
Strong as her judgment, easy as her air ;
Correct though free, and regular though fair :
And the same graces o'er her pen preside,
That form her manners and her footsteps guide

ON THE DESERTED VILLAGE.

In vain fair Auburn weeps her desert plains,
She moves our envy who so well complains ;
In vain has proud oppression laid her low,
So sweet a garland on her faded brow.
Now, Auburn, now absolve impartial fate,
Which if it made thee wretched, makes thee great :
So, unobserved, some humble plant may bloom,
Till crush'd it fills the air with sweet perfume ;
So, had thy swains in ease and plenty slept,
Thy poet had not sung, nor Britain wept.
Nor let Britannia mourn her drooping bay,
Unhonour'd genius, and her swift decay ;
O patron of the poor! it cannot be,
While one—one poet yet remains like thee!
Nor can the muse desert our favour'd isle,
Till thou desert the muse and scorn her smile

HYMN TO CONTENT.

.....natura beatiss
Quaibus esse dedit, si quis cognoverit uti.
CLAUDIAN.

O THOU, the nymph with placid eye!
O seldom found, yet ever high!
Receive my temperate vow :
Not all the storms that shake the pole
Can e'er disturb thy halcyon soul,
Smooth unalter'd brow.

O come, in simple vest array'd,
With all thy sober cheer display'd,
To bless my longing sight;
Thy mien composed, thy even pace,
Thy meek regard, thy matron grace,
And chaste subdued delight.

No more by varying passions beat,
O gently guide my pilgrim feet
To find thy hermit cell;
Where in some pure and equal sky,
Beneath thy soft indulgent eye,
The modest virtues dwell.

Simplicity in Attic vest,
And Innocence with candid breast,
And clear undaunted eye;
And Hope, who points to distant years,
Fair opening through this vale of tears
A vista to the sky.

There Health, through whose calm bosom glide
The temperate joys in even tide,
That rarely ebb or flow;
And Patience there, thy sister meek,
Presents her mild unvarying cheek
To meet the offer'd blow.

Her influence taught the Phrygian sage
A tyrant master's wanton rage
With settled smiles to meet:
Inured to toil and bitter bread,
He bow'd his meek submitted head,
And kiss'd thy sainted feet.

But thou, O nymph retired and coy!
In what brown hamlet dost thou joy
To tell thy tender tale?
The lowliest children of the ground,
Moss-rose, and violet blossom round,
And lily of the vale.

O say what soft propitious hour
I best may choose to hail thy power,
And court thy gentle sway?
When Autumn friendly to the muse,
Shall thy own modest tints diffuse,
And shed thy milder day.

When Eve, her dewy star beneath,
Thy balmy spirit loves to breathe,
And every storm is laid;—
If such an hour was e'er thy choice,
Oft let me hear thy soothing voice
Low whispering through the shade.

THE ORIGIN OF SONG-WRITING.*

*Illic indocto primum se exercuit arcu;
Hæc mihi quam doctas nunc habet ille manus!*

Transl.

WHEN Cupid, wanton boy! was young,
His wings unfledged, and rude his tongue,
He loiter'd in Arcadian bowers,
And hid his bow in wreaths of flowers;

Or pierced some fond unguarded heart
With now and then a sudden dart;
But heroes scorned the sly boy,
And love was but a shepherd's toy.
When Venus, vex'd to see her child
Amid the forests thus run wild,
Would point him out some nobler game
Gods and godlike men to tame.
She seized the boy's reluctant hand,
And led him to the virgin band,
Where the sister muses round
Swell the deep majestic sound;
And in solemn strains unite,
Breathing chaste, severe delight;
Songs of chiefs and heroes old,
In unsubmitting virtue bold;
Of even valour's temperate heat,
And toils to stubborn patience sweet;
Of nodding plumes and burnish'd arms
And glory's bright terrific charms.

The potent sounds like lightning dart
Resistless through the glowing heart;
Of power to lift the fixed soul
High o'er Fortune's proud control;
Kindling deep, prophetic musing;
Love of beauteous death infusing;
Scorn, and unconquerable hate
Of tyrant pride's unhallow'd state.
The boy abash'd, and half afraid,
Beheld each chaste immortal maid:
Pallas spread her Egis there;
Mars stood by with threatening air;
And stern Diana's icy look
With sudden chill his bosom struck.

"Daughters of Jove, receive the child
The queen of beauty said, and smiled;
Her rosy breath perfumed the air,
And scatter'd sweet contagion there
Relenting Nature learn'd to languish,
And sicken'd with delightful anguish;—
"Receive him artless yet and young;
Refine his air, and smooth his tongue;
Conduct him through your favourite bow
Enrich'd with fair perennial flowers,
To solemn shades and springs that lie
Remote from each unhallow'd eye;
Teach him to spell those mystic names
That kindle bright immortal flames:
And guide his young unpractised feet
To reach coy Learning's lofty seat."

Ah, luckless hour! mistaken maids,
When Cupid sought the muses' shades!
Of their sweetest notes beguiled,
By the sly invidious child;
Now of power his darts are found
Twice ten thousand times to wound.
Now no more the slacken'd strings
Breathe of high immortal things,
But Cupid tunes the Muse's lyre
To languid notes of soft desire.
In every clime, in every tongue,
'Tis love inspires the poet's song.
Hence Sappho's soft infectious page;
Monimia's woe; Othello's rage;
Abandon'd Dido's fruitless prayer;
And Eloisa's long despair;
The garland, blest with many a vow,
For haughty Scharissa's brow;

* Addressed to the Author of *Essays on Criticism*.

h'd with tears, the mournful verse
 march led on Laura's hearse.
 than the sister choir,
 nfees' the pleasing fire.
 ereign Cupid reign'd alone;
 id song were all his own.
 in old Arcadian plains,
 sh pipe has caught the strains:
 re the Tweed's pure current glides,
 rolls her limpid tides;
 es his oozy waters leads
 rural bowers or yellow meads,—
 ay an old romantic tale
 r'd the lone sequester'd vale;
 ny a sweet and tender lay
 the tiresome summer day.
 s to cull with happy art
 aning verse that speaks the heart;
 array'd, in order meet,
 ie wreath at Beauty's feet.

ODE TO SPRING.

iter of a rough and stormy sire,
 s blooming child; delightful Spring!
 ashorn locks with leaves
 lling buds are crown'd;

on islands of eternal youth,—
 h fresh blooms and ever springing
 e,—
 her turn thy step,
 whose powerful voice

han softest touch of Doric reed,
 te, can sooth the madding wind,—
 ough the stormy deep
 hine own tender calm.

loved! the virgin train await
 d festal rites, and joy to rove
 ming wilds among,
 s and dewy lawns,

feet; and cull thy earliest sweets
 sh garlands for the glowing brow
 he favoured youth
 mpts their whisper'd sigh.

opious stores,—those tender showers
 ir sweetness on the infant buds;
 it dews that swell
 y ear's green stem,

flowering osier's early shoots;
 y winds which through the whispering
 bs
 rm and pleasant breath
 e blowing flowers.

it beneath the whitening thorn,
 y spreading tints steal o'er the dale;
 ch with patient eye
 unfolding charms.

proach! while yet the temperate sun
 forehead through the cold moist air
 his young maiden beams,
 a chaste kisses

The earth's fair bosom; while the streaming veil
 Of lucid clouds with kind and frequent shade,
 Protects thy modest blooms
 From his severer blaze.

Sweet is thy reign, but short:—The red dog-star
 Shall scorch thy tresses, and the mower's scythe
 Thy greens, thy flowerets all,
 Remorseless shall destroy.

Reluctant shall I bid thee then farewell;
 For O, not all that Autumn's lap contains,
 Nor Summer's ruddiest fruits,
 Can aught for thee atone.

Fair Spring! whose simplest promise more delights
 Than all their largest wealth, and through the heart
 Each joy and new-born hope
 With softest influence breathes.

AN ADDRESS TO THE DEITY.

God of my life! and Author of my days!
 Permit my feeble voice to lip thy praise;
 And trembling, take upon a mortal tongue
 That hallowed name, to harps of seraphs sung.
 Yet here the brightest seraphs could no more
 Than veil their faces, tremble, and adore.
 Worms, angels, men, in every different sphere,
 Are equal all,—for all are nothing here.
 All nature faints beneath the mighty name,
 Which nature's works through all their parts
 proclaim.

I feel that name my inmost thoughts control,
 And breathe an awful stillness through my soul;
 As by a charm, the waves of grief subside;
 Impetuous Passion stops her headlong tide:
 At thy felt presence all emotions cease,
 And my hush'd spirit finds a sudden peace,
 Till every worldly thought within me dies,
 And earth's gay pageants vanish from my eyes;
 Till all my sense is lost in infinite,
 And one vast object fills my aching sight.

But soon, alas! this holy calm is broke;
 My soul submits to wear her wonted yoke;
 With shackled pinions strives to soar in vain,
 And mingles with the dross of earth again.
 But he, our gracious Master, kind as just,
 Knowing our frame, remembers man is dust.
 His spirit, ever brooding o'er our mind,
 Sees the first wish to better hopes inclined;
 Marks the young dawn of every virtuous aim,
 And fans the smoking flax into a flame.
 His ears are open to the softest cry,
 His grace descends to meet the lifted eye;
 He reads the language of a silent tear,
 And sighs are incense from a heart sincere.
 Such are the vows, the sacrifice I give;
 Accept the vow, and bid the suppliant live:
 From each terrestrial bondage set me free;
 Still every wish that centres not in thee;
 Bid my fond hopes, my vain disquiets cease,
 And point my path to everlasting peace.

If the soft hand of winning Pleasure leads
 By living waters, and through flowery meads,
 When all is smiling, tranquil, and serene,
 And kind beauty paints the flattering scene

O teach me to elude each latent snare,
And whisper to my sliding heart,—Beware!
With caution let me hear the syren's voice,
And doubtful, with a trembling heart, rejoice.
If friendless, in a vale of tears I stray,
Where briars wound, and thorns perplex my way,
Still let my steady soul thy goodness see,
And with strong confidence lay hold on thee;
With equal eye my various lot receive,
Resign'd to die, or resolute to live;
Prepared to kiss the sceptre or the rod,
While God is seen in all, and all in God.

I read his awful name, emblazon'd high
With golden letters on th' illumined sky;
Nor less the mystic characters I see
Wrought in each flower, inscribed in every tree;
In every leaf that trembles to the breeze
I hear the voice of God among the trees;
With thee in shady solitudes I walk,
With thee in busy crowded cities talk;
In every creature own thy forming power,
In each event thy providence adore.
Thy hopes shall animate my drooping soul,
Thy precepts guide me, and thy fears control:
Thus shall I rest, unmoved by all alarms,
Secure within the temple of thine arms;
From anxious cares, from gloomy terrors free,
And feel myself omnipotent in thee.

Then when the last, the closing hour, draws nigh,
And earth recedes before my swimming eye;
When trembling on the doubtful edge of fate
I stand, and stretch my view to either state:
Teach me to quit this transitory scene
With decent triumph, and a look serene;
Teach me to fix my ardent hopes on high,
And having lived to Thee, in Thee to die.

A SUMMER EVENING'S MEDITATION.

'Tis past! the sultry tyrant of the south
Has spent his short-lived rage; more grateful hours
Move silent on; the skies more repel
The dazzled sight, but with mild maiden beams
Of temper'd lustre court the cherish'd eye
To wander o'er their sphere; where hung aloft
Dian's bright crescent, like a silver bow
New strung in heaven, lifts high its beamy horns
Impatient for the night, and seems to push
Her brother down the sky. Fair Venus shines
E'en in the eye of day; with sweetest beam
Propitious shines, and shakes a trembling flood
Of soften'd radiance from her dewy locks.
The shadows spread apace; while meek'n'd Eve,
Her cheek yet warm with blushes, slow retires
Through the Hesperian gardens of the west,
And shuts the gates of day. 'Tis now the hour
When Contemplation from her sunless haunts,
The cool damp grotto, or the lonely depth
Of unpierced woods, where wrapt in solid shade
She mused away the gaudy hours of noon,
And fed on thoughts unripen'd by the sun,
Moves forward; and with radiant finger points
To yon blue concave swell'd by breath divine,
Where, one by one, the living eyes of heaven
Awake, quick kindling o'er the face of ether
One boundless blaze; ten thousand tremulous fires,

And dancing lustres, where the unsteady eye,
Restless and dazzled, wanders unconfined
O'er all this field of glories; precious field,
And worthy of the Master: he, whose hand
With hieroglyphics elder than the Nile
Inscribed the mystic tablet, hung on high
To public gaze, and said, "Adore, O man!
The finger of thy God." From what pure wells
Of milky light, what soft o'erflowing urn,
Are all these lamps so fill'd? these friendly lamps
For ever streaming o'er the azure deep
To point our path, and light us to our home.
How soft they glide along their lucid spheres!
And silent as the foot of Time, fulfil
Their destined courses: Nature's self is hush'd
And, but a scatter'd leaf, which rustles through
The thick-wave foliage, not a sound is heard
To break the midnight air; thought the raised ear,
Intensely listening, drinks in every breath.
How deep the silence, yet how loud the praise!
But are they silent all? or is there not
A tongue in every star, that talks with man,
And woos him to be wise? nor woos in vain:
This dead of midnight is the noon of thought,
And Wisdom mounts her zenith with the stars.
At this still hour the self-collected soul
Turns inward, and beholds a stranger there
Of high descent, and more than mortal rank;
An embryo god; a spark of fire divine,
Which must burn on for ages, when the sun—
Fair transitory creature of a day!—
Has closed his golden eye, and wrapped in shades
Forgets his wonted journey through the east.
Ye citadels of light, and seats of gods!
Perhaps my future home, from whence the soul,
Revolving periods past, may oft look back
With recollected tenderness on all
The various busy scenes she left below,
Its deep-laid projects, and its strange events,
As on some fond and doating tale that sooth'd
Her infant hours—O be it lawful now
To tread the hallow'd circle of your courts,
And with mute wonder and delighted awe
Approach your burning confines. Seized in
thought,

On Fancy's wild and roving wing I sail,
From the green borders of the peopled Earth,
And the pale Moon, her dutious fair attendant;
From solitary Mars; from the vast orb
Of Jupiter, whose huge gigantic bulk
Dances in ether like the lightest leaf;
To the dim verge, the suburbs of the systems,
Where cheerless Saturn midst his watery moons
Girt with a lucid zone, in gloomy pomp,
Sits like an exiled monarch: fearless thence
I launch into the trackless deeps of space,
Where, burning round, ten thousand suns appear,
Of elder beam, which ask no leave to shine
Of our terrestrial star, nor borrow light
From the proud regent of our scanty day;
Sons of the morning, first-born of creation,
And only less than Him who marks their track,
And guides their fiery wheels. Here must I stop,
Or is there naught beyond? What hand unseen
Impels me onward through the glowing orbs
Of habitable nature, far remote,
To the dread confines of eternal night,
To solitudes of vast unpeopled space,

of creation, wide and wild;
 ryo systems and unkindled suns
 : womb of chaos? fancy droops,
 t astonish'd stops her bold career.
 mighty Mind! whose powerful word
 at all things be, and thus they were,
 I seek thy presence? how unblamed
 dread perfection?
 road eyelids of the morn beheld thee?
 beamy shoulder of Orion
 throne? O look with pity down
 uilty man! not in thy names
 id: not with those thunders arm'd
 ous Sinai felt, when fear appall'd
 'd tribes;—thou hast a gentler voice,
 ers comfort to the swelling heart
 t longing to behold her Maker.
 'soul, unused to stretch her powers
 laring, drops her weary wing,
 gain the known accusom'd spot,
 ith sun, and shade, and lawns and
 ns,
 air, and spacious for its guest,
 delete with wonders. Let me here,
 grateful, wait th' appointed time,
 or the skies: the hour will come
 ese splendours bursting on my sight
 inveiled, and to my ravished sense
 glories of the world unknown.

TO-MORROW.

te where the falling day
 silence steals away
 l the western hills withdrawn:
 es are quench'd, her beauty fled,
 blushes all her face o'erspread,
 scious she had ill fulfill'd
 ie promise of the dawn.

r morning soon shall rise,
 r day salute our eyes,
 ling and as fair as she,
 ake as many promises:
 t do not thou
 e tale believe,
 ey're sisters all,
 d all deceive.

SCHOOL ECLOGUE.

EDWARD.

! hiet! what means that air so gay?
 : dress, bespeak some holyday:
 crush'd; thy hands, with wondrous

from garden mould and inky stains;
 es confess the lackey's care;
 m the comb shines thy sleek hair.
 at saint, this prodigy has wrought?
 use, and ease my labouring thought?

Ille Deus qui sit, da Tityre nobis.

WILLIAM.

John, faithful John, is with the horses come;
 Mamma prevails, and I am sent for home.

HARRY.

Thrice happy whom such welcome tidings greet!
 Thrice happy who reviews his native seat!
 For him the matron spreads her candied board,
 And early strawberries crown the smiling board;
 For him crush'd gooseberries with rich cream
 combine,
 And bending boughs their fragrant fruit resign:
 Custards and sillabubs his taste invite;
 Sports fill the day, and feasts prolong the night.
 Think not I envy, I admire thy fate:
 Yet, ah! what different tasks thy comrades wait!
 Some in the grammar's thorny maze to toil,
 Some with rude strokes the snowy paper soil,
 Some o'er barbaric climes in maps to roam,
 Far from their mother-tongue, and dear loved
 home.

Harsh names, of uncouth sound, their memories load,
 And oft their shoulders feel th' unpleasant goad.

EDWARD.

Doubt not our turn will come some future time.
 Now, William, hear us twain contend in rhyme,
 For yet thy horses have not eat their hay,
 And unconsumed as yet th' allotted hour of play.

WILLIAM.

Then spout alternate, I consent to hear,§—
 Let no false rhyme offend my critic ear;—
 But say, what prizes shall the victor hold?
 I guess your pockets are not lined with gold!

HARRY.

A ship these hands have built, in every part
 Carved, rigg'd, and painted, with the nicest art;
 The ridgy sides are black with pitchy store,
 From stem to stern 'tis twice ten inches o'er.
 The lofty mast, a straight smooth hazel framed,
 The tackling silk, the Charming Sally named;
 And,—but take heed lest thou divulge the tale,—
 The lappet of my shirt supplied the sail,
 An azure riband for a pendant flies:—
 Now, if thy verse excel, be this the prize.

EDWARD.

For me at home the careful housewives make,
 With plums and almonds rich, an ample cake.
 Smooth is the top, a plain of shining ice,
 The West its sweetness gives, the East its spice:
 From soft Ionian isles, well known to fame,
 Ulysses once, the luscious currant came.
 The green transparent citron Spain bestows,
 And from her golden groves the orange glows.
 So vast the heaving mass, it scarce has room
 Within the oven's dark capacious womb;
 'Twill be consign'd to the next carrier's care,
 I cannot yield it all,—be half thy share.

• Fortunate senex, his inter flumina nota.

† Non equidem invideo, miror magis.

‡ At nos hinc alii sitientes ibimus Afros,

¶ Pars Scythiam, et rapidum Cretæ veniemus Oaxam.

§ Alternis dicetur.

Well does the gift thy liquorish palate suit ;
 I know who robb'd the orchard of its fruit.*
 When all were wrapt in sleep, one early morn,
 While yet the dew-drop trembled on the thorn,
 I mark'd when o'er the quickest hedge you leapt,
 And, sly, beneath the gooseberry bushes crept ;†
 Then shook the trees ; a shower of apples fell,—
 And where the board you kept, I know full well ;
 The mellow gooseberries did themselves produce,
 For through thy pocket oozed the viscous juice.

HARRY

I scorn a telltale, or I could declare
 How, leave unask'd, you sought the neighbouring
 fair ;
 Then home by moonlight spurr'd your jaded steed,
 And scarce return'd before the hour of bed.
 Think how thy trembling heart had felt affright,
 Had not our master supp'd abroad that night.

EDWARD.

On the smooth whitewash'd ceiling near thy bed,
 Mix'd with thine own, is Anna's cipher read ;
 From wreaths of dusky smoke the letters flow ;—
 Whose hand the waving candle held, I know.
 Fines and jobations shall thy soul appal,
 Whene'er our mistress spies the sullied wall.

HARRY.

Unconn'd her lesson once, in idle mood,
 Trembling before her master, Anna stood
 I mark'd what prompter near her took his place,
 And, whispering, saved the virgin from disgrace :
 Much is the youth belied, and much the maid,
 Or more than words the whisper soft convey'd.

EDWARD.

Think not I blush to own so bright a flame,
 E'en boys for her assume the lover's name ;—
 As far as alleys beyond taws we prize,‡
 Or venison pasty ranks above school pies ;
 As much as peaches beyond apples please,
 Or Parmesan excels a Suffolk cheese ;
 Or Palgrave donkeys lag behind a steed,—
 So far do Anna's charms all other charms exceed.

HARRY.

Tell, if thou canst, where is that creature bred,
 Whose wide-stretch'd mouth is larger than its head :
 Guess, and my great Apollo thou shalt be,§
 And cake and ship shall both remain with thee.

EDWARD.

Explain thou first, what portent late was seen,
 With strides impetuous, posting o'er the green ;
 Three heads, like Cerberus, the monster bore,
 And one was sidelong fix'd, and two before ;
 Right legs, depending from his ample sides,
 Each well-built flank unequally divides ;
 For five on this, on that side three, are found,
 Four swiftly move, and four not touch the ground.
 Long time the moving prodigy I view'd,
 By gazing men and barking dogs pursued.

* Non ego, te vidi, Damonis——

† —— Tu post carecta latebas.

‡ Lenta salix quantum pallenti cedit olive.

§ Dic quibus in terris, et eris mihi magnum Apollo.

WILLIAM.

Cease ! cease your carols, both ! for lo the bell,
 With jarring notes, has rung out Pleasure's knell
 Your startled comrades, ere the game be done,
 Quit their unfinish'd sports, and trembling run
 Haste to your forms before the master call !
 With thoughtful step he paces o'er the hall,
 Does with stern looks each playful loiterer greet
 Counts with his eye, and marks each vacant seat
 Intense the buzzing murmur grows around,
 Loud through the dome the usher's strokes resound
 Sneak off, and to your places slyly steal,
 Before the prowess of his arm you feel.

WHAT DO THE FUTURES SPEAK OF

IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION IN THE GREEK GRAM

THEY speak of never-withering shades,
 And bowers of opening joy ;
 They promise mines of fairy gold,
 And bliss without alloy

They whisper strange enchanting things
 Within Hope's greedy ears ;
 And sure this tuneful voice exceeds
 The music of the spheres

They speak of pleasure to the gay,
 And wisdom to the wise ;
 And soothe the poet's beating heart
 With fame that never dies.

To virgins languishing in love,
 They speak the minute sigh ;
 And warm consenting hearts they join,
 And paint the rapture high.

In every language, every tongue,
 The same kind things they say ;
 In gentle slumbers speak by night,
 In waking dreams by day.

Cassandra's fate reversed is theirs ;
 She, true, no faith could gain,—
 They, every passing hour deceive,
 Yet are believed again.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

Yes, injured woman ! rise, assert thy right !
 Woman ! too long degraded, scorn'd, oppress'd
 O born to rule in partial Law's despite,
 Resume thy native empire o'er the breast

Go forth array'd in panoply divine ;
 That angel pureness which admits no stain
 Go, bid proud man his boasted rule resign,
 And kiss the golden sceptre of thy reign

Go, gird thyself with grace ; collect thy store
 Of bright artillery glancing from afar ;
 Soft melting tones thy thundering cannon's roar
 Blushes and fears thy magazine of war.

Thy rights are empire : urge no meaner claim,—
Felt, not defined, and if debated, lost ;
Like sacred mysteries, which withheld from fame,
Shunning discussion, are revered the most.

Try all that wit and art suggest to bend
Of thy imperial foe the stubborn knee ;
Make treacherous man thy subject, not thy friend ;
Thou mayst command, but never canst be free.

Awe the licentious, and restrain the rude ;
Soften the sullen, clear the cloudy brow ;
Be, more than princes' gifts, thy favours sued ;
She hazards all, who will the least allow..

But hope not, courted idol of mankind,
On this proud eminence secure to stay ;
Subduing and subdued, thou soon shalt find
Thy coldness soften, and thy pride give way.

Then, then, abandon each ambitious thought,
Conquest or rule thy heart shall feebly move,
In Nature's school, by her soft maxims taught,
That separate rights are lost in mutual love.

WASHING-DAY.

.....And their voice,
Turning again towards childish treble, pipes
And whistles in its sound.—

THE muses are turn'd gossips ; they have lost
The buskin'd step, and clear high-sounding phrase,
Language of gods. Come then, domestic muse,
In slipshod measure loosely prattling on
Of farm or orchard, pleasant curds and cream,
Or drowning flies, or shoe lost in the mire
By little whimpering boy, with rueful face ;
Come, muse, and sing the dreaded washing-day.
Ye who beneath the yoke of wedlock bend,
With bow'd soul, full well ye ken the day
Which week, smooth sliding after week, brings on
Too soon ;—for to that day nor peace belongs
Nor comfort ;—ere the first gray streak of dawn,
The red-arm'd washers come and chase repose.
Not pleasant smile, nor quaint device of mirth,
E'er visited that day : the very cat,
From the wet kitchen scared and reeking hearth,
Visits the parlour,—an unwonted guest.
The silent breakfast-meal is soon despatch'd ;
Uninterrupted, save by anxious looks
Cast at the lowering sky, if sky should lower.
From that last evil, O preserve us, heavens !
For should the skies pour down, adieu to all
Remains of quiet : then expect to hear
Of sad disasters,—dirt and gravel stains
Hard to efface, and loaded lines at once
Snapp'd short,—and linen horse by dog thrown
down,

And all the petty miseries of life.
Saints have been calm while stretch'd upon the
rack,

And Guatimozin smiled on burning coals ;
But never yet did housewife notable
Greet with a smile a rainy washing-day.
—But grant the welkin fair, require not thou
Who call'st thyself perchance the master there,

Or study swept, or nicely dusted coat,
Or usual 'tendance ;—ask not, indiscreet,
Thy stockings mended, though the yawning rents
Gape wide as Erebus ; nor hope to find
Some snug recess impervious : shouldst thou try
The 'custom'd garden walks, thine eye shall rue
The budding fragrance of thy tender shrubs,
Myrtle or rose, all crush'd beneath the weight
Of coarse check'd apron,—with impatient hand
Twitch'd off when showers impend : or crossing
lines

Shall mar thy musings, as the wet cold sheet
Flaps in thy face abrupt. Wo to the friend
Whose evil stars have urged him forth to claim
On such a day the hospitable rites !
Looks blank at best, and stunted courtesy,
Shall he receive. Vainly he feeds his hopes
With dinner of roast chickens, savoury pie,
Or tart or pudding :—pudding he nor tart
That day shall eat ; nor, though the husband try,
Mending what can't be help'd, to kindle mirth
From cheer deficient, shall his consort's brow
Clear up propitious :—the unlucky guest
In silence dines, and early slinks away.
I well remember, when a child, the awe
This day struck into me ; for then the maids,
I scarce knew why, look'd cross, and drove me
from them :

Nor soft caress could I obtain, nor hope
Usual indulgencies ; jelly or creams,
Relic of costly suppers, and set by
For me their petted one ; or butter'd toast,
When butter was forbid ; or thrilling tale
Of ghost or witch, or murder—so I went
And shelter'd me beside the parlour fire :
There my dear grandmother, eldest of forms,
Tended the little ones, and watch'd from harm,
Anxiously fond, though oft her spectacles
With elfin cunning hid, and oft the pins
Drawn from her ravell'd stockings, might have
scur'd

One less indulgent—
At intervals my mother's voice was heard,
Urging despatch : briskly the work went on,
All hands employ'd to wash, to rinse, to wring,
To fold, and starch, and clap, and iron, and plait.
Then would I sit me down, and ponder much
Why washings were. Sometimes through hollow
bowl

Of pipe amused we blew, and sent aloft
The floating bubbles ; little dreaming then
To see, Montgolfier, thy silken ball
Ride buoyant through the clouds—so near approach
The sports of children and the toils of men.
Earth, air, and sky, and ocean, hath its bubbles,
And verse is one of them—this most of all.

TO MR. S. T. COLERIDGE.—1797.

Midway the hill of science after steep
And rugged paths that tire the unpractised feet,
A grove extends in tangled mazes wrought,
And fill'd with strange enchantment :—dubious
shapes
Flit through dim glades, and lure the eager foot.

Of youthful ardour to eternal chase.
 Dreams hang on every leaf; unearthly forms
 Glide through the gloom; and mystic visions swim
 Before the cheated sense. Athwart the mists,
 Far into vacant space, huge shadows stretch,
 And seem realities; while things of life,
 Obvious to sight and touch, all glowing round,
 Fade to the hue of shadows.—Scruples here,
 With filmy net, most like th' autumnal webs
 Of floating gossamer, arrest the foot
 Of generous enterprise; and palsy hope
 And fair ambition with the chilling touch
 Of sickly hesitation and blank fear.
 Nor seldom Indolence these lawns among
 Fixes her turf-built seat; and wears the garb
 Of deep philosophy, and museful sits,
 In dreamy twilight of the vacant mind,
 Soothed by the whispering shade; for soothing soft
 The shades; and vistas lengthening into air,
 With moonbeam rainbows tinted.—Here each mind
 Of finer mould acute and delicate,
 In its high progress to eternal truth
 Rests for a space, in fairy bowers entranced;
 And loves the soften'd light and tender gloom;
 And, pamper'd with most unsubstantial food,
 Looks down indignant on the grosser world,
 And matters cumbrous shaping. Youth beloved
 Of Science—of the Muse beloved,—not here,
 Not in the maze of metaphysic lore,
 Build thou thy place of resting! lightly tread
 The dangerous ground, on noble aims intent;
 And be this Circe of the studious cell
 Enjoy'd but still subservient. Active scenes
 Shall soon with healthful spirit brace thy mind;
 And fair exertion for bright fame sustain'd,
 For friends, for country chase each spleen-fed fog
 That blots the wide creation—
 Now Heaven conduct thee with a parent's love!

THE UNKNOWN GOD.

To learned Athens, led by fame,
 As once the man of Tarsus came,
 With pity and surprise,
 Midst idol altars as he stood,
 O'er sculptured marble, brass, and wood,
 He roll'd his awful eyes.

But on apart, his notice caught,
 That seem'd with higher meaning fraught,
 Graved on the wounded stone;
 Nor form nor name was there express'd;
 Deep reverence fill'd the musing breast,
 Perusing, "To the God unknown."

Age after age has roll'd away,
 Altars and thrones have felt decay,
 Sages and saints have risen;
 And, like a giant roused from sleep,
 Man has explored the pathless deep,
 And lightnings snatch'd from heaven.

And many a shrine in dust is laid,
 Where kneeling nations homage paid,
 By rock, or flint, or grove;

Ephesian Dian sees no more
 Her workmen fuse the silver ore,
 Nor Capitolian Jove.

E'en Salem's hallow'd courts have ceased
 With solemn pomps her tribes to feast,
 No more the victim bleeds;
 To censers fill'd with rare perfumes,
 And vestments from Egyptian looms,
 A purer rite succeeds.

Yet still, where'er presumptuous man
 His Maker's essence strives to scan,
 And lifts his feeble hands,
 Though saint and sage their powers unite
 To fathom that abyss of light,
 Ah! still that altar stands.

ODE TO REMORSE.

DREAD offspring of the holy light within,
 Offspring of Conscience and of Sin,
 Stern as thine awful sire, and fraught with
 From bitter springs thy mother taught to fix
 Remorse! To man alone 'tis given
 Of all on earth, or all in heaven,
 To wretched man thy bitter cup to drain,
 Feel thy awakening stings, and taste thy w
 some pain.

Midst Eden's blissful bowers,
 And amaranthine flowers,
 Thy birth portentous dimm'd the orient day;
 What time our hapless sire,
 O'ercome by fond desire,
 The high command presumed to disobey;
 Then didst thou rear thy snakey crest,
 And raise thy scorpion lash to tear the
 breast:
 And never, since that fatal hour,
 May man, of woman born, expect t' escape
 power.

Thy goading stings the branded Cain
 Cross th' untrodden desert drove,
 Ere from his cradling home and native place
 Domestic man had learnt to rove.

By gloomy shade or lonely flood
 Of vast primeval solitude,
 Thy step his hurried steps pursued,
 Thy voice awoke his conscious fears,
 For ever sounding in his ears
 A father's curse, a brother's blood;
 Till life was misery too great to bear,
 And torturing thought was lost in sullen, c
 despair.

The king who sat on Judah's throne,
 By guilty love to murder wrought,
 Was taught thy searching power to own
 When, sent of Heaven, the seer his royal presence
 sought.

As, wrapt in artful phrase, with sorrow feign
 He told of helpless, meek distress,
 And wrongs that sought from power red
 The pity-moving tale his ear obtain'd,

And bade his better feelings wake :
Then, sudden as the trodden snake
On the scared traveller darts his fangs,
The prophet's bold rebuke aroused thy keenest
pangs.

And O that look, that soft upbraiding look !
A thousand cutting, tender things it spoke,—
The sword so lately drawn was not so keen,—
Which, as the injured Master turn'd him round,
In the strange solemn scene,
And the shrill clarion gave th' appointed sound,
Pierced sudden through the reins,
Awakening all thy pains,
And drew a silent shower of bitter tears
Down Peter's blushing cheek, late pale with cow-
ard fears.

Cruel Remorse! where Youth and Pleasure
sport,
And thoughtless Folly keeps her court,—
Crouching midst rosy bowers thou lurk'st unseen ;
Slumbering the festal hours away,
While Youth disports in that enchanting scene ;
Till on some fated day
Thou with a tiger-spring dost leap upon thy prey,
And tear his helpless breast, o'erwhelm'd, with
wild dismay.

Mark that poor wretch with clasped hands!
Pale o'er his parent's grave he stands,—
The grave by his ingratitude prepared ;
Ah then, where'er he rests his head,
On roses pillow'd or the softest down,
Though festal wreaths his temples crown,
He well might envy Guatimozin's bed,
With burning coals and sulphur spread,
And with less agony his torturing hour have
shared.

For Thou art by to point the keen reproach ;
Thou draw'st the curtains of his nightly couch,
Bring'st back the reverend face with tears
bedew'd,

That o'er his follies yearn'd ;
The warnings oft in vain renew'd,
The looks of anguish and of love,
His stubborn breast that failed to move,
When in the scorner's chair he sat, and wholesome
counsel spurn'd.

Lives there a man whose labouring breast
Is with some dark and guilty secret prest,
Who hides within its inmost fold
Strange crimes to mortal ear untold ?
In vain to sad Chartreuse he flies,
Midst savage rocks and cloisters dim and drear,
And there to shun thee tries :
In vain untold his crime to mortal ear,
Silence and whisper'd sounds but make thy voice
more clear.

Lo, where the cowl'd monk with frantic rage
Lifts high the sounding scourge, his bleeding
shoulders smites!

Penance and fasts his anxious thoughts engage,
Weary his days and joyless are his nights,
His naked feet the flinty pavement tears,
His knee at every step the marble wears ;—

Why does he lift the cruel scourge ?
The restless pilgrimage why urge ?
'Tis all to quell thy fiercer rage,
'Tis all to sooth thy deep despair, [bear.
He courts the body's pangs, for thine he cannot

See o'er the bleeding corse of her he loved,
The jealous murderer bends unmoved,
Trembling with rage, his livid lips express
His frantic passion's wild and rash excess.
O God, she's innocent!—transfixt he stands,
Pierced through with shafts from thine avenging
hands ;

Down his pale cheek no tear will flow,
Nor can he shun, nor can he bear, his wo.

'Twas phantoms summon'd by thy power
Round Richard's couch at midnight hour,
That scared the tyrant from unblest repose ;
With frantic haste, "To horse! to horse!" he cries,
While on his crowned brow cold sweat-drops rise,
And fancied spears his spear oppose ;
But not the swiftest steed can bear away
From thy firm grasp thine agonizing prey,
Thou wast the fiend, and thou alone,
That stood'st by Beaufort's mired head,
With upright hair and visage ghastly pale :
Thy terrors shook his dying bed,
Past crimes and blood his sinking heart assail,
His hands are clasp'd,—hark to that hollow groan!
See how his glazed, dim eye-balls wildly roll,
'Tis not dissolving Nature's pains ; that pang is of
the soul.

Where guilty souls are doom'd to dwell,
'Tis thou that makest their fiercest hell,
The vulture thou hast on their liver feeds,
As rise to view their past unhallow'd deeds ;
With thee condemn'd to stay,
Till time has roll'd away
Long eras of uncounted years,
And every stain is wash'd in soft repentant tears.

Servant of God—but unbeloved—proceed,
For thou must live and ply thy scorpion scourge :
Thy sharp upbraidings urge
Against th' unrighteous deed,
Till thine accursed mother shall expire,
And a new world spring forth from renovating fire

O! when the glare of day is fled,
And calm, beneath the evening star,
Reflection leans her pensive head,
And calls the passions to her solemn bar ;
Reviews the censure rash, the hasty word,
The purposed act too long deferr'd,
Of time the wasted treasures lent,
And fair occasions lost, and golden hours mispent :

When anxious Memory numbers o'er
Each offer'd prize we failed to seize ;
Or friends laid low, whom now no more
Our fondest love can serve or please,
And thou, dread power! bring'st back, in terrors
drest,

Th' irrevocable past, to sting the careless breast ;—

O! in that hour be mine to know,
While fast the silent sorrows flow,

And wisdom cherishes the wholesome pain,
No heavier guilt, no deeper stain,
Than tears of meek contrition may atone,
Shed at the mercy-seat of Heaven's eternal throne.

ON THE

DEATH OF THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

YEs, Britain mourns, as with electric touch,
For youth, for love, for happiness destroy'd,
Her universal population melts
In grief spontaneous, and hard hearts are moved,
And rough, unpolish'd natures learn to feel
For those they envied, levell'd in the dust
By Fate's impartial stroke; and pulpits sound
With vanity and wo to earthly goods,
And urge and dry the tear.—Yet one there is
Who midst this general burst of grief remains
In strange tranquillity; whom not the stir
And long-drawn murmurs of the gathering crowd,
That by his very windows trail the pomp
Of hearse, and blazon'd arms, and long array
Of sad funereal rites, nor the loud groans
And deep-felt anguish of a husband's heart,
Can move to mingle with this flood one tear:
In careless apathy, perhaps in mirth,
He wears the day. Yet is he near in blood,
The very stem on which this blossom grew,
And at his knees she fondled in the charm
And grace spontaneous which alone belongs
To untaught infancy:—Yet, O forbear!
Nor deem him hard of heart; for awful, struck
By Heaven's severest visitation, sad,
Like a scathed oak amidst the forest trees,
Lonely he stands;—leaves bud, and shoot, and fall,
He holds no sympathy with living nature
Or time's incessant change. Then in this hour,
While pensive thought is busy with the woes
And restless change of poor humanity,
Think then, O think of him, and breathe one
prayer,
From the full tide of sorrow spare one tear,
For him who does not weep!

THE WAKE OF THE KING OF SPAIN.*

ARR'D in robes of regal state,
But stiff and cold the monarch sat;
In gorgeous vests, his chair beside,
Stood prince and peer, the nation's pride;
And paladin and high-born dame
Their place amid the circle claim:
And wands of office lifted high,
And arms and blazon'd heraldry,—
All mute like marble statues stand,
Nor raise the eye, nor move the hand:
No voice, no sound to stir the air,
The silence of the grave is there.

* The kings of Spain for nine days after death are placed sitting in robes of state with their attendants around them, and solemnly surmounted by the proper, their meals and their armaments, as if living.

The portal opens—hark, a voice!
“Come forth, O king! O king, rejoice!
The bowl is fill'd, the feast is spread,
Come forth, O king!”—The king is dead
The bowl, the feast, he tastes no more,
The feast of life for him is o'er.

Again the sounding portals shake,
And speaks again the voice that spake
—“The sun is high, the sun is warm,
Forth to the field the gallants swarm,
The foaming bit the courser champs,
His hoof the turf impatient stamps;
Light on their steeds the hunters spring
The sun is high—Come forth, O king!”

Along these melancholy walls
In vain the voice of pleasure calls:
The horse may neigh, and bay the hour
He hears no more; his sleep is sound.
Retire;—once more the portals close;
Leave, leave him to his dread repose.

HYMNS.

HYMN I.

JEHOVAH reigns: let every nation hear,
And at his footstool bow with holy fear;
Let heaven's high arches echo with his name
And the wide peopled earth his praise proclaim
Then send it down to hell's deep glooms re-
sounding,
Through all her caves in dreadful murmurs

He rules with wide and absolute command
O'er the broad ocean and the steadfast land
Jehovah reigns, unbounded, and alone,
And all creation hangs beneath his throne
He reigns alone; let no inferior nature
Usurp, or share the throne of the Creator.

He saw the struggling beams of infant life
Shoot through the massy gloom of ancient strife,
His spirit hush'd the elemental strife,
And brooded o'er the kindling seeds of life
Seasons and months began their long process
And measured o'er the year in bright success

The joyful sun sprung up th' ethereal way
Strong as a giant, as a bridegroom gay;
And the pale moon diffused her shadowy
Superior o'er the dusky brow of night;
Ten thousand glittering lamps the skies adorn
Numerous as dew-drops from the womb of morn

Earth's blooming face with rising flowers
And spread a verdant mantle o'er her bowers
Then from the hollow of his hand he
The circling water round her winding
The new-born world in their cool arms enfold
And with soft murmurs still her banks unfold

At length she rose complete in finish'd page
All fair and spotless, like a virgin bride:
Fresh with untarnish'd lustre as she stood
Her Maker bless'd his work, and call'd it good
The morning stars with joyful acclamation
Exulting sang, and hail'd the new creation

world, the creature of a day,
 ill by God's right hand, must pass
 ;
 division creep o'er mortal things,
 empires, and the pride of kings :
 shall veil their proudest story,
 curtain o'er all human glory.

myself, with weary clouds oppress,
 silent, dark pavilion rest ;
 urn shall broke and useless lie,
 common ruins of the sky ;
 a headlong in the wild commotion,
 all glittering foreheads in the ocean

God ! for ever stands thy throne ;
 thou, a universe alone ;
 fire that feeds each vital flame,
 or diffused, is still the same.
 within his own unfathom'd essence,
 at peace with his unbounded presence.

highest notes the theme debate,
 is our least injurious praise ;
 e your songs, the daring flight control,
 in the stillness of the soul ;
 thy meekly bend before him,
 him your inmost hearts adore him.

HYMN II.

God immortal praise,*
 ere that crowns our days ;
 a source of every joy,
 raise our tongues employ ;

learnings of the field,
 o'er the gardens yield,
 me's exalted juice,
 generous olive's use ;

at whiten all the plain,
 leaves of ripen'd grain ;
 at drop their fattening dews,
 temperate warmth diffuse ;

spring with bounteous hand
 o'er the smiling land ;
 liberal Autumn pours
 rich o'erflowing stores :

thee, my God, we owe ;
 hence all our blessings flow ;
 hence my soul shall raise
 songs and solemn praise.

all rising whirlwinds tear
 stem the ripening ear ;
 the fig tree's blasted shoot
 green untimely fruit ;

the vine put forth no more,
 the olive yield her store ;

the fig tree shall not blossom, neither shall
 vines, the labour of the olive shall fail,
 shall yield no meat, the flocks shall be cut
 off, and there shall be no herd in the stalls :
 saith the Lord, I will joy in the God of my
 fathers.

Though the sickening flocks should fall,
 And the herds desert the stall ;

Should thine alter'd hand restrain
 The early and the latter rain ;
 Blast each opening bud of joy,
 And the rising year destroy :

Yet to thee my soul should raise
 Grateful vows, and solemn praise ;
 And, when every blessing's flown,
 Love thee—for thyself alone.

HYMN III.

FOR EASTER SUNDAY.

AGAIN the Lord of life and light
 Awakes the kindling ray ;
 Unseals the eyelids of the morn,
 And pours increasing day.

O what a night was that, which wrapt
 The heathen world in gloom !
 O what a sun which broke this day,
 Triumphant from the tomb !

This day be grateful homage paid,
 And loud hosannas sung ;
 Let gladness dwell in every heart,
 And praise on every tongue.

Ten thousand differing lips shall join
 To hail this welcome morn,
 Which scatters blessings from its wings,
 To nations yet unborn.

Jesus the friend of human kind,
 With strong compassion moved,
 Descended like a pitying God,
 To save the souls he loved.

The powers of darkness leagued in vain
 To bind his soul in death ;
 He shook their kingdom when he fell,
 With his expiring breath.

Not long the toils of hell could keep
 The hope of Judah's line ;
 Corruption never could take hold
 On aught so much divine.

And now his conquering chariot wheels
 Ascend the lofty skies ;
 While broke beneath his powerful cross,
 Death's iron sceptre lies.

Exalted high at God's right hand,
 The Lord of all below,
 Through him is pardoning love dispensed,
 And boundless blessings flow.

And still for erring, guilty man,
 A brother's pity flows ;
 And still his bleeding heart is touch'd
 With memory of our woes.

To thee, my Saviour and my King,
 Glad homage let me give ;
 And stand prepared like thee to die,
 With thee that I may live.

HYMN IV.

BEHOLD, where breathing love divine,
Our dying Master stands!
His weeping followers gathering round,
Receive his last commands.

From that mild teacher's parting lips
What tender accents fell!
The gentle precept which he gave,
Became its author well.

"Blest is the man whose softening heart
Feels all another's pain;
To whom the supplicating eye
Was never raised in vain.

Whose breast expands with generous warmth
A stranger's woes to feel;
And bleeds in pity o'er the wound
He wants the power to heal.

"He spreads his kind supporting arms
To every child of grief;
His secret bounty largely flows,
And brings unask'd relief.

"To gentle offices of love
His feet are never slow:
He views through mercy's melting eye
A brother in a foe.

"Peace from the bosom of his God,
My peace to him I give;
And when he kneels before the throne,
His trembling soul shall live.

"To him protection shall be shown,
And mercy from above
Descend on those who thus fulfil
The perfect law of love."

HYMN V.

AWAKE, my soul! lift up thine eyes,
See where thy foes against thee rise,
In long array, a numerous host;
Awake, my soul! or thou art lost.

Here giant Danger threatening stands,
Mustering his pale terrific bands;
There Pleasure's silken banners spread,
And willing souls are captive led.

See where rebellious passions rage,
And fierce desires and lusts engage;
The meanest foe of all the train
Has thousands and ten thousands slain.

Thou tread'st upon enchanted ground,
Perils and snares beset thee round;
Beware of all, guard every part,
But most, the traitor in thy heart.

"Come then, my soul, now learn to wield
The weight of thine immortal shield;"
Put on the armour from above
Of heavenly truth and heavenly love.

The terror and the charm repel,
And powers of earth, and powers of hell;
The Man of Calvary triumph'd here;
Why should his faithful followers fear!

HYMN VI.

PIOUS FRIENDSHIP.

How blest the sacred tie that binds
In union sweet according minds!
How swift the heavenly course they run
Whose hearts, whose faith, whose hopes:

To each, the soul of each how dear,
What jealous love, what holy fear!
How doth the generous flame within
Refine from earth and cleanse from sin!

Their streaming tears together flow
For human guilt and mortal woe;
Their ardent prayers together rise,
Like mingling flames in sacrifice.

Together both they seek the place
Where God reveals his awful face;
How high, how strong, their raptures sw
There's none but kindred souls can tell.

Nor shall the glowing flame expire
When nature droops her sickening fire;
Then shall they meet in realms above,
A heaven of joy—because of love.

HYMN VII.

"Come unto me all that are weary and heavy laden,
I will give you rest."

COME, said Jesus' sacred voice,
Come and make my paths your choice
I will guide you to your home;
Weary pilgrim, hither come!

Thou, who houseless, sole, forlorn,
Long hast borne the proud world's scorn
Long hast roam'd the barren waste,—
Weary pilgrim, hither haste!

Ye, who toss'd on beds of pain,
Seek for ease, but seek in vain,
Ye whose swoll'n and sleepless eyes
Watch to see the morning rise;

Ye, by fiercer anguish torn,
In remorse for guilt who mourn;
Here repose your heavy care,
A wounded spirit who can bear!

Sinner, come! for here is found
Balm that flows for every wound:
Peace, that ever shall endure,
Rest eternal, sacred, sure.

HYMN VIII.

"The world is not their friend, nor the world's"

Lo where a crowd of pilgrims toil
Yon craggy steeps among!
Strange their attire, and strange their
As wild they press along.

Their eyes with bitter streaming tears
Now bent towards the ground,
Now rapt, to heaven their looks they raise
And bursts of song resound.

And hark ! a voice from 'midst the throng
Cries, " Stranger, wouldst thou know
Our name, our race, our destined home,
Our cause of joy or wo !—

" Our country is Immanuel's land,
We seek that promised soil ;
The songs of Zion cheer our hearts,
While strangers here we toil.

" Oft do our eyes with joy o'erflow,
And oft are bathed in tears :
Yet naught but heaven our hopes can raise,
And naught but sin our fears.

" The flowers that spring along the road,
We scarcely stoop to pluck ;
We walk o'er beds of shining ore
Nor waste one wishful look :

" We tread the path our Master trod,
We bear the cross he bore ;
And every thorn that wounds our feet,
His temples pierced before :

" Our powers are oft dissolved away
In ecstasies of love ;
And while our bodies wander here,
Our souls are fix'd above :

" We purge our mortal dross away,
Refining as we run ;
But while we die to earth and sense,
Our heaven is begun."

HYMN IX.

Joy to the followers of the Lord !
Thus saith the sure, the eternal word ;
Not of earth the joy it brings,
Temper'd in celestial springs :

'Tis the joy of pardon'd sin,
When conscience cries, 'Tis well within ;
'Tis the joy that fills the breast
When the passions sink to rest :

'Tis the joy that seated deep,
Leaves not when we sigh and weep ;
It spreads itself in virtuous deeds,
With sorrow sighs, in pity bleeds.

Stern and awful are its tones
When the patriot martyr groans,
And the throbbing pulse beats high
To rapture mix'd with agony.

A tenderer, softer form it wears,
Dissolved in love, dissolved in tears,
When humble souls a Saviour greet,
And sinners clasp the mercy seat.

'Tis joy e'en here ! a budding flower,
Struggling with snows and storm and shower,
And waits the moment to expand,
Transplanted to its native land.

HYMN X.

A PASTORAL HYMN.

" GENTLE pilgrim, tell me why
Dost thou fold thine arms and sigh,
And wistful cast thine eyes around !—
Whither, pilgrim, art thou bound ?"
" The road to Zion's gates I seek ;
If thou canst inform me, speak."
" Keep yon right-hand path with care,
Though crags obstruct, and brambles tear ;
You just discern a narrow track,—
Enter there and turn not back."
" Say where that pleasant pathway leads,
Winding down yon flowery meads ?
Songs and dance the way beguiles,
Every face is drest in smiles."
" Shun with care that flowery way ;
'Twill lead thee, pilgrim, far astray."
" Guide or counsel do I need ?"
" Pilgrim, he who runs may read."
" Is the way that I must keep,
Cross'd by waters wide and deep ?"
" Did it lead through flood and fire,
Thou must not stop—thou must not tire."
" Till I have my journey past,
Tell me will the daylight last ?
Will the sky be bright and clear
Till the evening shades appear ?"
" Though the sun now rides so high,
Clouds may veil the evening sky ;
Fast sinks the sun, fast wears the day,
Thou must not stop, thou must not stay :
God speed thee, pilgrim, on thy way !"

SIR WILLIAM JONES.

WILLIAM JONES, the son of an eminent mathematician, was born in London, in the year 1746. Losing his father, when only three years of age, he was left to the entire care of his mother, a woman of strong mind and good sense, and from whom he imbibed an early taste for literature. In 1753, he was sent to Harrow School, where he soon attracted the attention of the masters, and the admiration of his associates, by his extraordinary diligence and superior talents. Among his school fellows were Dr. Parr, and Bennett, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne, who, in speaking of young Jones, at the age eight or nine, says, he was even then "an uncommon boy." Describing his subsequent progress at Harrow, he says, "great abilities, great particularity of thinking, fondness for writing verses and plays of various kinds, and a degree of integrity and manly courage, distinguished him even at that period. I loved him and revered him, and, though one or two years older than he was, was always instructed by him from my earliest age." Such was his devotion to study, that he used to pass whole nights over his books, until his eyesight became affected; and Dr. Thackeray, the master of Harrow, said, "so active was the mind of Jones, that if he were left, naked and friendless, on Salisbury Plain, he would, nevertheless, find the road to fame and riches."

In 1764, he was entered at University College, Oxford, in opposition to the wishes of his friends, who advised his mother to place him under the superintendence of some special pleader, as at that early age he had made such a voluntary progress in legal acquirements, as to be able to put cases from an abridgement of Coke's Institutes. At the university, instead of confining himself to the usual discipline, he continued the course of classical reading which he had commenced at Harrow, and devoted a considerable portion of his time to the study of the oriental languages. During his vacations, which he generally spent in London, he learnt riding and fencing; and at home he occupied himself in the perusal of the best Italian, Spanish, French, and Portuguese authors. In 1765, he became private tutor to Lord Althorp, the son of Earl Spencer; and shortly afterwards he was elected fellow on the foundation of Sir Simon Bennett.

In 1767, he accompanied the Spencer family to Germany; and whilst at Spa, he learnt dancing, the broad-sword exercise, music, besides the art of playing on the Welsh harp: "thus," to transcribe an observation of his own, "with the fortune of a peasant, giving himself the education of a prince." On his return, he resided with his pupil at Harrow, and, during his abode there, he translated into French the life of Nadir Shah from the

Persian, at the request of the King of Denmark. After making another tour, he gave up his travels, and, in September, 1770, entered himself a student of the Temple, for the purpose of study for the bar. He took this step in compliance with the earnest solicitations of his friends. "The advice," he says, in a letter to his friend Revett, "was conformable to my own inclinations; and the only road to the highest stations in this country, that of the law; and I need not add how anxious and laborious I am." The mode in which he occupied himself in chambers is best described by his own pen, in a letter to his friend, Dr. Beattie.—"I have learned so much," he says, "seen so much, written so much, said so much, and thought so much, since I conversed with you, that were I attempt to tell half what I have learned, as I writ, said, and thought, my letter would have no end. I spend the whole winter in attending to public speeches of our greatest lawyers and orators, and in studying our own admirable laws; I give up my leisure hours to a Political Treatise on the Turks, from which I expect some reputation; and I have several objects of ambition which cannot trust to letter, but will impart to you when we meet." In the midst of all these engagements he found time to attend Dr. William Hunter's lectures on anatomy, and to read Newton's Principles; and in 1772, he published a collection of poems, consisting, principally, of translations from the Asiatic languages. In the same year he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; and, in 1773, appeared his celebrated commentaries *De Poesi Asiatica*, which procured him great reputation both at home and abroad.

Being now called to the bar, he suspended all literary pursuits, and devoted himself, with intense earnestness, to the study of his profession. In 1775, he became a regular attendant at Westminster Hall, and went the circuit and sessions at Oxford; and in the following year he was, without solicitation, made a commissioner of bankrupts, by Lord-chancellor Bathurst. It would seem, from the correspondence of our author, that soon after his call to the bar, he acquired considerable practice, as he says, in a letter to Mr. Schultens, dated July, 1777, "My law employments, attendance in the courts, incessant studies, the arrangement of pleadings, trials of causes, and opinions to clients, scarcely allow me a few moments for eating and sleeping." In 1778, he published his translation of the Orations of Isæus, with a Prefatory Discourse, Notes, and Commentary, which displayed profound critical and historical research, and excited much admiration. In March 1780, he published a Latin Ode in favour of American freedom;

and, shortly afterwards, on the resignation of Sir Roger Newdigate, he was induced to become a candidate for the representation of the University of Oxford; but the liberality of his political principles rendering his success hopeless, he declined a poll. The tumults of this year induced him to write a pamphlet, entitled, *An Inquiry into the Legal Mode of suppressing Riots, with a Constitutional Plan of Future Defence*; and about the same period he published his celebrated essay on the Subject of Bailments, in which he treated his subject, says Mr. Roscoe, with an accuracy of method hitherto seldom exhibited by our legal writers. In 1782, he spoke at a public meeting in favour of parliamentary reform, and also became a member of the Society for Constitutional Reformation. In a letter to the Dean of St. Asaph, this year, he says it is "his wish to become as great a lawyer as Sulpicius;" and hints at giving up politics, to the resignation of which he was the more inclined in consequence of a bill of indictment being preferred against the divine above-mentioned, for publishing a tract, composed by Jones, entitled, *A Dialogue between a Farmer and a Country Gentleman, on the Principles of Government*. Of this our author immediately avowed himself the writer, by a letter addressed to Lord Kenyon, in which he defended his positions, and contended that they were conformable to the laws of England.

His political principles had for some time prevented him obtaining the grand object of his ambition,—an Indian judge-ship; but he was at length, in March, 1783, appointed judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, through the influence of Lord Ashburton. Previous to his departure he received the honour of knighthood, and married Miss Shipley, daughter to the Bishop of St. Asaph, with whom he arrived in Calcutta, in September, and entered upon his judicial functions in the following December. Law, literature, and philosophy, now engrossed his attention to such a degree, that his health, on which the climate also had a prejudicial influence, was quickly impaired. In a letter to Dr. Patrick Russell, dated March, 1784, he says, "I do not expect, as long as I stay in India, to be free from a bad digestion, the *morbus literatorum*, for which there is hardly any remedy but abstinence from too much food, literary and culinary. I rise before the sun, and bathe after a gentle ride; my diet is light and sparing, and I go early to rest; yet the activity of my mind is too strong for my constitution, though naturally not infirm, and I must be satisfied with a valetudinary state of health." Soon after his arrival he projected the scheme of the Asiatic Society, of which he became the first president, and contributed many papers to its memoirs. With a view to rendering himself a proficient in the science of Sanscrit and Hindoo laws, he studied the Sanscrit and Arabic languages with great ardour; and whilst on a tour through the district of Benares, for the recovery of his health, he composed a tale, in verse, called *The Enchanted Fruit*, and *A Treatise on the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India*. In 1790, he appears to have received an offer of some augmentation of his salary, as, in a letter of that year to Sir James Macpherson, he says, "Really I

want no addition to my fortune, which is enough for me; and if the whole legislature of Britain were to offer me a station different from that I now fill, I should most gratefully and respectfully decline it." He continued, with indefatigable zeal, his compilation of the *Hindoo and Mahometan Digest*; on the completion of which he was to have followed his wife to England, who had proceeded thither, for the recovery of her health, in the December of 1793. This intention, however, he did not live to carry into effect, being shortly afterwards attacked with an inflammation of the liver, which terminated his existence on the 27th of April, 1794. His epitaph, written by himself is equally admirable for its truth and its elegance.

Here was deposited
the mortal part of a man
who feared God, but not death;
and maintained independence,
but sought not riches;
who thought none below him
but the base and unjust;
none above him but the wise and virtuous;
who loved his parents, kindred, friends, and country;
and having devoted his life to their service,
and the improvement of his mind,
resigned it calmly, giving glory to his Creator,
wishing peace on earth,
and good will to all his creatures.

His character was, indeed, truly estimable in every respect. "To exquisite taste and learning quite unparalleled," says Dr. Parr, "Sir William Jones is known to have united the most benevolent temper, and the purest morals." His whole life was one unceasing struggle for the interests of his fellow creatures, and, unconnected with this object, he knew no ambition. He was a sincere and pious Christian; and in one of his latest discourses to the Asiatic Society, he has done more to give validity to the Mosaic account of the creation, than the researches of any contemporary writers. His acquirements as a linguist were absolutely wonderful: he understood, critically, English, Latin, French, Italian, Greek, Arabic, Persian, and Sanscrit; he could translate, with the aid of a dictionary, the Spanish, Portuguese, German, Runic, Hebrew, Bengalee, Hindoo, and Turkish; and he had bestowed considerable attention on the Russian, Swedish, Coptic, Welsh, Chinese, Dutch, Syriac, and several other languages. In addition to his vast stock of literary information, he possessed extensive legal knowledge; and, as far as we may judge from his translations, had sufficient capacity and taste for a first-rate original poet. His indefatigable application and industry have, perhaps, never been equalled; even when in ill-health he rose at three in the morning, and what were called his hours of relaxation, were devoted to studies, which would have appalled the most vigorous minds. In 1799, his widow published a splendid edition of his works, in six volumes, folio, and placed, at her own expense, a marble statue of him, executed by Flaxman, in the anti-chamber of University College, Oxford; and, among other public testimonies of respect to his memory, the directors of the East India Company voted him a monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, and a statue in Bengal.

CAISSA :

OR, THE GAME OF CHESS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE first idea of the following piece was taken from a Latin poem of Vibia, entitled *Scaccia Ludus*, which was translated into Italian by Marino, and inserted in the fifteenth canto of his *Adonis*: the author thought it fair to make an acknowledgment, in the notes, for the passages which he borrowed from those two poets; but he must also do them the justice to declare, that most of the descriptions, and the whole story of Caissa, which is written in imitation of Ovid, are his own; and their faults must be imputed to him only. The characters in the poem are no less imaginary than those in the episode; in which the invention of chess is poetically ascribed to Mars, though it is certain that the game was originally brought from India.

Of armies on the chequer'd field array'd,*
And guiltless war in pleasing form display'd;
When two bold kings contend with vain alarms,
In ivory this, and that in ebon arms;
Sing, sportive maids, that haunt the sacred hill
Of Pindus, and the famed Pierian rill.
+ Thou, joy of all below, and all above,
Mild Venus, queen of laughter, queen of love:
Leave thy bright island, where on many a rose
And many a pink thy blooming train repose;
Assist me, goddess! since a lovely pair
Command my song, like thee divinely fair.

Near yon cool stream, whose living waters play,
And rise translucent, in the solar ray;
Beneath the covert of a fragrant bower,
Where Spring's soft influence purpled every flower;
Two smiling nymphs reclined in calm retreat,
And envying blossoms crowded round their seat;
Here, Delia was enthroned, and by her side
The sweet Sirena; both in beauty's pride:
Thus shine two roses, fresh with early bloom,
That from their native stalk dispense perfume;
Their leaves unfolding to the dawning day,
Gems of the glowing mead, and eyes of May.
A band of youths and damsels sat around,
Their flowing locks with braided myrtle bound;
Agatis, in the graceful dance admired;
And gentle Thyrsis, by the muse inspired;
With Sylvia, fairest of the mirthful train;
And Daphnis, doom'd to love, yet love in vain.
Now, whilst a purer blush o'er spreads her cheeks,
With soothing accents thus Sirena speaks:

"The meads and lawns are tinged with beamy light,

And wakeful larks begin their vocal flight;
Whilst on each bank the dew-drops sweetly smile;
What sport, my Delia, shall the hours beguile?
Shall heavenly notes, prolong'd with various art,
Charm the fond ear, and warm the rapturous heart?
At distance shall we view the sylvan chase;
Or catch with silken lines the finny race?"

IMITATIONS.

* *Ludimus effigiem belli, simulacraque veris
Proelia, buxo acies fictas, et ludicra regna:
Ut gemini inter æ reges, albæque nigerræ,
Pro laude oppositi certent bicoloribus armis.*
Ælæte, Serlades Nymphæ, certamina tanta. Vida.
† *Æneadem genitrix, hominum divinique voluptas,
Alma Venus! &c.* *Lucretius.*

Then Delia thus: "Or rather, since we meet
By chance, assembled in this cool retreat,
In artful contest let our warlike train
Move, well-directed, o'er the colour'd plain;
Daphnis, who taught us first, the play shall guide;
Explain its laws, and o'er the field provide:
No prize we need, our ardour to inflame;
We fight with pleasure, if we fight for fame."

The nymph consents: the maids and youth
prepare

To view the combat, and the sport to share;
But Daphnis most approved the bold design,
Whom love instructed, and the tuneful Nine.
He rose, and on the cedar table placed
A polish'd board, with different colours grac'd;
Squares eight times eight in equal order lie;
These bright as snow, those dark with sable dye:
Like the broad target by the tortoise borne,
Or like the hide by spotted panthers worn.
Then from a chest, with harmless heroes stord,
O'er the smooth plain two well-wrought hosts
pour'd;

The champions burn'd their rivals to assail,
Twice eight in black, twice eight in milk-white
mail;†

In shape and station different, as in name,
Their motions various, nor their power the same.
Say, muse! (for Jove has naught from us
conceal'd.)

Who form'd the legions on the level field?
High in the midst the reverend kings appear.
And o'er the rest their pearly sceptres rear:
One solemn step, majestically slow,
They gravely move, and shun the dangerous foe;
If o'er they call, the watchful subjects spring,
And die with rapture, if they save their king;
On him the glory of the day depends.
He, once imprison'd, all the conflict ends.

The queens exulting near their consorts stand:
Each bears a deadly falchion in her hand;
Now here, now there, they bound with furious pride,
And thin the trembling ranks from side to side;
Swift as Camilla flying o'er the main,
Or lightly skimming o'er the dewy plain:
Fierce as they seem, some bold plebeian spear
May pierce their shield, or stop their full career.

The valiant guards, their minds on havoc bent,
Fill the next squares, and watch the royal tent;
Though weak their spears, though dwarfish be their
height,

Compact they move, the bulwark of the fight;

IMITATIONS.

* *Sexaginta insunt et quatuor ordine sedes
Octono; parte ex omni, via limite quadrat
Ornibus paribus; necnon forma omnibus una
Sedibus, æquale et spatium, sed non color unus:
Alternat semper variaz, subeuntque vicissim
Albentes nigris; testudo picta superne
Qualia dextro gestat discrimina tergo.*

† *Agmina bina pari numeroque, et viribus æqua,
Bis nivea cum veste octo, totidemque nigrant.
Ut variaz facies, pariter sunt et sua culque
Nunina, diversum munus, non æqua potestas.* Vida.

‡ The chief art in the tactics of chess consists in the nice conduct of the royal pawns: in supporting them against every attack; and, if they are taken, in supplying their places with others equally supported; a principle,

and left the martial wings display
 ing arms, and stand in close array.
 ur archers, eager to advance,
 at reed, and rush with sidelong glance;
 gles, ever, they assault the foes,
 colour, which at first they chose.
 Id knights, for courage famed and speed,
 t exalted on a prancing steed:
 ng course no vulgar limit knows,*
 they leap, and aim insidious blows,
 nor foes, their rapid force restrain,
 ck bound two changing squares they

ng hues renew the fierce attack,
 om black to white, from white to black.
 elephants the sides defend;
 load of ponderous towers they bend:
 er'd line they tempt the fight;
 the left, and now o'erwhelm the right.
 s front the dauntless soldiers raise
 'd spears; their steely helmets blaze:
 ey stand the daring foe to strike,
 progress, but their wounds oblique.
 h' embattled troops with hostile rage,
 heir shields, impatient to engage;
 nis thus: "A varied plain behold,
 kings their mimic tents unfold,
 and Mab, his wayward queen,
 heir armies on the daisied green.
 ad the wondrous sport contrived,
 mated, and from gods derived;
 se British nymphs received the game,(†)
 ch morn beneath the crystal Thame;
 e tale, which they to Colin sung,
 r the lucid wave he hung:—
 y Dryad ranged the Thracian wild,
 anting and her aspect mild;
 bounding hart was all her joy
 Hymen, and the Cyprian boy;
 d valleys was her beauty famed,
 ma was the damsel named.
 e maid; with deep surprise he gazed,
 shape, and every gesture praised:
 ow the child of Venus bent,
 his breast a piercing arrow sent:
 s Hope; the feathers, keen Desire;
 er eyes; the barbs, ethereal fire.
 ymph he pour'd his tender strain;
 Dryad scorn'd his amorous pain:
 roes, where'er the maid he found,
 press'd, yet still Caissa frown'd;

success of the game in great measure
 h it seems to be omitted by the very accu-

IMITATIONS.

eglier per dritta lista,
 ri, parringo unqua non fende,
 straverza, e fiero in vista
 n, e lunato il salto stende,
 el saltar due case acquista,
 abbandona, e questo prende.

Marino, *Adone*. 15.

am sub aquis gaudent spectacula tueri
 utique omnis gens accola ponti;
 cildum mare, et humilis regna quierant.

Vida

But e'en her frowns (ah, what might smiles have
 done!)

Fired all his soul, and all his senses won.
 He left his car, by raging tigers drawn,
 And lonely wander'd o'er the dusky lawn;
 Then lay desponding near a murmuring stream,
 And fair Caissa was his plaintive theme.
 A Naiad heard him from her mossy bed,
 And through the crystal raised her placid head
 Then mildly spake: "O thou whom love inspires,
 Thy tears will nourish, not allay thy fires.
 The smiling blossoms drink the pearly dew;
 And ripening fruit the feather'd race pursue;
 The scaly shoals devour the silken weeds!
 Love on our sighs, and on our sorrow feeds.
 Then weep no more; but, ere thou canst obtain
 Balm for thy wounds and solace to thy pain,
 With gentle art thy martial look beguile;
 Be mild, and teach thy rugged brow to smile.
 Canst thou no play, no soothing game devise,
 To make thee lovely in the damsel's eyes?
 So may thy prayers assuage the scornful dame,
 And ev'n Caissa own a mutual flame."

"Kind nymph, (said Mars,) thy counsel I approve;
 Art, only art, her ruthless breast can move.
 But when? or how? Thy dark discourse explain:
 So may thy stream ne'er swell with gushing rain;
 So may thy waves in one pure current flow,
 And flowers eternal on thy border blow!"

"To whom the maid replied with smiling mien:
 "Above the palace of the Paphian queen
 Love's brother dwells, a boy of graceful port,
 By gods named Euphron, and by mortals Sport;
 Seek him; to faithful ears unfold thy grief;
 And hope, ere morn return, a sweet relief.
 His temple hangs below the azure skies;
 Seest thou yon argent cloud? 'Tis there it lies."
 This said, she sunk beneath the liquid plain,
 And sought the mansion of her blue-hair'd train.

"Meantime the god, elate with heart-felt joy,
 Had reach'd the temple of the sportful boy;
 He told Caissa's charms, his kindred fire,
 The Naiad's counsel, and his warm desire.
 "Be swift, (he added) give my passion aid;
 A god requests."—He spake, and Sport obey'd.
 He framed a tablet of celestial mould,
 Inlaid with squares of silver and of gold;
 Then of two metals form'd the warlike band,
 That here, compact, in show of battle stand;
 He taught the rules that guide the pensive game,
 And call'd it *Cassa* from the Dryad's name:
 (Whence Albion's sons, who most its praise con-

fess,

Approved the play, and named it thoughtful Chess.)
 The god, delighted, thank'd indulgent Sport;
 Then grasp'd the board, and left his airy court.
 With radiant feet he pierc'd the clouds; nor stay'd
 Till in the woods he saw the beauteous maid.
 Tired with the chase the damsel sat reclined,
 Her girdle loose, her bosom unconfined.
 He took the figure of a wanton faun,
 And stood before her on the flowery lawn;

* Ecco d'astuto ingegno, e pronta mano
 Garzon, che sempre scherza, e vola ratto,
 Gioco s'appella, ed e d'amor germano.

Marino, *Adone*. 15.

Then show'd his tablet; pleas'd, the nymph survey'd

The lifeless troops, in glittering ranks display'd;
She ask'd the wily sylvan to explain
The various motions of the splendid train;
With eager heart she caught the winning lore,
And thought e'en Mars less hateful than before:
"What spell (said she) deceived my careless mind?
The god was fair, and I was most unkind."
She spoke, and saw the changing faun assume
A milder aspect, and a fairer bloom;
His wreathing horns, that from his temples grew,
Flow'd down in curls of bright celestial hue;
The dappled hairs, that veil'd his loveless face,
Blazed into beams, and show'd a heavenly grace;
The shaggy hide, that mantled o'er his breast,
Was soften'd to a smooth transparent vest,
That through its folds his vigorous bosom show'd.
And nervous limbs, where youthful ardour glow'd:
(Had Venus view'd him in those blooming charms
Not Vulcan's net had forced her from his arms.)
With goatlike feet no more he mark'd the ground,
But braided flowers his silken sandals bound.
The Dryad blush'd; and, as he press'd her, smiled,
Whilst all his cares one tender glance beguiled."

He ends: To arms, the maids and striplings cry;
To arms, the groves and sounding vales reply.
Sirena led to war the swarthy crew,
And Delia those that bore the lily's hue.
Who first, O muse, began the bold attack;
The white refulgent, or the mournful black?
Fair Delia first, as favouring lots ordain,
Moves her pale legions toward the sable train:
From thought to thought her lively fancy flies,
Whilst o'er the board she darts her sparkling eyes.

At length the warrior moves with haughty strides;
Who from the plain the snowy king divides;
With equal haste his swarthy rival bounds;
His quiver rattles, and his buckler sounds:
Ah! hapless youths, with fatal warmth you burn;
Laws, ever fix'd, forbid you to return.
Then from the wing a short-lived spearman flies,
Unsafely bold, and see! he dies: he dies:
The dark-brow'd hero, with one vengeful blow,
Of life and place deprives his ivory foe.
Now rush both armies o'er the burnish'd field,
Hurl the swift dart, and rend the burning shield.
Here furious knights on fiery coursers prance,
Here archers spring, and lofty towers advance.
But see! the white-robed Amazon beholds
Where the dark host its opening van unfolds:
Soon as her eye discerns the hostile maid,
By ebon shield, and ebon helm betray'd:
Seven squares she passes with majestic mien,
And stands triumphant o'er the falling queen,
Perplex'd, and sorrowing at his consort's fate,
The monarch burn'd with rage, despair, and hate;
Swift from his zone th' avenging blade he drew,
And, mad with ire, the proud virago slew.
Meanwhile, sweet smiling Delia's wary king
Retired from fight behind his circling wing.

Long time the war in equal balance hung;
Till, unforeseen, an ivory courser sprung,
And, wildly prancing, in an evil hour,
Attack'd at once the monarch and the tower:
Sirena blush'd, for, as the rules required,
Her injured sovereign to his tent retired;

Whilst her lost castle leaves his threatening height
And adds new glory to th' exulting knight.

At this, pale fear oppress'd the drooping maid,
And on her cheek the rose began to fade:
A crystal tear, that stood prepared to fall,
She wiped in silence, and conceal'd from all;
From all but Daphnis: he remark'd her pain,
And saw the weakness of her ebon train;
Then gently spake: "Let me your loss supply,
And either nobly win, or nobly die;
Me oft has fortune crown'd with fair success,
And led to triumph in the fields of chem."
He said: the willing nymph her place resign'd,
And sat at distance on the bank reclined.
Thus, when Minerva call'd her chief to arms,
And Troy's high turret shook with dire alarm,
The Cyprian goddess, wounded, left the plain.
And Mars engaged a mightier force in vain.

Straight Daphnis leads his squadron to the fell:
(To Delia's arms 'tis e'en a joy to yield.)
Each guileful snare and subtle art he tries,
But finds his art less powerful than her eyes;
Wisdom and strength superior charms obey:
And beauty, beauty, wins the long-fought day.
By this—a hoary chief, on slaughter bent,
Approach'd the gloomy king's unguarded tent:
Where, late, his consort spread dismay around.
Now her dark corse lies bleeding on the ground.
Hail, happy youth! thy glories not unsung
Shall live eternal on the poet's tongue;
For thou shalt soon receive a splendid change,
And o'er the plain with nobler fury range.
The swarthy leaders saw the storm impend,
And strove in vain their sovereign to defend:
Th' invader waved his silver lance in air,
And flew like lightning to the fatal square;
His limbs, dilated, in a moment grew
To stately height, and widen'd to the view;
More fierce his look, more lion-like his mien,
Sublime he moved, and seem'd a warrior queen.
As when the sage on some unfolding plant
Has caught a wondering fly, or frugal ant,
His hand the microscopic frame applies,
And lo! a bright-hair'd monster meets his eyes;
He sees new plumes in slender cases roll'd
Here stain'd with azure, there bedropp'd with gold:
Thus, on the alter'd chief both armies gaze,
And both the kings are fix'd with deep amaze.
The sword, which arm'd the snow-white maid
before,

He now assumes, and hurls the spear no more;
Then springs indignant on the dark-robed band,
And knights and archers feel his deadly hand.
Now flies the monarch of the sable shield,
His legions vanquish'd, o'er the lonely field.
So when the morn, by rosy coursers drawn,*
With pearls and rubies sows the verdant lawn,
Whilst each pale star from heaven's blue vault
retires,

Still Venus gleams, and last of all expires.

IMITATIONS.

- * ——— Medio rex requoræ thermis
Constitit amplexus sociis: velut æthere in alto
Expulsi ardentes flammas ubi lutes bigæ
Luciferis Aurora, tuus pulcherrimus ignis
Lacet adhuc, Venus, et cælo mox ultimus exit.

Vide, var. GM

ere'er he moves, the dreadful sound ;
 leep vales, and *check* the woods
 und :—
 rains : he sees the certain fate,
 is throne to ruin, and *check-mate*.
 blush o'er spreads the damsel's cheeks,
 hus the conquer'd stripling speaks :
 iumph, Delia, hast thou won,
 ected, and by Venus' son ;
 a conquest crowns thy matchless art,
 oints those eyes at Daphnis' heart." *the nymphs and amorous youths arise,*
 at Beauty gain'd the nobler prize.
 chest the mimic troops were laid,
 l slept the sable hero's shade.*

SOLIMA.

AN ARABIAN ECOLOGUE.

of Aden ! hear a loftier tale
 as sung in meadow, bower, or dale.
 of Abelah, and Maia's eyes,
 y plays, and love in slumber lies ;
 hyacinths of Azza's hair,
 with the laughing summer-air ;
 ed cheeks, whence roses seek their
 m which the zephyr steals perfume ;
 ee the wild unpolish'd lay,
 dreams before the morning ray.
 ll, love ! and farewell, youthful fires !
 rmth my kindled breast inspires.
 otes the listening woods shall fill ;
 , ye rivulets ; and, ye gales, be still.
 fair groves that o'er Amana rise,
 air spicy breath embalm the skies ;
 breeze sheds incense o'er the vales,
 arab the scent of musk exhales !
 yon opening glade a glittering scene,
 gay, and meadows ever green ;
 groves, and ask the vocal bowers,
 their spiry tops with blooming flowers,
 blue stream o'er sandy vales to flow,
 an wild with liveliest hues to glow !
 the hills and dales will sing ;
 the distant echoes ring :
 idle shows of vain delight,
 e soul or to beguile the night :
 nks of pleasure to repose,
 n entwined the lily, pink, and rose ;
 piles to heap the nightly feast :
 ith pearls has deck'd the glowing east ;
 this she taught those bowers to rise,
 Eden spring before our eyes :
 ights her heavenly mind employ
 ey pride ! and hence, delusive joy !
 th sweet repast the fainting guest ;
 weary on the couch of rest ;

of the last line in Pope's translation of the
 eful slept the mighty Hector's shade."
 : easy in this part of the translation to
 similar to that of Pope in the known de-
 s Man of Ross.

To warm the traveller numb'd with winter's cold ;
 The young to cherish, to support the old ;
 The sad to comfort, and the weak protect ;
 The poor to shelter, and the lost direct :—
 These are her cares, and this her glorious task ;
 Can Heaven a nobler give, or mortals ask ?
 Come to these groves, and these life-breathing
 glades,
 Ye friendless orphans, and ye dowerless maids ;
 With eager haste your mournful mansions leave,
 Ye weak, that tremble ; and, ye sick, that grieve :
 Here shall soft tents, o'er flowery lawns display'd,
 At night defend you, and at noon o'er shade ;
 Here rosy health the sweets of life will shower,
 And new delights beguile each varied hour.
 Mourns there a widow, bathed in streaming tears ?
 Stoops there a sire beneath the weight of years ?
 Weeps there a maid, in pining sadness left,
 Of tender parents and of hope bereft ?
 To Solima their sorrows they bewail ;
 To Solima they pour their plaintive tale.
 She hears ; and, radiant as the star of day,
 Through the thick forest gains her easy way ;
 She asks what cares the joyless train oppress,
 What sickness wastes them, or what wants distress,
 And, as they mourn, she steals a tender sigh,
 Whilst all her soul sits melting in her eye :
 Then with a smile the healing balm bestows,
 And sheds a tear of pity o'er their woes,
 Which, as it drops, some soft-eyed angel bears
 Transform'd to pearl, and in his bosom wears.
 " When chill'd with fear, the trembling pilgrim
 roves [groves,
 Through pathless deserts and through tangled
 Where mantling darkness spreads her dragon wing,
 And birds of death their fatal dirges sing,
 While vapours pale a dreadful glimmering cast,
 And thrilling horror howls in every blast ;
 She cheers his gloom with streams of burning
 light,
 By day a sun, a beaming moon by night ; [ray,
 Darts through the quivering shades her heavenly
 And spreads with rising flowers his solitary way.
 " Ye heavens, for this in showers of sweetness
 shed
 Your mildest influence o'er her favour'd head !
 Long may her name, which distant climes shall
 praise,
 Live in our notes, and blossom in our lays !
 And, like an odorous plant, whose blushing flower
 Paints every dale, and sweetens every bower,
 Borne to the skies in clouds of soft perfume
 For ever flourish, and for ever bloom !
 These grateful songs, ye maids and youths, renew,
 While fresh blown violets drink the pearly dew ;
 O'er Azib's banks while love-lorn damsels rove,
 And gales of fragrance breathe from Hagar's
 grove."
 So sung the youth, whose sweetly-warbled strains
 Fair Mena heard, and Saba's spicy plains.
 Sooth'd with his lay, the ravish'd air was calm,
 The winds scarce whisper'd o'er the waving palms ;
 The camels bounded o'er the flowery lawn,
 Like the swift ostrich, or the sportful fawn,
 Their silken bands the listening rose-buds twined,
 And twined their blossoms round his vocal tent :
 He sung, till on the bank the moonlight slept,
 And closing flowers beneath the night-dew wept ;

Then ceased, and slumber'd in the lap of rest
Till the shrill lark had left his low-built nest.
Now hastes the swain to tune his rapturous tales
In other meadows, and in other vales.

AN ODE IN IMITATION OF ALCÆUS.

Οὐ λίθοι, οὐδὲ ξύλα, οὐδὲ
Τείχη τεκτονῶν αἱ πόλεις εἰσιν
ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔσθ' ἐν ὧσιν ἈΝΑΡΕΞ
ἄνθρωποι σὺν αἰσιν εἰδότες,
Ἐστῶθα τεῖχη καὶ πόλεις.

Alc. quoted by Aristides.

WHAT constitutes a state?
Not high-raised battlement or labour'd mound,
Thick wall or moated gate;
Not cities proud with spires and turrets crown'd;
Not bays and broad-arm'd ports,
Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;
Not starr'd and spangled courts,
Where low-brow'd baseness wafts perfume to pride.
NO:—Men, high-minded men,
With powers as far above dull brutes endued
In forest, brake, or den,
As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude;
Men, who their duties know,
But know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain,
Prevent the long-aim'd blow,
And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain:
These constitute a state;
And sovereign law, that state's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes elate
Sits empress, crowning good, repressing ill:
Smit by her sacred frown
The fiend, discretion, like a vapour sinks,
And e'en th' all-dazzling crown
Sheds his faint rays, and at her bidding shrinks.
Such was this heaven-loved isle,
Than Lesbos fairer and the Cretan shore!
No more shall freedom smile!
Shall Britons languish, and be men no more?
Since all must life resign,
Those sweet rewards, which decorate the brave,
'Tis folly to decline,
And steal inglorious to the silent grave.

Abergavenny, March 31, 1781.

AN ODE IN IMITATION OF CALLISTRATUS.

Ἐν κεντρῷ κλάδι τοῦ ξίφος φορέσθαι,
ὡς περ Ἀρμόδιος ἔ' Ἀριστογίτων,
ὅτε τοῦ τυράννου κρατεῖων
λευκοῖς τ' Ἀθήνας σπείσαντων.

κ. τ. λ.

Quod ad post Idus Illas Martias e Tyrannoctois quies-
centis tale aliquod carmen plebi tradidisset inque
suburram et fori circulos et in ora vulgi intulisset,
actum profecto fuisset de partibus deque dominatione
Cesarum; plus mehercule valuisset unum *Armodio*
quales quam Ciceronis Philippicas omnes.—*Louth De
Sacra Poesi, Præl. 1.*

VERDANT myrtle's branchy pride
Shall my biting falchion wreath;
Soon shall grace each manly side
Tubes that speak, and points that breathe.

Thus, Harmodius! shone thy blade;
Thus, Aristogiton! thine:
Whose, when BRITAIN sighs for aid,
Whose shall now delay to shine?
Dearest youths, in islands blest,
Not, like recreant idlers dead,
You with fleet Pelides rest,
And with godlike Diomed.
Verdant myrtle's branchy pride
Shall my thirsty blade entwine:
Such, Harmodius! deck'd thy side;
Such, Aristogiton! thine.
They the base Hipparchus slew
At the feast of Pallas crown'd:
Gods!—how swift their poniards flew.
How the monster tinged the ground!
Then in Athens all was peace,
Equal laws and liberty:
Nurse of arts, and age of Greece!
People valiant, firm, and free!
Not less glorious was thy deed,
Wentworth! fix'd in virtue's cause;
Not less brilliant be thy meed,
Lenox! friend to equal laws.
High in freedom's temple raised,
See Fitz-Maurice beaming stand,
For collected virtues praised,
Wisdom's voice, and Valour's hand!
Ne'er shall Fate their eyelids close:
They, in blooming regions blest,
With Harmodius shall repose:
With Aristogiton rest.
No, blest chiefs! a hero's crown
Let th' Athenian patriots claim:
You less fiercely won renown;
You assumed a milder name.
They through blood for glory strove,
You more blissful tidings bring;
They to death a tyrant drove,
You to fame restored a king.
Rise, BRITANNIA! dauntless rise!
Cheer'd with triple harmony,
Monarch good, and nobles wise
People valiant, firm, and free!

THE FIRST NEMEAN ODE OF PIND.

CALM breathing-place of Alpheus dead,
Ortygia, graceful branch of Syracuse renown
Young Dana's rosy bed,
Sister of Delos, thee, with sweet, yet lofty, art
Bursting numbers call, to raise
Of tempest-footed steeds the trophies glorious
(Thus Einean Jove we praise;)
While Chromius' car invites, and Nemea's pi
For noble acts victorious
To weave the encomiastic strain.

From prospering gods the song begins;
Next hails that godlike man and virtue's holy m

* This ode is translated word for word with the aid
those epithets and phrases only being necessarily
which are printed in *italic letters*.

See Argument of the Hymns to P.

power of greatness wins,
 ailing fortune crowns; and vast heroic
 joys
 see delights to sing.
 is to that *fair tale* the splendid story,
 a great Olympian king,
 e to Proserpine, and waved his locks
 hat, supreme in glory,
 r sweet fruits, and nymph-loved rocks,

all nutritious breast
 er'd and wealthy cities he would crown.
 on of Saturn bless'd
 ore brazen-arm'd for war's renown
 and fiery steed; yet oft thy leaves,
 dive! bind their hair
 y gold. Great subjects I prepare:
 th' immortal verse deceives.

portals was I placed
 nest-loving man, and pour'd the dulcet
 in,
 coming dainties graced
 able board; for ne'er with efforts vain
 to his mansion came:
 the virtuous, when detraction rages,
 ith liberal streams her flame.
 a virtue's path right onward press,
 is art engages,
 l by genius, win success.

action strength applies,
 conduct, sense: the future to foresee
 es to few, the wise.
 s' son, she frankly gave to thee
 ight and wisdom deep.
 dark cells the hoarded treasure
 with low care to keep,
 lth flows, to spread it, and to hear
 with ample measure -
 y friends, since hope and fear

trous men. The praise
 s with rapture I embrace
 ghts, which virtues raise,
 egend old his name shall place;
 e brook'd no more the cheerless gloom,
 nto the blaze of day,
 f Jove with his twin brother lay,
 om the sacred womb.

ved the godlike boy
 len-throned the saffron'd cradle press'd;
 ven's queen with furious joy
 s dragons fleet th' *unguarded* ~~her~~ infest:
 ortals opening wide,
 gh the chamber's broad recess tremen-

fre-darting tried
 ring babe to close. He, starting light,
 old head stupendous,
 battle proved his might.

restless hands he clasp'd
 ling horrid pests, and clothed their
 with death;
 ig, as he grasp'd,
 their throats compress'd, the foul
 sm'd breath.

Horror seized the female train,
 Who near Alcmena's *genial* couch attended:
 She, from agonizing pain
 Yet weak, *unsandall'd* and unmantled rush'd,
 And her loved charge defended,
 Whilst he the *fiery* monsters crush'd.

Swift the Cadmean leaders ran
 In brazen mail precipitately bold:
 First Amphitryon, dauntless man,
 Bared his raised falchion from its sheathing gold,
 While grinding anguish pierced his *fluttering* breast;
 For private woes most keenly bite
 Self-loving man; but soon the heart is light,
 With sorrow not its own oppress'd.

Standing in deep amazement wild
 With rapturous pleasure mix'd, he saw th' enor-
 mous force,
 Saw the valour of his child:
 And fated heralds prompt, as heaven had shaped
 their course,

Wafted round the varied tale:
 Then called he from high Jove's contiguous region,
 Him, whose warnings never fail,
 Tiresias blind, who told, in diction sage,
 The chief and thronging legion
 What fortunes must his boy engage;

What lawless tyrants of the wood,
 What serpents he would slay, what monsters of the
 main,

What proud foe to human good,
 The worst of monstrous forms, that *holy* manhood
 stain,

His huge arm to death would dash:
 How when heaven's host, o'er Phlegra's champaign
 hasting,

With embattled giants *rash*
 Vindictive warr'd, his pondrous mace would ~~stain~~
 With dreadful strokes *wide-wasting*,
 And dust their glittering locks deform.

He told; and how in blissful peace
 Through cycles infinite of gliding time,
 When his mortal task should cease,
 Sweet prize of perils hard and toil sublime,
 In gorgeous mansions he should hold entranced
 Soft Hebe, fresh with blooming grace,
 And crown, exalting his majestic race,
 The bridal feast near Jove advanced.

A CHINESE ODE, PARAPHRASED.

BEHOLD, where yon blue rivulet glides
 Along the laughing dale;
 Light reeds bedeck its verdant sides,
 And frolic in the gale

So shines our prince! in bright array
 The virtues round him wait;
 And sweetly smiled th' auspicious day,
 That raised him o'er our state.

As pliant hands, in shapes refined,
 Rich ivory carve and smooth,
 His *laws* thus mould each ductile mind,
 And every passion soothe.

As gems are taught by patient art
In sparkling ranks to beam,
With manners thus he forms the heart,
And spreads a general gleam.

What soft, yet awful dignity !
What meek, yet manly grace !
What sweetness dances in his eye,
And blossoms in his face !

So shines our prince ! A sky-born crowd
Of virtues round him blaze :
Ne'er shall oblivion's murky cloud
Obscure his deathless praise.

THE VERBAL TRANSLATION.

BEHOLD yon reach of the river Ki ;
Its green reeds how luxuriant ! how luxuriant !
Thus is our prince adorn'd with virtues ;
As a carver, as a filer of ivory,
As a cutter, as a polisher of gems
O how elate and sagacious ! O how dauntless and
composed !
How worthy of fame ! How worthy of reverence !
We have a prince adorn'd with virtues,
Whom to the end of time we cannot forget."

A TURKISH ODE OF MESIHI.

HEAR how the nightingales on every spray,
Hail, in wild notes, the sweet return of May ;
—The gale that o'er yon waving almond blows,
The verdant bank with silver blossoms strows :
The smiling season decks each flowery glade.
Be gay : too soon the flowers of spring will fade.

† What gales of fragrance scent the vernal air !
Hills, dales, and woods, their loveliest mantles
wear,

Who knows what cares await that fatal day,
When ruder gusts shall banish gentle May !
E'en death, perhaps, our valleys will invade.
Be gay : too soon the flowers of spring will fade.

‡ The tulip now its varied hue displays,
And sheds, like Ahmed's eye, celestial rays.
Ah, nation ever faithful, ever true,
The joys of youth, while May invites, pursue !
Will not these notes your timorous minds persuade !
Be gay : too soon the flowers of spring will fade.

IMITATIONS.

* "Thou hearest the tale of the nightingale, 'that the
vernal season approaches.' The spring has spread a
bower of joy in every grove, where the almond tree
sheds its silver blossoms. Be cheerful; be full of
mirth; for the spring passes soon away: it will not last."

† "The groves and hills are again adorned with all
sorts of flowers; a pavilion of roses, as the seat of plea-
sure, is raised in the garden. Who knows which of us
will be alive when the fair season ends! Be cheer-
ful," &c.

‡ "The edge of the bower is filled with the light of
Ahmed; among the plants the fortunate tulips represent
his companions. Come, O people of Mohammed! this
is of merriment. Be cheerful," &c.

* The sparkling dew-drops o'er the lilies play,
Like orient pearls, or like the beams of day.
If love and mirth your wanton thoughts engage,
Attend, ye nymphs! a poet's words are sage;
While thus you sit beneath the trembling shade,
Be gay: too soon the flowers of spring will fade.

† The fresh-blown rose like Zeineb's cheek ap-
pears,
When pearls, like dew-drops, glitter in her hair.
The charms of youth at once are soon and past:
And nature says, "They are too sweet to last."
So blooms the rose; and so the blushing maid.
Be gay: too soon the flowers of spring will fade.

‡ See! yon anemones their leaves unfold,
With rubies flaming and with living gold.
—While crystal showers from weeping clouds de-
scend,
Enjoy the presence of thy tuneful friend:
Now, while the wines are brought, the sofa's laid,
Be gay: too soon the flowers of spring will fade.

§ The plants no more are dried, the meadows dead,
No more the rose-bud hangs her pensive head:
The shrubs revive in valleys, meads, and bowers,
And every stalk is diadem'd with flowers;
In silken robes each hillock stands array'd.
Be gay: too soon the flowers of spring will fade.

|| Clear drops, each morn, imppearl the rose's bloom,
And from its leaf the zephyr drinks perfume;
The dewy buds expand their lucid store:
Be this our wealth: ye damsels, ask no more.
Though wise men envy, and though fools upbraid,
Be gay: too soon the flowers of spring will fade.

¶ The dew-drops sprinkled, by the musky gale,
Are changed to essence ere they reach the dale.
The mild blue sky a rich pavilion spreads,
Without our labour, o'er our favour'd heads.
Let others toil in war, in arts, or trade:—
Be gay: too soon the flowers of spring will fade.

IMITATIONS.

* "Again the dew glitters on the leaves of the lily,
like the water of a bright cuniter. The dew-drops fall
through the air on the garden of roses. Listen to me,
listen to me, if thou desirest to be delighted. Be cheer-
ful," &c.

† "The roses and tulips are like the bright cheeks of
beautiful maids, in whose ears the pearls hang like drops
of dew. Deceive not thyself, by thinking that these
charms will have a long duration. Be cheerful," &c.

‡ "Tulips, roses, and anemones, appear in the gar-
dens; the showers and the sunbeams, like sharp lancets,
tinge the banks with the colour of blood. Spend this
day agreeably with thy friends, like a prudent man. Be
cheerful," &c.

§ "The time is passed in which the plants were sick,
and the rose-bud hung its thoughtful head on its bosom.
The season comes in which mountains and rocks are
coloured with tulips. Be cheerful," &c.

|| "Each morning the clouds shed gems over the rose-
garden; the breath of the gale is full of Tartarian musk.
Be not neglectful of thy duty through too great a love
of the world. Be cheerful," &c.

¶ "The sweetness of the bower has made the air as
fragrant, that the dew, before it falls, is changed into rose-
water. The sky spreads a pavilion of bright clouds over
the garden. Be cheerful," &c.

coomy winter chill'd the sullen air,
 sun arose, and all was fair.
 reign, the notes of love resound,
 ere's rosy cup goes freely round.
 be hank, which mantling vines o'ershade,
 so soon the flowers of spring will fade.

rude lay from age to age remain,
 memorial of this lovely train.
 urning maid! and hear thy poet sing
 se rose, and be the bird of spring;
 him sing, and Love will be obey'd.
 so soon the flowers of spring will fade.

HYMN TO CAMDEO.

THE ARGUMENT.

he god, to whom the following poem is addressed, evidently the same with the Grecian *Amor*, or *Roman Cupido*; but the Indian description is not of his family, attendants, and attributes, and peculiar beauties. According to the mythology of Hindoostan, he was *Maya*, or the general attracting power, and *Love*, or *Affection*; and his bosom friend is *Spring*: he is represented as a beautiful youth conversing with his mother and consort in his gardens and temples; sometimes mounted on a parrot or lory, and attended by his nymphs, the foremost of whom bears the name of *Maya*, which are a fish on a red ground. His place of resort is a large tract of country round the city of *Matra*, where *Krishna* and his nine *Gopis*, who are clearly the *Apollo* of the Greeks, usually spend the night with dance. His bow of sugar-cane, or flowers; of bees, and his five arrows, each pointed with a blossom of a healing quality, are all-godlike and beautiful. He has at least twenty names, most of which are introduced in the hymn: *Camdeo*, or *Camde*, signifies desire, a sense which is common to ancient and modern Persian; and it is possible words *Dipuc* and *Cupid*, which have the same origin, may have the same origin, since the old *Etruscans*, from whom great part of our language and religion was derived, and who had a near affinity with that of the *Persians*, used to write their lines alternately forwards and backwards, as furrows are made by the plough, though the two last letters of *Cupido* may be a grammatical termination as in *libido* and *libido* and the primary root of *cupio* is contained in the letters *cup*. The seventh stanza alludes to the story of this deity to wound the great god *Mahadeo*: he was punished by a flame consuming

IMITATIONS.

ever thou art, know that the black gusts of fate
 seized the garden; but the king of the
 appeared, dispensing justice to all: in his
 happy cupbearer desired and obtained the
 "Be cheerful," &c.
 he strains I hoped to celebrate this delight-
 say they be a memorial to its inhabitants,
 them of this assembly, and these fair maids!
 tingle with a sweet voice, O *Mesih*,
 at with the damasks, whose cheeks are
 as cheerful; be full of mirth; for the
 soon away; it will not last!"

his corporeal nature, and reducing him to a mental essence; and hence his chief dominion, is over the minds of mortals, or such deities as he is permitted to subdue.

THE HYMN.

WHAT potent god from *Agra's* orient bowers
 Floats through the lucid air, whilst living flowers
 With sunny twine the vocal arbours wreath,
 And gales enamour'd heavenly fragrance breathe?
 Hail, power unknown! for at thy beck
 Vales and groves their bosoms deck,
 And every laughing blossom dresses
 With gems of dew his musky tresses.
 I feel, I feel thy genial flame divine,
 And hallow thee, and kiss thy shrine.

"Know'st thou not me?" Celestial sounds I hear!
 "Know'st thou not me?" Ah, spare a mortal ear!
 "Behold!"—My swimming eyes entranced I raise
 But O! they sink before th' excessive blaze.
 Yes, son of *Maya*, yes I know
 Thy bloomy shafts and canny bow,
 Cheeks with youthful glory beaming,
 Locks in braids ethereal streaming,
 Thy scaly standard, thy mysterious arms,
 And all thy pains and all thy charms.

God of each lovely sight, each lovely sound,
 Soul-kindling, world-inflaming, stary-crown'd,
 Eternal *Camde*! Or doth *Smara* bright,
 Or proud *Ananga* give thee more delight?
 Whate'er thy seat, whate'er thy name,
 Seas, earth, and air, thy reign proclaim:
 Wreathy smiles and roseate pleasures
 Are thy richest, sweetest treasures.
 All animals to thee their tribute bring,
 And hail thee universal king

Thy consort mild, Affection ever true,
 Graces thy side, her vest of glowing hue;
 And in her train twelve blooming girls advance,
 Touch golden strings, and knit the mirthful dance
 Thy dreaded implements they bear,
 And wave them in the scented air,
 Each with pearls her neck adorning,
 Brighter than the tears of morning.
 Thy crimson ensign, which before them flies,
 Decks with new stars the sapphire skies.

God of the flowery shafts and flowery bow,
 Delight of all above and all below!
 Thy loved companion, constant from his birth,
 In heaven clep'd *Bessent*, and gay *Spring* on earth,
 Weaves thy green robe and flaunting bowers,
 And from thy clouds draws balmy showers,
 He with fresh arrows fills thy quiver,
 (Sweet the gift, and sweet the giver!)
 And bids the many-plumed warbling throng
 Burst the pent blossoms with their song.

He bends the luscious cane, and twists the string
 With bees, how sweet! but ah, how keen their sting!
 He with five flowerets tips thy ruthless darts,
 Which through five senses pierce captured hearts:

Strong *Chumpa*, rich in odorous gold,
 Warm *Amer*, nursed in heavenly mould,

Dry Nagkaser, in silver smiling,
Hot Kiticum our senses beguiling,
And last, to kindle fierce the scorching flame,
Loveshaft, which gods bright Bela name.

Can men resist thy power, when Krishen yields,
Krishen, who still in Matr's holy fields
Tunes harp immortal, and to strains divine
Dances by moonlight with the Gopia nine?
But, when thy daring arm untamed
At Mahadeo a loveshaft aim'd,
Heaven shook, and, smit with stony wonder,
Told his deep dread in bursts of thunder,
Whilst on thy beauteous limbs an azure fire
Blazed forth, which never must expire.

O thou for ages born, yet ever young
For ages may thy Brahmin's lay be sung!
And, when thy lory spreads his emerald wings
To waft thee high above the towers of kings,
Whilst o'er thy throne the moon's pale light
Pours her soft radiance through the night,
And to each floating cloud discovers
The haunts of bless'd or joyless lovers,
Thy mildest influence to thy bard impart,
'To warm, but not consume, his heart.

TWO HYMNS TO PRACRITI.

THE ARGUMENT.

In all our conversations with learned Hindoos, we find them enthusiastic admirers of poetry, which they consider as a divine art, that had been practised for numberless ages in heaven, before it was revealed on earth by Valmiki, whose great heroic poem is fortunately preserved: the Brahmins of course prefer that poetry, which they believe to have been actually inspired; while the Vaidyas, (who are in general perfect grammarians and good poets, but are not suffered to read any of the sacred writings except the Ayurveda, or Body of Medical Tracts,) speak with rapture of their innumerable popular poems, epic, lyric, and dramatic, which were composed by men not literally inspired, but called, metaphorically, the sons of Sereswati, or Minerva; among whom the Pandits of all sects, nations, and degrees, are unanimous in giving the prize of glory to Calidasa, who flourished in the court of Vicramaditya, fifty-seven years before Christ. He wrote several dramas, one of which, entitled *Sacontala*, is in my possession; and the subject of it appears to be as interesting as the composition is beautiful; besides these he published the *Meghaduta*, or cloud-messenger, and the *Nalodaya*, or rise of Nala, both elegant love tales: the *Raghuvansa*, an heroic poem; and the *Cumara Sambhava*, or birth of Cumara, which supplied me with materials for the first of the following odes. I have not indeed yet read it; since it could not be correctly copied for me during the short interval in which it is in my power to amuse myself with literature: but I have heard the story told, both in Sanscrit and Persian, by many Pandits, who had no communication with each other; and their outline of it coincided so perfectly, that I am convinced of its correctness: that outline is here filled up, and exhibited in a lyric form, partly in the Indian, partly in the Grecian taste; and great will be my pleasure, when I can again find time for such amusements, in reading the whole poem of Calidasa, and in comparing my descriptions with the original composition. To anticipate the story in a preface, would be to destroy the interest that may be taken in the poem: a disadvantage attending all prefatory arguments, of which those prefixed to the

several books of Tasso, and to the dramas of Metastaseo are obvious instances; but, that any interest may be taken in the two hymns addressed to Pracriti, under different names, it is necessary to render them intelligible by a previous explanation of the mythological allusion which could not but occur in them.

Iswara, or Is, and Isani, or Isi, are unquestionably the Osiris and Isis of Egypt; for, though neither resemblance of names, nor a similarity of character would separately prove the identity of Indian and Egyptian deities, yet, when they both concur, with the addition of numberless corroborating circumstances, they form a proof little short of demonstration. The female deity, in the mythological systems in the East, represents the active power of the male; and that Isis means active nature appears evidently from the word *s'acta*, which is derived from *s'acti*, or power, and applied to the Hindoos who direct their adoration principally to a goddess: this feminine character of Pracriti, or creative nature, is so familiar in most languages, and even in our own, that the gravest English writers, on the most serious subjects of religion and philosophy, speak of her operations as if she were actually an animated being; but such personifications are easily misconceived by the multitude, and have a strong tendency to polytheism. The principal operations of nature are, not the absolute annihilation and new creation of what we call matter and substances, but the temporary extinction and reproduction, or rather, in one word, the transmutation of form: whence the epithet *Polymorphos* is aptly given to nature by European philosophers: hence Iswara, Siva, Is, (for those are his names and near a thousand more) united with Isi, represent the secondary causes, whereas they may be, of natural phenomena, and principally the of temporary destruction and regeneration; but in Indian Isis appears in a variety of characters, especially in those of Parvati, Kali, Durga, and Bhavani, which bear a strong resemblance to the Juno of Homer, to Minerva to the armed Pallas, and to the Lucretian Venus.

The name Parvati took its rise from a wild poetical fiction. Himalaya, or the Mansion of Snow, is the title given by the Hindoos to that vast chain of mountains, which limits India to the north, and embraces it with its eastern and western arms, both extending to the Ocean; the former of those arms is called *Chandrasekhara*, or the Moon's Rock; and the second, which reaches as far west as the mouths of the Indus, was named by the ancients *Montes Parvati*. These hills are held sacred by the Indians, who suppose them to be the terrestrial haunt of the god Iswara. The mountain Himalaya, being personified, is represented as a powerful monarch, whose wife was Menā: their daughter is named Parvati, or Mountain-born, and Durga, or of difficult access; but the Hindoos believe her to have been married to Siva in a pre-existent state, when she bore the name of Sati. The daughter of Himalaya had two sons; Ganesa, or the Lord of Spirits, adored as the wisest of deities, and always invoked at the beginning of every literary work, and Cumara, Scanda, or Karticeya, commander of the celestial armies.

The pleasing fiction of Cama, the Indian Cupid, and his friend Vasanta, or the Spring, has been the subject of another poem: and here it must be remembered, that the god of Love is named also Smara, Candarpa, and Ananga. One of his arrows is called Mellica, the *Nyctanthus* of our botanists, who very unadvisedly reject the vernacular names of monosyllabic plants: it is beautifully introduced by Calidasa into this lively couplet;

Mellicamocule bhati gunjanmittamdhruvabh,
Prayase panchasanyasa sacc'hamparyayami.

"The intoxicated bee shines and murmurs in the fresh blown Mellica, like him who gives breath to a white conch in the procession of the god with five arrows."

A critic to whom Calidasa repeated this verse, observed, that the comparison was not exact: since the bee sits on the blossom itself, and does not murmur at the end of the tube, like him who blows a conch. "I was aware of

ie poet, "and, therefore, described the bee as a drunken musician would blow the shell at d." There was more than wit in this answer; rebuke to a dull critic; for poetry delights in a, and is so far from being a perfect im- a scrupulous exactness of descriptions and saving nothing for the imagination to supply, o diminish or destroy the pleasure of every has an imagination to be gratified.

re be observed, that Nymphaea, not Lotos, is name in Europe of the flower consecrated to arians know by the name of Nilufer that which the botanists ridiculously call Nelum- h is remarkable for its curious pericarpium, of the seeds contains in miniature the leaves vegetable. The lotos of Homer was probably ne, and that of Linnaeus is a papilionaceous ie gives the same name to another species of ne; and the word is so constantly applied India to the Nilufer, that any other would telligible: the blue lotos grows in Cashmir a, but not in Bengal, where we see only the ie; and hence occasion is taken to feign, that Hindoostan was dyed crimson by the blood

mentioned in the fourteenth stanza, is the god apposed to reside in a magnificent city, called Vrihaspati, or the genius of the planet Jupl- receptor of the gods in Swerga or the firmam usually represented as their orator, when is carried from them to one of their superior

stations of Reti, the wife of Cama, fill a whole Sanscrit poem, as I am informed by my teach- d Vaidya; who is restrained only from read- , which contains a description of the nuptials; monies of a marriage where Brahmā himself the father of the bridegroom, are too holy to y any but Brahmīus.

vements of Durga in her martial character ness of Virtue, and her battle with a demon of a buffalo, are the subject of many episodes as and Chāryas, or sacred and popular poems; account of them would have destroyed the ode, and they are barely alluded to in the

I proper to change the measure, when the to be addressed as Bhavani, or the power ; but such a change, though very common in s its inconveniences in European poetry: a n is therefore appropriated to her in that or the explanation of which we need only d Lachmi is the goddess of abundance; that s a fragrant and beautiful plant of the Diœcian s to botanists by the name Pandanus; and rgōtava, or great festival of Bhavani at the rains, ends in throwing the image of the god- e Ganges, or other sacred waters.

conscious of having left unexplained any sion in the two poems; and have only to add an critics should consider a few of the images ble to Indian manners) that the ideas of snow familiar to the Hindoos; that the mountains may be clearly discerned from a part of s the Grecian Hæmus is the Sanscrit word aining snowy; and that funeral urns may be ally on the banks of the river.

hymns are neither translations from any s nor imitations of any; and have nothing of ean except the measures, which are nearly ilable for syllable, with those of the first and ean Odes: more musical stanzas might per- been formed; but in every art, variety and r considerable sources of pleasure. The mmer of Pindar have been greatly mistaken; distinct idea of them may be conceived by re not access to that inimitable poet in his

own language, I cannot refrain from subjoining the first Nemean Ode,* not only in the same measure as nearly as possible, but almost word for word with the original; those epithets and phrases only being necessarily added, which are printed in *italic letters*.

TO DURGA.

I. 1.

From thee begins the solemn air,
Adored Ganésá; next, thy sire we praise,
(Him, from whose red clustering hair
A new-born crescent sheds propitious rays,
Fair as Gangá's curling foam.)
Dread Iswara; who loved o'er awful mountains,
Rapt in prescience deep, to roam,
But chiefly those, whence holy rivers gush,
Bright from their secret fountains,
And o'er the realms of Brahmá rush.

I. 2.

Rock above rock they ride sublime,
And lose their summits in blue fields of day,
Fashion'd first, when rolling time
Vast infant, in his golden cradle lay,
Bidding endless ages run,
And wreath their giant heads in snows eternal
Gilt by each revolving sun;
Though neither morning beam, nor noontide glare,
In wintry sign or vernal,
Their adamant strength impair;

I. 3.

Nor e'en the fiercest summer heat
Could thrill the palace, where their monarch reign'd
On his frost impearled seat,
(Such height had unremitted virtue gain'd!)
Himálaya, to whom a lovely child;
Sweet Parvatí, sage Ménā bore,
Who now in earliest bloom, saw heaven adore
Her charms; earth languish, till she smiled.

II. 1.

But she to love no tribute paid;
Great Iswara her pious cares engaged:
Him, who gods and fiends dismay'd,
She sooth'd with offerings meek, when most he
raged.
On a morn, when, edged with light,
The lake-born flowers their sapphire cups expanded
Laughing at the scatter'd night,
A vale remote and silent pool she sought,
Smooth-footed, lotos-handed,
And braids of sacred blossoms wrought;

II. 2.

Not for her neck, which, unadorn'd,
Bade envying antelopes their beauties hide:
Art she know not, or she scorn'd;
Nor had her language e'en a name for pride,
To the god, who, fix'd in thought,
Sat in a crystal cave new worlds designing.
Softly sweet her gift she brought,
And spread the garland o'er his shoulders broad,
Where serpents huge lay twining,
Whose hiss the round creation awed.

* See p. 68.

II. 3.

He view'd, half-smiling, half-severe,
The prostrate maid—that moment through the rocks
He who decks the purple year,
Vasanta, vain of odoriferous locks,
With Cama, horsed on infant breezes flew.
(Who knows not Cama, nature's king !)
Vasanta barb'd the shaft and fix'd the string ;
The living bow Candarpa drew.

III. 1.

Dire sacrilege! the chosen reed,
That Sumara pointed with transcendent art,
Glanced with unimagined speed,
And tinged its blooming barb in Siva's heart :
Glorious flower, in heaven proclaim'd
Rich Mellicâ, with balmy breath delicious,
And on earth Nyctanthes named !
Some drops divine, that o'er the lotos blue
Trickled in rills auspicious,
Still mark'd it with a crimson hue.

III. 2.

Soon closed the wound its hallow'd lips ;
But nature felt the pain : heaven's blazing eye
Sank absorb'd in sad eclipse,
And meteors rare betray'd the trembling sky ;
When a flame, to which compared
The keenest lightnings were but idle flashes,
From that orb all-piercing glared,
Which in the front of wrathful Hara rolls,
And soon to silver ashes
Reduced th' inflamer of our souls.

III. 3.

Vasant, for thee a milder doom,
Accomplice rash, a thundering voice decreed :
" Withering live in joyless gloom,
While ten gay signs the dancing seasons lead.
Thy flowers, perennial once, now annual made,
The fish and ram shall still adorn :
But when the bull has rear'd his golden horn,
Shall, like yon idling rainbow, fade."

IV. 1.

The thunder ceased ; the day return'd ;
But Siva from terrestrial haunts had fled :
Smit with rapturous love he burn'd,
And sigh'd on gemm'd Cailâsa's viewless head.
Lonely down the mountain steep,
With fluttering heart, soft Parvati descended ;
Nor in drops of nectar'd sleep
Drank solace through the night, but lay alarm'd,
Lest her mean gifts offended
The god her powerful beauty charm'd.

IV. 2.

All arts her sorrowing damsels tried, [smooth.
Her brow, where wrinkled anguish lour'd, to
And, her troubled soul to sooth,
Sagacious Mena mild reproof applied ;
But nor art nor counsel sage,
Nor e'en her sacred parent's tender chiding,
Could her only pain assuage :
The mountain drear she sought in mantling shade
Her tears and transports hiding,
And oft to her adorer pray'd.

IV. 3.

There on a crag whose icy rift
Hurl'd night and horror o'er the pool profound,
That with maddening eddy swift
Revengeful bark'd his rugged base around,
The beauteous hermit sat ; but soon perceived
A Brâhmin old before her stand,
His rude staff quivering in his wither'd hand,
Who, faltering, ask'd for whom she grieved.

V. 1.

" What graceful youth, with accents mild,
Eyes like twin stars, and lips like early morn,
Has thy pensive heart beguiled ?"
" No mortal youth (she said, with modest scorn)
E'er beguiled my guiltless heart :
Him have I lost, who to these mountains heavy
Bloom celestial could impart.
Thou I salute, thee venerate, thee deplore,
Dread Siva, source of glory,
Which on these rocks must gleam no more !"

V. 2.

" Rare object of a damsel's love,
(The wizard bold replied,) who, rude and wild,
Leaves eternal bliss above,
And roves o'er wastes where nature never smiled,
Mounted on his milk-white bull !
Seek Indra with aerial bow victorious ;
Who from vases ever full
Quaffs love and nectar ; seek the festive hall,
Rich caves, and mansion glorious
Of young Cuvâra, loved by all ;

V. 3.

" But spurn that sullen wayward god,
That three-eyed monster, hideous, fierce, untamed
Unattired, ill-girt, unshod——"
" Such fell impiety, (the nymph exclaim'd,)
Who speaks, must agonize ; who hears, must die ;
Nor can this vital frame sustain
The poisonous taint, that runs from vein to vein ;
Death may atone the blasphemy."

VI. 1.

She spoke, and o'er the rifted rocks
Her lovely form with pious frenzy threw ;
But beneath her floating locks
And waving robes a thousand breezes flew,
Knitting close their silky plumes,
And in mid-air a downy pillow spreading ;
Till in clouds of rich perfumes
Embalmd they bore her to a mystic wood ;
Where streams of glory shedding,
The well-feign'd Brâhmin, Siva, stood.

VI. 2.

The rest my song conceal :
Unhallow'd ears the sacrilege might rue.
Gods alone to gods reveal
In what stupendous notes th' immortal woo.
Straight the sons of light prepared
The nuptial feast, heaven's opal gates unfolding,
Which th' æmyreal army shared ;
And sage Himâlaya shed blissful tears,
With aged eyes beholding
His daughter, empress of the spheres.

VI. 3.

ery lip with nectar glow'd,
groom blithe his transformation told ;
mirthful goblet flow'd,
ster free o'er plains of ether roll'd :
a, like Vishnu, (said the blushing queen,)
a, guileful maid, attends ;
ight supreme the phantasm ends ;
rns the visionary scene."

VII. 1.

Vrihaspati, who reigns
d Mangala's terrific sphere,
g o'er cerulean plains :
is eloquent heaven loves to hear
w on waking flowers.
ow Taraca with snaky legions,
f supernal powers,
ced long old Meru's golden head,
t's beaming regions
ation wild had spread :

VII. 2.

in the gods to Brahma flew
squadrons, and his help deplored ;
e said) from vengeance due
must wield secure his fiery sword,
unerring Will ordains)
the great Destroyer's pure embraces,
ve's mysterious chains
who, daughter to the mountain-king,
y mansion graces,
varrior child, shall spring ;

VII. 3.

ght in arms of heavenly proof,
a blazing star, his diamond mail
n the rainbow's woof,
nvaders fiercely shall assail,
stately peacock borne, shall rush
e dragon of the deep ;
his thundering mace insatiate sleep,
infernal chief it crush."

VIII. 1.

ndid host with solemn state
e th' ethereal orator unblamed)
sigh in long debate ;
gh my counsel provident, they claim'd
ama's potent aid :
wish appear'd the soul's inflamer
ernal arms array'd,
ah, thoughtless ! in the bold emprise
rde nature's tamer,
a Him who shakes the skies.

VIII. 2.

the God, whom all adored,
eep, the jest of every gale !
raven and earth deplored !
extinguish'd, earth and heaven must fail.
Reti bears his urn,
d her widow'd pile with piercing ditty
flames—ah, see it burn !
so funeral with the feast agrees !
re's pale sister, Pity :
l the lover's wrath appease."

VIII. 3.

Tumultuous passions whilst he spoke
In heavenly bosoms mix'd their bursting fire,
Scorning frigid Wisdom's yoke.
Disdain, revenge, devotion, hope, desire ;
Then grief prevail'd ; but pity won the prize.
Not Siva could the charm resist ;
" Rise, holy love," he said, and kiss'd
The pearls that gush'd from Durga's eyes.

IX. 1.

That instant through the bless'd abode,
His youthful charms renew'd, Ananga came :
High on emerald plumes he rode
With Reti brighten'd by th' eluded flame ;
Nor could young Vasanta mourn
(Officious friend !) his darling lord attending,
Though of annual beauty shorn :
" Love-shafts enow one season shall supply,
He menaced unoffending,
To rule the rulers of the sky."

IX. 2.

With shouts the boundless mansion rang ;
And, in sublime accord, the radiant choir
Strains of bridal rapture sang.
With glowing conquest join'd and martial ire :
" Spring to life, triumphant son,
Hell's future dread, and heaven's eternal wonder
Helm and flaming habergeon
For thee, behold, immortal artists weave,
And edge with keen blue thunder
The blade, that shall th' oppressor cleave."

IX. 3.

O Durga, thou hast deign'd to shield
Man's feeble virtue with celestial might,
Gliding from yon jasper field,
And, on a lion borne, hast braved the fight
For, when the demon Nico thy realms defied,
And arm'd with death each arch'd horn,
Thy golden lance, O goddess, mountain-born,
Touch'd but the pest—He roar'd and died.

TO BHAVANI.

WHEN time was drown'd in sacred sleep,
And raven darkness brooded o'er the deep,—
Reposing on primeval pillows
Of tossing billows,
The forms of animated nature lay ;
Till o'er the wide abyss, where love
Sat like a nestling dove,
From heaven's dun concave shot a golden ray.

Still brighter and more bright it stream'd,
Then, like a thousand suns, resistless gleam'd ;
Whilst on the placid waters blooming,
The sky perfuming,
An opening lotos rose, and smiling spread
His azure skirts and vase of gold,
While o'er his foliage roll'd
Drops, that impart Bhavani's orient bed.

Mother of gods, rich nature's queen,
Thy genial fire emblaz'd the bursting scene ;

THE HYMN.

hat glories yon blue vault emblaze?
g meteors from the zenith stream?
apturous dream
he iso-born bard in fiction's maze?
he hears; he views no fancied rays;
mounted on the sun's bright beam;
him revels his empyreal train:
heir time! how sweet their strain!

ng stars around his regal seat
any-colour'd light they weave,
unholy would of sense bereave:
tling hands and lightly-tripping feet
and panting clouds behind them leave.
of song and sacred beauty smit,
dance they knit:
circling, whirling, twining, leading,
ag, now receding:
y pageant from the sky descends
d Sumeru, who with homage bends.

stain of delight,
glory, bless'd by glory's king!
ering shade imbower me, whilst I sing
ers yet unreach'd by mortal flight.
ag mountain! in thy bowers of love
re seen, save where medicinal stalks
e balsamic o'er the silver'd walks;
are heard, save where the restless
e
slee and mild reluctance talks;
e woven gold, with gems enchased,
ald hillocks graced,
e fresh laps in young fantastic mazes
l bounds and blazes
e lithe convolvulus, that winds
e, and each flaunting arbour binds.

ient Brahma this new world approved,
wings eight primal mountains moved;
mark'd Sumeru for his own,
nless was every stone

he moon he rears his golden head:
inspired, nor heaven's all-perfect speech,
unhallow'd rhyme his beauties teach,
e pavement which th' immortals tread;
ht of man his awful height can reach:
it, maddens; who approaches, dies;
flame-darting eyes,
roll a thousand sleepless dragons;
n their diamond flagons
ag gods exhaustless nectar sip,
we and sparkles on each fragrant lip.

in memory of the churned wave
a gave, when Amrit first was won
ous demons, who to Mâyâ's eyes
he prize, and rued the fight begun.

le each ardent Cinnara persuades
yed Apsara to break the dance,
her loth, yet with love-beaming glance,
of marjoram and Champac shades,
Jenii toward their king advance
by men, in heaven Gandharvas named)
less music famed.

Soon, where the bands in lucid rows assemble,
Flutes breathe, and citherns tremble;
Till Chitraratha sings—His painted car,
Yet unconsumed, gleams like an orient star.

Hush'd was every breezy pinion,
Every breeze his fall suspended:
Silence reign'd; whose sole dominion
Soon was raised, but soon was ended.
He sings, how "whilom from the troubled main
The sovereign elephant Airavan sprang:
The breathing shell, that peals of conquest rang;
The parent cow, whom none implores in vain;
The milk-white steed, the bow with deafening clang
The goddesses of beauty, wealth, and wine:
Flowers, that unfading shine,
Narayan's gem, the moonlight's tender languish;
Blue venom, source of anguish;
The solemn leech, slow-moving o'er the strand,
A vase of long-sought Amrit in his hand.

"To soften human ills dread Siva drank
The poisonous flood, that stain'd his azure neck;
The rest thy mansions deck,
High Swerga! stored in many a blazing rank.

"Thou, god of thunder! satt'st on Meru throned,
Cloud-riding, mountain-piercing, thousand-eyed,
With young Pulomaja, thy blooming bride,
Whilst air and skies thy boundless empire own'd;
Hail, Dyupetir, dismay to Bala's pride!
Or speaks Purander best thy martial fame,
Or Sacra mystic name!
With various praise in odes and hallow'd story
Sweet bards shall hymn thy glory.
Thou, Vasava, from this unmeasured height
Shedd'st pearl, shedd'st odours o'er the sons of
light!"

The genius rested; for his powerful art
Had swell'd the monarch's heart with ardour vain,
That threaten'd rash diadain, and seem'd to lower
On gods of loftier power and ampler reign.

He smiled; and, warbling in a softer mode,
Sang "the red lightning hail, and whelming rain,
O'er Gocul green and Vraja's nymph-loved plain
By Indras hurl'd whose altars ne'er had glow'd,
Since infant Crishna ruled the rustic train
Now thrill'd with terror—they the heavenly child
Call'd, and with looks ambrosial smiled,
Then with one finger rear'd the vast Goverdhen,
Beneath whose rocky burden
On pastures dry the maids and herdsmen trod:
The lord of thunder felt a mightier god!"

What furies potent modulation soothes!
E'en the dilated heart of Indra shrinks:
His ruffled brow he smooths,
His lance, half-raised, with listless languor sinks.

A sweeter strain the sage musician chose:
He told, how "Sachi, soft as morning light,
Blithe Sachi, from her lord, Indrani hight,
When through clear skies their car ethereal rose,
Fix'd on a garden trim her wandering sight,
Where gay pomegranates, fresh with early dew,
Vaunted their blossoms new:
'O! pluck (she said) yon gems, which nature
To grace my darker tresses.'

SIR WILLIAM JONES.

In form a shepherd's boy, a god in soul,
He hasten'd, and the bloomy treasure stole.

"The reckless peasant, who those glowing flowers,
Hopeful of rubied fruit, had foster'd long,
Seized, and with cordage strong
Shackled the god who gave him showers.

"Straight from seven winds immortal Genii flew,
Green Varuna, whom foamy waves obey,
Bright Vahni, flaming like the lamp of day,
Cuvera, sought by all, enjoy'd by few,
Marut, who bids the winged breezes play,
Stern Yama, ruthless judge, and Isa cold,
With Nairrit mildly bold:
They with the ruddy flash, that points his thunder,
Rend his vain bands asunder.
Th' exulting god resumes his thousand eyes,
Four arms divine, and robes of changing dyes."

Soft memory retraced the youthful scene;
The thunderer yielded to resistless charms,
Then smiled enamour'd on his blushing queen,
And melted in her arms.

Such was the vision, which—on Varan's breast,
Or Asi pure, with offer'd blossoms fill'd—
Dwaipayana slumbering saw; (thus Nared will'd)
For waking eye such glory never bleam'd,
Nor waking ear such music ever thrill'd.
It vanish'd with light sleep: he, rising, praised
The guarded mount high-raised,
And pray'd the thundering power, that cheery
treasures,
Mild showers, and vernal pleasures,
The labouring youth in mead and vale might
cheer,
And cherish'd herdsmen bless th' abundant year.

Thee, darter of the swift blue bolt! he sang;
Sprinkler of genial dews and fruitful rains
O'er hills and thirsty plains!
"When through the waves of war thy charger
sprang,
Each rock rebellow'd and each forest rang.
Till vanquish'd Asura felt avenging pains.
Send o'er their seats the snake that never dies,
But waft the virtuous to thy skies!"

GEORGE CRABBE.

CRABBE was born at Aldborough, in the 24th of December, 1754, where his grandfather were officers of the custom; he received his education at a neighbouring school, where he gained a prize for one of his poems, and left it with sufficient knowledge to enable him to go on for an apprentice to a surgeon and apothecary in his native town. His poetical taste has been assisted in developing itself by the selection of all the scraps of verses which he found scattered in different newspapers, and which Crabbe collected together, and got them set by heart. The attractions of the muse have not only overcome those of Æsculapius, for, on the termination of his apprenticeship, giving up all success in his profession, he determined to quit it, and to depend for support on his literary abilities. Accordingly, in 1778, he came to London with little more in his pocket than a few of his best poems, and took a lodging in a street where he read and composed, but could find no bookseller to publish. At length, he ventured to print, at his own expense, a poem entitled *The Candidate*, which was favoured in the *Monthly Review*, to the editor of which it was addressed. Finding, however, that no chance of success or popularity whilst personally unknown, he is said to have addressed himself to Edmund Burke, who was then in town with great kindness, and read his poem with great approbation. Our author fortunately met his gentleman both a friend and a patron; he introduced him into his house, and introduced him to the Duke of Rutland, under their united auspices, appeared at the Library, in 1781. In the same year, he was ordained deacon, and in the following one, priest, for a short time, acted as curate at Aldborough. About the same period, he entered Trinity Hall, Cambridge, but withdrew without graduating, although he was subsequently presented with the degree of B. C. L. During for some time at Belvoir Castle, as was the Duke of Rutland, by the recommendation of Mr. Burke, our author was introduced to the Chancellor Thurlow, who bestowed upon

him successively, the living of Frome St. Quinix, in Dorsetshire, and the rectories of Muston and West Allington, in the diocese of Lincoln. In the meantime, in 1786, he published *The Newspaper*, a poem; followed by a complete edition of his works, in 1807, which were received with marked and universal approbation.

In 1810, appeared his admirable poem of *The Borough*; in 1812, he published his *Tales in Verse*; and in 1819, his celebrated *Tales of the Hall*. He had, in the interim, been presented to the rectory of Trowbridge, with the smaller benefice of Croxton Kerryel, in Leicestershire. His only prose publications are a funeral sermon on one of his early noble patrons, Charles, Duke of Rutland, preached in the chapel of Belvoir Castle, in 1789; and *An Essay on the Natural History of the Vale of Belvoir*, written for Mr. Nichols' *History of Leicestershire*.

Mr. Crabbe died February 3d, 1832, at Trowbridge, the scene of his latest ministrations as a Christian pastor. His parishioners, in grateful remembrance of his virtues and labours for their improvement, caused an elegant monument to be erected over his grave in the chancel. His character as a man is not less worthy of admiration, than his genius as a poet. His biography, accompanied by a volume of posthumous poetry, have since been published by his son.

The works of Crabbe have gone through several editions, and deservedly become popular; Mr. Wilson Croker has justly observed of Crabbe, that his having taken a view of life too minute, too humiliating, and too painfully just, may have rendered his popularity less brilliant than that of some of his contemporaries; though for accurate description, and deep knowledge of human nature, no poet of the present age is equal to him. The great charm of his poetry lies in his masterly treatment of the most ordinary subjects, and in his heart-rending but true descriptions of the scenes which his muse delights to visit,—those of poverty and distress. He depicts nature living and circumstantially; and in this respect, his poetry may justly be compared to the painting of Teniers and Ostade.

SIR EUSTACE GREY.

SCENE—A Mad-house.

Persons—VISITER, PHYSICIAN, AND PATIENT.

Veris miscens falsa.—
Seneca in Herc. furiente.

VISITER.

I'LL know no more ;—the heart is torn
 By views of wo we cannot heal ;
 Long shall I see these things forlorn,
 And oft again their griefs shall feel,
 As each upon the mind shall steal ;
 That wan projector's mystic style,
 That lumpish idiot leering by,
 That peevish idler's ceaseless wile,
 And that poor maiden's half form'd smile,
 While struggling for the full drawn sigh !—
 I'll know no more.

PHYSICIAN.

—Yes, turn again ;
 Then speed to happier scenes thy way,
 When though hast view'd what yet remain,
 The ruins of Sir Eustace Grey.
 The sport of madness, misery's prey .
 But he will no historian need,
 His crimes, his crimes, will he display,
 And show (as one from frenzy freed)
 The proud-lost mind, the rash-done deed.

That cell to him is Greyling Hall :—
 Approach ; he'll bid thee welcome there ;
 Will sometimes for his servant call,
 And sometimes point the vacant chair .
 He can, with free and easy air,
 And appear attentive and polite ;
 Can veil his woes in manners fair,
 And pity with respect excite.

PATIENT.

Who comes ?—Approach !—'tis kindly done :
 My learn'd physician and a friend,
 Their pleasures quit, to visit one
 Who cannot to their ease attend,
 Nor joys bestow, nor comforts lend,
 As when I lived so bleas'd, so well,
 And dreamt not I must soon contend
 With those malignant powers of hell.

PHYSICIAN.

Less warmth, Sir Eustace, or we go—

PATIENT.

See ! I am calm as infant love,
 A very child, but one of wo,
 Whom you should pity, not reprove :—
 But men at ease, who never strove
 With passions wild, will calmly show
 How soon we may their ills remove,
 And masters of their madness grow.

Some twenty years, I think, are gone,—
 (Time flies, I know not how, away.)
 The sun upon no happier shone,
 Nor prouder man, than Eustace Grey.

Ask where you would, and all would say,
 The man admired and praised of all,
 By rich and poor, by grave and gay,
 Was the young lord of Greyling Hall.

Yes ! I had youth and rosy health
 Was nobly form'd, as man might be ;
 For sickness then, of all my wealth,
 I never gave a single fee :
 The ladies fair, the maidens free,
 Were all accustom'd then to say,
 Who would a handsome figure see
 Should look upon Sir Eustace Grey.

He had a frank and pleasant look,
 A cheerful eye, and accent bland
 His very speech and manner spoke
 The generous heart, the open hand ;
 About him all was gay or grand,
 He had the praise of great and small ;
 He bought, improved projected, plann'd,
 And reign'd a prince at Greyling Hall.

My lady !—she was all we love ;
 All praise (to speak her worth) is faint
 Her manners shew'd the yielding dove
 Her morals, the seraphic saint ;
 She never breathed nor look'd complaint ;
 No equal upon earth had she :—
 Now, what is this fair thing I paint ?
 Alas ! as all that live shall be.

There was, beside, a gallant youth,
 And him my bosom's friend, I had :—
 O ! I was rich in very truth,
 It made me proud—it made me mad !—
 Yes, I was lost—but there was cause :—
 Where stood my tale ?—I cannot find—
 But I had all mankind's applause,
 And all the smiles of woman kind.

There were two cherub things beside,
 A gracious girl, a glorious boy ;
 Yet more to swell my full-blown pride,
 To varnish higher my fading joy,
 Pleasures were ours without alloy,
 Nay, Paradise,—till my frail Eve
 Our bliss was tempted to destroy ;
 Deceived, and fated to deceive.

But I deserved ; for all that time,
 When I was loved, admired, careas'd,
 There was within, each secret crime,
 Unfelt, uncancell'd, unconfess'd :
 I never then my God address'd
 In grateful praise or humble prayer ;
 And if his word was not my jest !
 (Dread thought !) it never was my care.

I doubted—fool I was to doubt !
 If that all-piercing eye could see,—
 If He who looks all worlds throughout,
 Would so minute and careful be,
 As to perceive and punish me :—
 With man I would be great and high,
 But with my God so lost, that He,
 In his large view, should pass me by.

SIR EUSTACE GREY.

with children, friend, and wife
beyond the vulgar lot;
laddens human life,
the good that I had not
heart had sinful spot,
in beheld its deepening stain;
as I forgot,
I sought not to obtain.

—I'll softly speak the rest!—
known to all the crowd,
I've was all confess'd;
how so much truth avow'd,
friend's.—In pleasure proud
in these cursed tidings came;
their flight was told aloud,
smiled to hear my shame!

vengeance; at the word
—Can I the deed forget?
word, th' accused sword,
of his false heart made wet;
a victim paid her debt,
she died, she loathed to live;
—ing—see her yet:
thing! my rage forgive!

be still, my life to bless,
could I my fears remove,
at check'd each fond care,
n'd all parental love!
h jealous feelings strove,
I at last have won my will,
retch! been doom'd to prove
ness of mortal good and ill.

with! joy! in beauty's pride!
p'd: as flowers when blighted bow,
action came:—They died,
cursed—as I am now—
not, angry friend.—allow
s deeply, sorely tried;
nd you must wonder how
th storms and strifes abide.

: that clouds embattled make,
r afflict this earthly globe;
with their terrors shake
et, and to the bottom probe;
he hypocrite disrobe,
as all, if false or true;
devil had power on Job;
long the slave of two.

PHYSICIAN.

my friend; these subjects fly;
thoughts—go calmly on.—

PATIENT.

hen the fact deny?
ou know't,—I was begone,
o fill'd the eastern throne,
the watcher cried aloud!
retch of Babylon,
o guilty and so proud.

Like him, with haughty, stern mind,
I, in my state, my comfort sought;
Delight and praise I hoped to find,
In what I builded, planted, bought!
O arrogance! by misery taught—
Soon came a voice! I felt it come;
"Full be his cup, with evil fraught,
Demons his guides, and death his doom!"

Then was I cast from out my state;
Two fiends of darkness led my way;
They waked me early, watch'd me late,
My dread by night, my plague by day!
O! I was made their sport, their play,
Through many a stormy troubled year;
And how they used their passive prey
Is sad to tell:—but you shall hear.

And first, before they sent me forth,
Through this un pitying world to run,
They robb'd Sir Eustace of his worth,
Lands, manors, lordships, every one;
So was that gracious man undone,
Was spurn'd as vile, was scorn'd as poor,
Whom every former friend would shun.
And menials drove from every door.

Then those ill-favour'd Ones,* whom none
But my unhappy eyes could view,
Led me, with wild emotion, on,
And, with resistless terror, drew.
Through lands we fled, o'er seas we flew,
And halted on a boundless plain:
Where nothing fed, nor breathed, nor grew,
But silence ruled the still domain.

Upon that boundless plain, below,
The setting sun's last rays were shed,
And gave a mild and sober glow,
Where all were still, asleep, or dead;
Vast ruins in the midst were spread,
Pillars and pediments sublime,
Where the gray moss had form'd a bed,
And clothed the crumbling spoils of time.

There was I fix'd, I know not how,
Condemn'd for untold years to stay:
Yet years were not;—one dreadful now
Endured no change of night or day;
The same mild evening's sleeping ray
Shone softly solemn and serene,
And all that time I gazed away,
The setting sun's sad rays were seen.

At length a moment's sleep stole on,—
Again came my commission'd foes;
Again through sea and land we're gone,
No peace, no respite, no repose:
Above the dark broad sea we rose,
We ran through bleak and frozen land;
I had no strength their strength t' oppose,
An infant in a giant's hand.

They placed me where these streamers play,
Those nimble beams of brilliant light;
It would the stoutest heart dismay,
To see, to feel, that dreadful sight:

So swift, so pure, so cold, so bright,
They pierce my frame with icy wounds,
And all that half year's polar night,
Those dancing streamers wrapp'd me round.

Slowly that darkness pass'd away,
When down upon the earth I fell,—
Some hurried sleep was mine by day ;
But, soon as toll'd the evening bell,
They forced me on, where ever dwell
Far distant men in cities fair,
Cities of whom no travellers tell,
Nor feet but mine were wanderers there.

Their watchmen stare and stand aghast,
As on we hurry through the dark ;
The watch-light blinks as we go past,
The watch-dog shrinks and fears to bark ;
The watch-tower's bell sounds shrill ; and, hark !
The free wind blows—we've left the town—
A wide sepulchral ground I mark,
And on a tombstone place me down.

What monuments of mighty dead !
What tombs of various kinds are found !
And stones erect their shadows shed
On humble graves, with wickers bound ;
Some risen fresh above the ground,
Some level with the native clay,
What sleeping millions wait the sound,
"Arise, ye dead, and come away !"

Alas ! they stay not for that call ;
Spare me this wo ! ye demons, spare !—
They come ! the shrouded shadows all,—
'Tis more than mortal brain can bear ;
Rustling they rise, they sternly glare
At man upheld by vital breath ;
Who, led by wicked fiends, should dare
To join the shadowy troops of death !

Yes, I have felt all man can feel,
Till he shall pay his nature's debt ;
Ills that no hope has strength to heal,
No mind the comfort to forget :
Whatever cares the heart can fret,
The spirits wear, the temper gall,
Wo, want, dread, anguish, all beset
My sinful soul !—together all !

Those fiends upon a shaking fen
Fix'd me, in dark tempestuous night ;
There never trod the foot of men,
There flock'd the fowl in wintery flight ;
There danced the moor's deceitful light
Above the pool where sedges grow ;
And when the morning sun shone bright,
It shone upon a field of snow.

They hung me on a bough so small,
The rook could build her nest no higher ;
They fix'd me on the trembling ball
That crowns the steeples' quivering spire ;
They set me where the seas retire,
But drown with their returning tide ;
And made me flee the mountain's fire,
When rolling from its burning side.

I've hung upon the ridgy steep
Of cliffs, and held the rambling brier ;
I've plunged below the billowy deep,
Where air was sent me to respire ;
I've been where hungry wolves retire ;
And (to complete my woe) I've ran
Where bedlam's crazy crew conspire
Against the life of reasoning man.

I've furl'd in storms the flapping sail,
By hanging from the topmast-head ;
I've served the vilest slaves in jail,
And pick'd the dunghill's spoil for bread ;
I've made the badger's hole my bed,
I've wander'd with a gipsy crew ;
I've dreaded all the guilty dread,
And done what they would fain do too.

On sand, where ebbs and flows the flood
Midway they placed and bade me die
Propp'd on my staff, I stoutly stood
When the swift waves came rolling by
And high they rose, and still more high,
Till my lips drank the bitter brine ;
I sobb'd convulsed, then cast mine eye,
And saw the tide's reflowing sign.

And then, my dreams were such as nau-
Could yield but my unhappy case ;
I've been of thousand devils caught,
And thrust into that horrid place,
Where reign dismay, despair, disgrace ;
Furies with iron fangs were there,
To torture that accursed race,
Doom'd to dismay, disgrace, despair.

Harmless I was ; yet hunted down
For treasons, to my soul unfit ;
I've been pursued through many a town
For crimes that petty knaves commit ;
I've been adjudged 'I have lost my wit,
Because I preach'd so loud and well ;
And thrown into the dungeon's pit,
For trampling on the pit of hell.

Such were the evils, man of sin,
That I was fated to sustain ;
And add to all, without—within,
A soul defiled with every stain
That man's reflecting mind can pain ;
That pride, wrong, rage, despair, can
In fact, they'd nearly touch'd my brain,
And reason on her throne would shak-

But pity will the vilest seek,
If punish'd guilt will not repine,—
I heard a heavenly Teacher speak,
And felt the Sun of mercy shine ;
I hail'd the light ! the birth divine !
And then was seal'd among the few ;
Those angry fiends beheld the sign,
And from me in an instant flew.

Come, hear how thus the charmers cry
To wandering sheep, the strays of sin
While some the wicket-gate pass by,
And some will knock and enter in :

THE HALL OF JUSTICE.

Full joyful 'tis a soul to win,
For he that winneth souls is wise ;
Now hark ! the holy strains begin,
And thus the sainted preacher cries :—

“ Pilgrim, burden'd with thy sin,
Come the way to Zion's gate,
There, till Mercy let thee in,
Knock and weep, and watch and wait.
Knock !—He knows the sinner's cry :
Weep !—He loves the mourner's tears :
Watch !—for saving grace is nigh :
Wait !—till heavenly light appears.

“ Hark ! it is the Bridegroom's voice ;
Welcome pilgrim to thy rest ;
Now within the gate rejoice,
Safe seal'd, and bought and bless'd !
Seal'd—from all the lures of vice,
Seal'd—by signs the chosen know,
Bought—by love and life the price,
Bless'd—the mighty debt to owe.

“ Holy Pilgrim ! what for thee
In a world like this remain !
From thy guarded breast shall flee,
Fear and shame, and doubt and pain.
Fear—the hope of Heaven shall fly,
Shame—from glory's view retire,
Doubt—in certain rapture die,
Pain—in endless bliss expire.”

But though my day of grace was come,
Yet still my days of grief I find ;
The former clouds' collected gloom
Still sadden the reflecting mind ;
The soul, to evil things consign'd,
Will of their evil some retain ;
The man will seem to earth inclined,
And will not look erect again.

Thus, though elect, I feel it hard
To lose what I possess'd before,
To be from all my wealth debar'd,—
The brave Sir Eustace is no more :
But old I wax and passing poor,
Stern, rugged men my conduct view ;
They chide my wish, they bar my door,
'Tis hard—I weep—you see I do.—

Must you, my friends, no longer stay ?
Thus quickly all my pleasures end ;
But I'll remember, when I pray,
My kind physician and his friend :
And those sad hours, you deign to spend
With me, I shall requite them all ;
Sir Eustace for his friends shall send,
And thank their love at Greyling Hall

* It has been suggested to me, that this change from restlessness to repose, in the mind of Sir Eustace, is wrought by a methodical call ; and it is admitted to be such : a sober and rational conversion could not have happened while the disorder of the brain continued : yet the verses which follow, in a different measure, are not intended to make any religious persuasion appear ridiculous ; they are to be supposed as the effect of memory in the disordered mind of the speaker, and, though evidently enthusiastic in respect to language, are not meant to convey any impropriety of sentiment.

VISITOR.

The poor Sir Eustace !—~~His~~ hope
Leads him to think of joys again ;
And when his earthly visions droop,
His views of heavenly kind remain :—
But whence that meek and humbled strain,
That spirit wounded, lost, resign'd ?
Would not so proud a soul disdain
The madness of the poorest mind ?

PHYSICIAN.

No ! for the more he swell'd with pride,
The more he felt misfortune's blow ;
Disgrace and grief he could not hide,
And poverty had laid him low :
Thus shame and sorrow working slow,
At length this humble spirit gave ;
Madness on these began to grow,
And bound him to his fiends a slave.

Though the wild thoughts had touch'd his brain.
Then was he free : —so, forth he ran ;
To soothe or threat, alike were vain :
He spake of fiends, look'd wild and wan ;
Year after year, the hurried man
Obey'd those fiends from place to place ;
Till his religious change began
To form a frenzied child of grace.

For, as the fury lost its strength,
The mind reposed ; by slow degrees
Came lingering hope, and brought at length,
To the tormented spirit, ease :
This slave of sin, whom fiends could seize,
Felt or believed their power had end ;—
“ 'Tis faith,” he cried, “ my bosom frees,
And now my Saviour is my friend.”

But ah ! though time can yield relief,
And soften woes it cannot cure ;
Would we not suffer pain and grief,
To have our reason sound and sure ?
Then let us keep our bosoms pure,
Our fancy's favourite flights suppress ;
Prepare the body to endure,
And bend the mind to meet distress ;
And then His guardian care implore,
Whom demons dread and men adore.

THE HALL OF JUSTICE.

PART I.

Constituit facere hoc annos ; sed et altera causa est,
Anxietas animi, continuusque dolor. Ovid.

MAGISTRATE, VAGRANT, CONSTABLE, &c.

VAGRANT.

TAKE, take away thy barbarous hand,
And let me to thy master speak ;
Remit awhile the harsh command,
And hear me, or my heart will break.

MAGISTRATE.

Fond wretch ! and what canst thou relate,
But deeds of sorrow, shame, and sin ?
Thy crime is proved, thou know'st thy fate ;
But come, thy tale !—begin, begin !—

VAGRANT.

My crime!—The sickening child to feed,
I seized the food, your witness saw;
I knew your laws forbade the deed,
But yielded to a stronger law.

Know'st thou, to Nature's great command
All human laws are frail and weak?
Nay! frown not—stay his eager hand,
And hear me, or my heart will break.

In this, th' adopted babe I hold
With anxious fondness to my breast,
My heart's sole comfort I behold,
More dear than life, when life was bless'd;
I saw her pining, fainting, cold,
I begg'd—but vain was my request.

I saw the tempting food, and seized—
My infant sufferer found relief;
And, in the pilfer'd treasure pleased,
Smiled on my guilt, and hush'd my grief.

But I have griefs of other kind,
Troubles and sorrows more severe;
Give me to ease my tortured mind,
Lend to my woes a patient ear;
And let me—if I may not find
A friend to help—find one to hear.

Yet nameless let me plead—my name
Would only wake the cry of scorn;
A child of sin, conceived in shame,
Brought forth in woe, to misery born.

My mother dead, my father lost,
I wander'd with a vagrant crew;
A common care, a common cost,
Their sorrows and their sins I knew;
With them, by want on error forced,
Like them, I base and guilty grew.

Few are my years, not so my crimes;
The age, which these sad looks declare,
Is Sorrow's work, it is not Time's,
And I am old in shame and care.

Taught to believe the world a place
Where every stranger was a foe,
Train'd in the arts that mark our race,
To what new people could I go?
Could I a better life embrace,
Or live as virtue dictates! No!

So through the land I wandering went,
And little found of grief or joy;
But lost my bosom's sweet content
When first I loved—the Gipsy-Boy.

A sturdy youth he was and tall,
His looks would all his soul declare;
His piercing eyes were deep and small,
And strongly curl'd his raven hair.

Yes, Aaron had each manly charm,
All in the May of youthful pride,
He scarcely fear'd his father's arm,
And every other arm defied.—

Oh, when they grew in anger warm,
(Whom will not love and power divide?)
I rose, their wrathful souls to calm,
Not yet in sinful combat tried.

His father was our party's chief,
And dark and dreadful was his look;
His presence fill'd my heart with grief,
Although to me he kindly spoke.

With Aaron I delighted went,
His favour was my bliss and pride;
In growing hope our days we spent,
Love growing charms in either spied,
It saw them, all which Nature lent,
It lent them, all which she denied.

Could I the father's kindness prize,
Or grateful looks on him bestow,
Whom I beheld in wrath arise,
When Aaron sunk beneath his blow!
He drove him down with wicked hand—
It was a dreadful sight to see;
Then vex'd him, till he left the land,
And told his cruel love to me;—
The clan were all at his command,
Whatever his command might be.

The night was dark, the lanes were dark
And one by one they took their way;
He bade me lay me down and sleep,
I only wept and wish'd for day.

Accused be the love he bore,
Accused was the force he used,
So let him of his God implore
For mercy, and be so refused!

You frown again,—to show my wrong.
Can I in gentle language speak?
My woes are deep, my words are strong
And hear me, or my heart will break.

MAGISTRATE.

I hear thy words, I feel thy pain:
Forbear awhile to speak thy woes;
Receive our aid, and then again
The story of thy life disclose.

For, though seduced and led astray,
Thou'st travell'd far and wander'd long
Thy God hath seen thee all the way,
And all the turns that led thee wrong.

PART II.

Quondam ridentes oculi, nunc fonte pereni
Deplorant pecunia nocte dieque suas.
CORN. GALLI.

MAGISTRATE.

CORN, now again thy woes impart,
Tell all thy sorrows, all thy sin;
We cannot heal the throbbing heart
Till we discern the wounds within.

Compunction weeps our guilt away,
The sinner's safety is his pain;
Such pangs for our offences pay,
And these severer griefs are gain.

VAGRANT.

The son came back—he found us wed,
Then dreadful was the oath he swore
His way through Blackburn Forest led,
His father we beheld no more.

Of all our daring clan not one
Would on the doubtful subject dwell;
For all esteem'd the injured son,
And fear'd the tale which he could tell.

But I had mightier cause for fear,
For slow and mournful round my bed
I saw a dreadful form appear,—
It came when I and Aaron wed.

(Yes! we were wed, I know my crime,—
We slept beneath the elmin tree;
But I was grieving all the time,
And Aaron frown'd my tears to see.

For he not yet had felt the pain
That rankles in a wounded breast;
He waked to sin, then slept again,
Forsook his God, yet took his rest.—

But I was forced to feign delight,
And joy in mirth and music sought,—
And memory now recalls the night,
With such surprise and horror fraught,
That reason felt a moment's flight,
And left a mind to madness wrought.)

When waking on my heaving breast
I felt a hand as cold as death;
A sudden fear my voice suppress'd,
A chilling terror stopp'd my breath.—

I seem'd—no words can utter how!
For there my father-husband stood,—
And thus he said :—" Will God allow,
The great avenger, just and good,
A wife to break her marriage vow?
A son to shed his father's blood?"

I trembled at the dismal sounds,
But vainly strove a word to say;
So, pointing to his bleeding wounds,
The threatening spectre stalk'd away.*

I brought a lovely daughter forth,
His father's child, in Aaron's bed;
He took her from me in his wrath,
"Where is my child?"—"Thy child is dead."

'Twas false.—We wander'd far and wide,
Through town and country, field and fen,
Till Aaron, fighting, fell and died,
And I became a wife again.

I then was young :—my husband sold
My fancied charms for wick'd price;
He gave me oft, for sinful gold,
The slave, but not the friend of vice :—
Behold me, Heaven! my pains behold,
And let them for my sins suffice!

The wretch who lent me thus for gain,
Despised me when my youth was fled,
Then came disease, and brought me pain :—
Come, death, and bear me to the dead!
For though I grieve, my grief is vain,
And fruitless all the tears I shed.

True, I was not to virtue taught,
Yet well I knew my deeds were ill;
By each offence my heart was pain'd,
I wept, but I offended still;
My better thoughts my life disdain'd,
But yet the viler led my will.

My husband died, and now no more
My smile was sought, or ask'd my hand
A widow'd vagrant, vile and poor,
Beneath a vagrant's vile command.

Ceaseless I roved the country round,
To win my bread by fraudulent arts,
And long a poor subsistence found,
By spreading nets for simple hearts.

Though poor, and abject, and despised;
Their fortunes to the crowd I told;
I gave the young the love they prized,
And promised wealth to bless the old;
Schemes for the doubtful I devised,
And charms for the forsaken sold.

At length for arts like these confined
In prison with a lawless crew,
I soon perceived a kindred mind,
And there my long-lost daughter knew.

His father's child, whom Aaron gave
To wander with a distant clan,
The miseries of the world to brave,
And be the slave of vice and man.

She knew my name—we met in pain,
Our parting pangs can I express?
She sail'd a convict o'er the main,
And left an heir to her distress.

This is that heir to shame, and pain,
For whom I only could desecry
A world of trouble and disdain:
Yet, could I bear to see her die,
Or stretch her feeble hands in vain,
And, weeping, beg of me supply?

No! though the fate thy mother knew
Was shameful! shameful though thy race
Have wander'd all, a lawless crew,
Outcasts, despised in every place;

Yet as the dark and muddy tide,
When far from its polluted source,
Becomes more pure, and, purified,
Flows in a clear and happy course :—

In thee, dear infant! so may end
Our shame, in thee our sorrows cease!
And thy pure course will then extend,
In floods of joy, o'er vales of peace.

O! by the God who loves to spare,
Deny me not the boon I crave;
Let this loved child your mercy share,
And let me find a peaceful grave;
Make her yet spotless soul your care,
And let my sins their portion have;
Her for a better fate prepare,
And punish whom 'twere sin to save!

* The state of mind here described will account for a vision of this nature, without having recourse to any supernatural appearance.

MAGISTRATE.

Recall the word, renounce the thought,
Command thy heart, and bend thy knee :
There is to all a pardon brought,
A ransom rich, assured, and free ;
'Tis full when found, 'tis found if sought,
O ! seek it, till 'tis seal'd to thee.

VAGRANT.

How my pardon shall I know ?

MAGISTRATE.

By feeling dread that 'tis not sent,
By tears for sin that freely flow,
By grief, that all thy tears are spent,
By thoughts on that great debt we owe,
With all the mercy God has lent,
By suffering what thou canst not show,
Yet showing how thine heart is rent,
Till thou canst feel thy bosom glow,
And say, " My Saviour, I repent !"

WOMAN :

"To a woman I never addressed myself in the language of decency and friendship, without receiving a decent and friendly answer. If I was hungry or thirsty, wet or sick, they did not hesitate, like men, to perform a generous action : in so free and kind a manner did they contribute to my relief, that if I was dry, I drank the sweetest draught ; and if hungry, I ate the coarsest morsel with a double relish."—*Mr. Ledyard, as quoted by M. Parke in his Travels into Africa.*

PLACE the white man on Afric's coast,
Whose swarthy sons in blood delight,
Who of their scorn to Europe boast,
And paint their very demons white :
There, while the sterner sex disdains
To soothe the woes they cannot feel,
Woman will strive to heal his pains,
And weep for those she cannot heal ;
Here is warm pity's sacred glow ;
From all her stores, she bears a part,
And bids the spring of hope re-flow,
That languish'd in the fainting heart.

"What though so pale his haggard face,
So sunk and sad his looks,"—she cries ;
"And far unlike our nobler race,
With crisped locks and rolling eyes ;
Yet misery marks him of our kind ;
We see him lost, alone, afraid ;
And pangs of body, griefs in mind,
Pronounce him man, and ask our aid.

"Perhaps in some far-distant shore,
There are who in these forms delight ;
Whose milky features please them more
Than ours of jet, thus burnish'd bright ;
Of such may be his weeping wife,
Such children for their sire may call,
And if we spare his ebbing life,
Our kindness may preserve them all."

Thus her compassion woman shows,
Beneath the line her acts are these ;
—wide waste of Lapland-snows
—by frozen —

"From some sad land the stranger come
Where joys like ours are never found
Let's soothe him in our happy homes,
Where freedom sits with plenty crown'd

"'Tis good the fainting soul to cheer,
To see the famish'd stranger fed ;
To milk for him the mother deer,
To smooth for him the furry bed.
The powers above our Lapland bless
With good no other people know ;
'T' enlarge the joys that we possess
By feeling those that we bestow !"

Thus in extremes of cold and heat,
Where wandering man may trace his kin
Wherever grief and want retreat,
In woman they compassion find ;
She makes the female breast her seat,
And dictates mercy to the mind.

Man may the sterner virtues know,
Determined justice, truth severe :
But female hearts with pity glow,
And woman holds affliction dear,
For guileless woes her sorrows flow,
And suffering vice compels her tear ;
'Tis hers to soothe the ills below,
And bid life's fairer views appear
To woman's gentle kind we owe
What comforts and delights us here ;
They its gay hopes on youth bestow,
And care they soothe and age they cheer

TABLE I.

THE DUMB ORATORS ; OR, THE BENEFIT OF SOCI

With fair round belly with good capon lined,
With eyes severe—
Full of wise saws and modern instances.

As you like it, act II. sc.

Deep shame hath struck me dumb.

King John, act IV. sc.

He gives the bastinado with his tongue,
Our ears are cudgell'd.

King John, act IV. sc.

Let's kill all the lawyers ;
Now show yourselves men : 'tis for liberty :
We will not leave one lord or gentleman.

Henry VI. part 2, act II. sc.

And thus the whirligig of time brings in his reveng
Twelfth Night, act V. scene

THAT all men would be cowards if they dare,
Some men we know have courage to declare ;
And this the life of many a hero shows,
That like the tide, man's courage ebbs and flows
With friends and gay companions round them,
Men boldly speak and have the hearts of men
Who, with opponents seated, miss the aid
Of kind applauding looks, and grow afraid ;
Like timid travellers in the night, they fear
Th' assault of foes, when not a friend is near.

In contest mighty, and of conquest proud
Was Justice Bolt, impetuous, warm, and loud ;
His fame, his prowess all the country knew,
And dispartants, with one so fierce, were few :

younger son, for law design'd,
 unless look and persevering mind;
 a clerk, for disputation famed,
 tired him, and no conflicts tamed.
 y he bade his master's desk adieu,
 th his brothers from the world withdrew.
 fortune he from them possess'd,
 with saving care and prudence bless'd.
 d he go and to the country give
 how an English 'squire should live;
 ateous, yet how frugal man may be,
 order'd hospitality;
 l the rights of all so well maintain,
 e should idle be, and none complain.
 and more he purpos'd—and what man
 he did to realize his plan:
 convinced him that we cannot keep
 of reasoners like a flock of sheep;
 so far from following as we lead,
 ut a cause why they will not proceed.
 not follow where a rule is shown,
 to take a method of his own;
 he way with all your care and skill,
 he quit, if but to prove he will.—
 our justice honour; and the crowd,
 his presence, their respect avow'd.
 years he found his heart incline,
 a in youth, to generous food and wine;
 dulgence check'd the powerful love
 to teach, to argue, and reprove.
 ga, or public calls, he never miss'd—
 e often, always to assist.
 e clergy join'd, and not a cause
 to them but he could quote the laws;
 tithes and residence display'd
 f knowledge for the hearer's aid;
 d on glebe and farming, wool and grain,
 ource, without a pause, maintain.
 experience and his native sense
 a bold imperious eloquence;
 c, stern look of men inform'd and wise,
 nmand of feature, heart, and eyes,
 compelling frown, and fear inspiring
 e.
 the table, not a guest was seen
 ette so lingering, or so keen;
 the outer man no more required,
 r waked, and he was man inspired.
 cts then were those, a subject true
 n fairest form to public view!
 and state, of law, with mighty strength
 he spoke, in speech of mighty length:
 into the vale of years declined,
 too little of the monarch mind:
 s anger by untimely jokes,
 sition by contempt provokes;
 suppresses by his awful frown,
 ble spirits, by disdain, keeps down;
 y the mild, approved by the severe,
 ent fly him, and the valiant fear.
 rbearing is his proud discourse,
 whelming of his voice the force;
 powering is he when he shows
 as upon a mind that always overflows
 dy man at every meeting rose,
 f to hint, determine, or propose;
 so fond of teaching, that he taught
 e instruction needed not or sought:

Happy our hero, when he could excite
 Some thoughtless talker to the wordy fight:
 Let him a subject at his pleasure choose,
 Physic or law, religion or the muse;
 On all such themes he was prepared to shine,
 Physician, poet, lawyer, and divine.
 Hemm'd in by some tough argument, borne down
 By press of language, and the awful frown,
 In vain for mercy shall the culprit plead;
 His crime is past, and sentence must proceed.
 Ah! suffering man, have patience, bear thy woes
 For lo! the clock—at ten the justice goes.
 This powerful man, on business or to please
 A curious taste, or weary grown of ease,
 On a long journey travell'd many a mile
 Westward, and halted midway in our isle;
 Content to view a city large and fair,
 Though none had notice—what a man was there!
 Silent two days, he then began to long
 Again to try a voice so loud and strong:
 To give his favourite topics some new grace,
 And gain some glory in such distant place;
 To reap some present pleasure, and to sow
 Seeds of fair fame, in after-time to grow:
 Here will men say, "We heard, at such an hour,
 The best of speakers—wonderful his power."
 Inquiry made, he found that day would meet
 A learned club, and in the very street:
 Knowledge to gain and give, was the design;
 To speak, to hearken, to debate, and dine:
 This pleas'd our traveller, for he felt his force
 In either way, to eat or to discourse.
 Nothing more easy than to gain access
 To men like these, with his polite address;
 So he succeeded, and first look'd around,
 To view his objects and to take his ground;
 And therefore silent chose a while to sit.
 Then enter boldly by some lucky hit;
 Some observation keen or stroke severe.
 To cause some wonder or excite some fear.
 Now, dinner past, no longer he suppress'd
 His strong dislike to be a silent guest;
 Subjects and words were now at his command—
 When disappointment frown'd on all he plann'd;
 For, hark!—he heard, amazed, on every side
 His church insulted, and her priests belied;
 The laws reviled, the ruling power abused
 The land derided, and its foes excused:—
 He heard, and ponder'd—What, to men so vile,
 Should be his language? For his threatening style
 They were too many;—if his speech were meek,
 They would despise such poor attempts to speak:
 At other times with every word at will,
 He now sat lost, perplex'd, astonish'd, still.
 Here were Socinians, Deists, and indeed
 All who, as foes to England's church, agreed;
 But still with creeds unlike, and some without a
 creed:
 Here, too, fierce friends of liberty he saw.
 Who own'd no power and who obey no law;
 There were reformers of each different sort,
 Foes to the laws, the priesthood, and the court;
 Some on their favourite plans alone intent,
 Some purely angry and malevolent:
 The rash were proud to blame their country's laws;
 The vain, to seem supporters of a cause;
 One call'd for change that he would dread to see
 Another sigh'd for Gallic liberty!

And numbers joining with the forward crew,
For no one reason—but that numbers do.

"How," said the justice, "can this trouble rise,
This shame and pain, from creatures I despise!"
And conscience answer'd—"The prevailing cause
Is thy delight in listening to applause;
Here, thou art seated with a tribe, who spurn
Thy favourite themes, and into laughter turn
Thy fears and wishes; silent and obscure,
Thyself, shalt thou the long harangue endure;
And learn, by feeling, what it is to force
On thy unwilling friends the long discourse:
What though thy thoughts be just, and these, it
seems,

Are traitors' projects, idiots' empty schemes?
Yet, minds like bodies cramm'd, reject their food,
Nor will be forced and tortured for their good!"

At length, a sharp, shrewd, sallow man arose,
And begg'd he briefly might his mind disclose;
"It was his duty, in these worst of times,
T' inform the govern'd of their rulers' crimes:"
This pleasant subject to attend, they each
Prepared to listen, and forbore to teach.

Then voluble and fierce the wordy man
Through a long chain of favourite horrors ran:—
First, of the church, from whose enslaving power
He was deliver'd, and he bless'd the hour;
"Bishops and deans, and prebendaries all,"
He said, "were cattle fattening in the stall;
Slothful and purvy, insolent and mean,
Were every bishop, prebendary, dean,
And wealthy rector: curates, poorly paid,
Were only dull, he would not them upbraid."

From priests he turn'd to canons, creeds, and
prayers,

Rubrics and rules, and all our church affairs:
Churches themselves, desk, pulpit, altar, all
The justice revered—and pronounced their
fall.

Then from religion Hammond turn'd his view,
To give our rulers the correction due;
Not one wise action had these triflers plann'd;
There was, it seem'd, no wisdom in the land;
Save in this patriot tribe, who meet at times
To show the statesman's errors and his crimes.

Now here was Justice Bolt compell'd to sit,
To hear the deist's scorn, the rebel's wit;
The fact mis-stated, the envenomed lie,
And staring, spell-bound, made not one reply.

Then wore our laws abused; and with the laws
All who prepare, defend, or judge a cause:
"We have no lawyer whom a man can trust,"
Proceeded Hammond, "if the laws were just;
But they are evil; 'tis the savage state
Is only good, and ours sophisticate!
See! the free creatures in their woods and plains,
Where without laws each happy monarch reigns,
King of himself—while we a number dread,
By slaves commanded and by dunces led;
O, let the name with either state agree—
Savage our own we'll name, and civil theirs
shall be."

The silent justice still astonish'd sat,
And wonder'd much whom he was gazing at;
Twice he essay'd to speak, but in a cough
The faint, indignant, dying speech went off:
"who is this?" thought he; "a demon vile,
wicked—
and a vulgar style:

Hammond they call him; they can give the name
Of man to devils.—Why am I so tame?

Why crush I not the viper?"—Fear replied,
"Watch him a while, and let his strength be tried;
He will be foil'd, if man; but if his aid
Be from beneath, 'tis well to be afraid."

"We are call'd free!" said Hammond—"doleful
times

When rulers add their insults to their crimes:
For should our scorn expose each powerful vice.
It would be libel, and we pay the price."

Thus with licentious words the man went on,
Proving that liberty of speech was gone;
That all were slaves; nor had we better chance
For better times than as allies to France.
Loud groan'd the stranger—Why, he must relate,
And own'd, "In sorrow for his country's fate."

"Nay, she were safe," the ready man replied,
"Might patriots rule her, and could reasoners guide;
When all to vote, to speak, to teach, are free,
Whate'er their creeds or their opinions be;
When books of statutes are consumed in flames,
And courts and copyholds are empty names;
Then will be times of joy: but ere they come,
Havoc, and war, and blood must be our doom."

The man here paused; then loudly for reform
He call'd, and hail'd the prospect of the storm;
The wholesome blast, the fertilizing flood—
Peace gain'd by tumult, plenty bought with blood:
Sharp means, he own'd; but when the land's diseases
Asks cure complete, no medicines are like these.

Our justice now, more led by fear than rage,
Saw it in vain with madness to engage;
With imps of darkness no man seeks to fight,
Knaves to instruct, or sot deceivers right:
Then as the daring speech denounced these woe,
Sick at the soul, the grieving guest arose;
Quick on the board his ready cash he threw,
And from the demons to his closet flew:
There when secured, he pray'd with earnest zeal,
That all they wish'd these patriot souls might
feel;

"Let them to France, their darling country haste,
And all the comforts of a Frenchman taste;
Let them his safety, freedom, pleasure know,
Feel all their rulers on the land bestow;
And be at length dismiss'd by one unerring blow;
Not hack'd and hew'd by one afraid to strike,
But shorn by that which shears all men alike;
Nor, as in Britain, let them curse delay
Of law, but borne without a form away—
Suspected, tried, condemn'd, and carted in a day;
O! let them taste what they so much approve,
These strong fierce freedoms of the land they love."^{*}

Home came our hero, to forget no more
The fear he felt and ever must deplore:
For though he quickly join'd his friends again,
And could with decent force his themes maintain,
Still it occurred, that, in a luckless time,
He fail'd to fight with heresy and crime

* The reader will perceive in these and the preceding verses, allusions to the state of France, as that country was circumstanced some years since, rather than as it appears to be in the present date,—several years elapsing between the alarm of the loyal magistrate on the occasion now related, and a subsequent event that farther illustrates the remark with which the narrative commences

deserved his words were not so strong,
 as so powerful, his harangues so long,
 d times—for he would often drop
 y look, and of a sudden stop;
 macience whisper'd, that he once was still,
 the wicked triumph at their will;
 refore now, when not a foe was near,
 no right so valiant to appear.
 rears had pass'd, and he perceived his fears
 the spirit of his earlier years—
 t a meeting, with his friends beside,
 an object that awaked his pride;
 as, wrath, vengeance, indignation—all
 arsher feelings did that sight recall.
 ! beneath him fix'd, our man of law
 wless man, the foe of order, saw:
 ar'd, now scorn'd; once dreaded, now ab-
 ar'd:
 y man, and evil every word:
 e gazed—"It is," said he, "the same;
 and secure: his master owes him shame:"
 ght our hero, who each instant found
 rage rising, from the numbers round.
 ion a felon has escaped and fled,
 that law conceives the culprit dead;
 k recall'd her myrmidons, intent
 new game, and with a stronger scent;
 beholds him in a place, where none
 ave conceived the culprit would have
 me;
 e sits upright in his seat, secure,
 whose conscience is correct and pure;
 see anger for the old offence,
 m for all such seeming and pretence;
 as Hammond look'd our hero bold,
 uring well that vile offence of old,
 r he saw the rebel dared t' intrude
 he pure, the loyal, and the good:
 se provoked his wrath, the folly stirr'd his
 ood:
 der was it if so strange a sight
 oy with vengeance, terror with delight;
 ke this a tiger might create,
 e that to see his captive state,
 to know his force and then decree his fate.
 ond, much praised by numerous friends,
 as come
 his lectures, so admired at home;
 lectures, where he loved to mix
 plain hints on modern politics:
 had heard, that numbers had design,
 wness finish'd, to sit down and dine;
 e him pleasure, for he judged it right
 by day, that he could speak at night.
 design—for he perceived, too late,
 approving friend beside him sat;
 ster number whom he traced around
 en in black, and he conceived they frown'd.
 ot speak," he thought; "no pearls of mine
 presented to this herd of swine!"
 avail'd him, when he cast his eye
 ce Bolt; he could not fight, nor fly:
 a man to whom he gave the pain,
 ow he felt must be returned again;
 cience told him with what keen delight
 at time, enjoy'd a stranger's fright;
 nger now befriended—he alone,
 in insult, friendless, to atone;

Now he could feel it cruel that a heart
 Should be distress'd, and none to take its part;
 "Though one by one," said Pride, "I would defy
 Much greater men, yet meeting every eye,
 I do confess a fear; but he will pass me by."
 Vain hope! the justice saw the foe's distress,
 With exultation he could not suppress;
 He felt the fish was hook'd, and so forbore,
 In playful spite, to draw it to the shore.
 Hammond look'd round again; but none were near,
 With friendly smile, to still his growing fear;
 But all above him seem'd a solemn row
 Of priests and deacons, so they seem'd below;
 He wonder'd who his right-hand man might be—
 Vicar of Holt cum Uppingham was he;
 And who the man of that dark frown possess'd—
 Rector of Bradley and of Barton-west;
 "A pluralist," he growl'd—but check'd the word,
 That warfare might not, by his zeal, be stirr'd.
 But now began the man above to show
 Fierce looks and threatenings to the man below;
 Who had some thoughts his peace by flight to seek—
 But how then lecture, if he dared not speak!—
 Now as the justice for the war prepared,
 He seem'd just then to question if he dared:
 "He may resist, although his power be small,
 And growing desperate may defy us all;
 One dog attack, and he prepares for fight—
 Resist another, and he strives to bite;
 Nor can I say, if this rebellious cur
 Will fly for safety, or will scorn to stir."
 Alarm'd by this, he lash'd his soul to rage,
 Burn'd with strong shame, and hurried to engage.
 As a male turkey struggling on the green,
 When by fierce harriers, terriers, mongrels seen,
 He feels the insult of the noisy train,
 And skulks aside, though moved by much disdain;
 But when that turkey, at his own barn-door,
 Sees one poor straying puppy, and no more,
 (A foolish puppy who had left the pack,
 Thoughtless what foe was threatening at his back,)
 He moves about, as ship prepared to sail,
 He hoists his proud rotundity of tail,
 The half-scal'd eyes and changeful neck he shows,
 Where in its quickening colours, vengeance glows,
 From red to blue the pendent wattles turn,
 Blue mix'd with red, as matches when they burn;
 And thus th' intruding snarler to oppose,
 Urged by enkindling wrath, he gobbling goes.
 So look'd our hero in his wrath, his cheeks
 Flush'd with fresh fires and glow'd in tingling
 streaks;
 His breath by passion's force a while restrain'd,
 Like a stopp'd current, greater force regain'd
 So spoke, so look'd he, every eye and ear
 Were fix'd to view him, or were turn'd to hear.
 "My friends, you know me, you can witness all
 How, urged by passion, I restrain my gall;
 And every motive to revenge withstand—
 Save when I hear abused my native land.
 "Is it not known, agreed, confirm'd, confess'd,
 That of all people we are govern'd best?
 We have the force of monarchies; are free,
 As the most proud republicans can be;
 And have those prudent counsels that arise
 In grave and cautious aristocracies;
 And live there those, in such all-glorious state,
 Traitors protected in the land they hate!

Rebels, still warring with the laws that give
To them subsistence!—Yes, such wretches live.

"Ours is a church reform'd, and now no more
Is sought for man to mend or to restore;
'Tis pure in doctrines, 'tis correct in creeds,
Has naught redundant, and it nothing needs;
No evil is therein—no wrinkle, spot,
Stain, blame, or blemish:—I affirm there's not.

"All this you know—now mark what once be-
fell,

With grief I bore it, and with shame I tell;
I was entrapp'd—yes, so it came to pass,
'Mid heathen rebels, a tumultuous class;
Each to his country bore a hellish mind,
Each like his neighbour was of cursed kind;
The land that nursed them they blasphemed; the
laws,

Their sovereign's glory, and their country's cause;
And who their mouth, their master-fiend, and
who

Rebellion's oracle!—You, caittiff, you!"

He spoke, and standing stretch'd his mighty arm,
And fix'd the man of words, as by a charm.

"How raved that railer! Sure some hellish
power

Restrain'd my tongue in that delirious hour,
Or I had hurl'd the shame and vengeance due
On him, the guide of that infuriate crew;
But to mine eyes such dreadful looks appear'd,
Such mingled yell of lying words I heard,
That I conceived around were demons all,
And till I fled the house, I fear'd its fall.

"O! could our country from her coasts expel
Such foes! to nourish those who wish her well:
This her mild laws forbid, but we may still
From us eject them by our sovereign will;
This let us do."—He said, and then began
A gentler feeling for the silent man;
E'en in our hero's mighty soul arose
A touch of pity for experienced woes;
But this was transient, and with angry eye
He sternly look'd, and paused for a reply.

"Twas then the man of many words would
speak—

But, in his trial, had them all to seek:
To find a friend he look'd the circle round,
But joy or scorn in every feature found;
He sipp'd his wine, but in those times of dread
Wine only adds confusion to the head;
In doubt he reason'd with himself—"And how
Harangue at night, if I be silent now!
From pride and praise received, he sought to draw
Courage to speak, but still remain'd the awe;
One moment rose he with a forced disdain,
And then abash'd sunk sadly down again;
While in our hero's glance he seem'd to read,

"Slave and insurgent! what hast thou to plead?"

By desperation urged, he now began:

"I seek no favour—I—the Rights of Man!
Claim; and I—nay!—but give me leave—and I
Insist—a man—that is—and in reply,
I speak."—Alas, each new attempt was vain:
Confused he stood, he sat, he rose again;
At length he grow'd defiance, sought the door,
Curs'd the whole synod, and was seen no more.

"Land we," said Justice Bolt, "the Powers
we;

our

audient for remove."

Exulting now he gained new strength of fame,
And lost all feelings of defeat and shame.

"He dared not strive, you witness'd—dared not
lift

His voice, nor drive at his accursed drift:
So all shall tremble, wretches who oppose
Our church or state—thus be it to our foes."

He spoke, and, seated with his former air,
Look'd his full self, and fill'd his ample chair;
Took one full bumper to each favourite cause,
And dwelt all night on politics and laws,
With high applauding voice, that gain'd him high
applause.

TALE II.

THE PARTING HOUR.

I did not take my leave of him, but had
Most pretty things to say: ere I could tell him
How I would think of him, at certain hours,
Such thoughts and such;—or ere I could
Give him that parting kiss, which I had set
Betwixt two charming words—comes in my father—
Cymbeline, act i. sc. 4.

Grief hath changed me since you saw me last,
And careful hours with Time's deformed hand
Have written strange defeatures o'er my face.

Comedy of Errors, act v. sc. 1.

O! if thou be the same Egeus, speak,
And speak unto the same Emilia.

Ibid. act v. sc. 5.

I ran it through, e'en from my boyish days
To the very moment that she bade me tell it:
Wherein I spake of most disastrous chances,
Of moving accidents, by flood and field;
Of being taken by th' insolent foe
And sold to slavery.

Othello, act i. sc. 2.

An old man, broken with the worms of fate,
Is come to lay his weary bones among you;
Give him a little earth for charity.

Henry VIII. act iv. sc. 2.

MINUTELY trace man's life; year after year
Through all his days let all his deeds appear,
And then, though some may in that life be strange
Yet there appears no vast nor sudden change:
The links that bind those various deeds are seen,
And no mysterious void is left between.

But let these binding links be all destroy'd
All that through years he suffer'd or enjoy'd;
Let that vast gap be made, and then behold—
This was the youth, and he is thus when old;
Then we at once the work of time survey,
And in an instant see a life's decay;
Pain mix'd with pity in our bosoms rise,
And sorrow takes new sadness from surprise.

Beneath yon tree, observe an ancient pair—
A sleeping man; a woman in her chair,
Watching his looks with kind and pensive air
No wife, nor sister she, nor is the name
Nor kindred of this friendly pair the same;
Yet so allied are they, that few can feel
Her constant, warm, unwearied, anxious seal;
Their years and woes, although they long have
loved,

Keep their good name and conduct unimproved

's small comforts they together share,
 's life lingers for the grave prepare;
 's subjects on their spirits press,
 such interest as the past distress;
 events that from the memory drive
 amon cares, and those alone survive,
 each thought, in every action share,
 each dream, and blend with every prayer.
 'id Booth, his fourth and last born boy,
 name, was more than common joy;
 's child grew up, there seem'd in him
 ban common life in every limb,
 and handsome stripling he became
 gay spirit answer'd to the frame;
 's happier lad was never seen,
 easy, cheerful, or serene;
 love he fix'd upon a fair
 le maid—they were a handsome pair.
 't an infant-school together play'd,
 's foundation of their love was laid;
 's champion would his choice attend
 sport, in every fray defend.
 's open'd and as life advanced,
 'k'd together, they together danced;
 's casual, from their early years,
 's'd their joys and sorrows, hopes and
 's;
 's was anxious, till it could impart
 feelings to its kindred heart;
 's increased, unnumber'd petty wars
 't between them, jealousies and jars;
 's indeed, and follow'd by a peace,
 's to love—growth, vigour, and increase.
 's a boy, when other minds are void,
 's thoughts young Allen's hours em-
 'y'd;
 's gaining hearts had no concern,
 's tent the matron's part to learn;
 's prudent and sedate they grew,
 's vers thoughtful—and though children,
 's.
 's parents not a day appear'd,
 's with this love they might have interfered:
 's at first, they cared not to restrain;
 's at last, they saw restriction vain;
 's when that passion to reprove—
 's fondness, now resistless love.
 's the waters rise, the children tread
 road estuary's sandy bed;
 's the channel fills, from side to side
 's anger rolling with the deepening tide;
 's who saw the rapid current flow
 's first instant of that danger know.
 's vers waited till the time should come
 's together could possess a home:
 's home were men and maids unwed,
 's be soothed, and tempers to be led.
 's 's mother of his favourite maid
 's the feelings of a mind afraid:
 's and amusements were her sole employ,"
 "entangling her deluded boy;"
 's in truth, a mother's jealous love
 's imagined and could little prove;
 's id beauty; and if vain, was kind,
 's and mild, and had a serious mind.
 's 's their prospect—when the lovers met,
 's, we must not—dare not venture yet:

"O! could I labour for thee," Allen cried,
 "Why should our friends be thus dissatisfied?
 On my own arm I could depend, but they
 Still urge obedience—must I yet obey?"
 Poor Judith felt the grief, but grieving begg'd
 delay.
 At length a prospect came that seem'd to smile,
 And faintly woo them, from a western isle;
 A kinaman there a widow's hand had gain'd,
 "Was old, was rich, and childless yet remain'd;
 Would some young Booth to his affairs attend,
 And wait a while, he might expect a friend."
 The elder brothers, who were not in love,
 Fear'd the false seas, unwilling to remove;
 But the young Allen, an enamour'd boy,
 Eager an independence to enjoy,
 Would through all perils seek it,—by the sea,—
 Through labour, danger, pain, or slavery.
 The faithful Judith his design approved,
 For both were sanguine, they were young and
 loved.
 The mother's slow consent was then obtain'd;
 The time arrived, to part alone remain'd:
 All things prepared, on the expected day
 Was seen the vessel anchor'd in the bay.
 From her would seamen in the evening come,
 To take th' adventurous Allen from his home;
 With his own friends the final day he pass'd,
 And every painful hour, except the last.
 The grieving father urged the cheerful glass,
 To make the moments with less sorrow pass;
 Intent the mother look'd upon her son,
 And wish'd th' assent withdrawn, the deed un-
 done;
 The younger sister, as he took his way,
 Hung on his coat, and begg'd for more delay:
 But his own Judith call'd him to the shore,
 Whom he must meet, for they might meet no
 more:
 And there he found her—faithful, mournful, true,
 Weeping and waiting for a last adieu!
 The ebbing tide had left the sand, and there
 Moved with slow steps the melancholy pair;
 Sweet were the painful moments—but how sweet.
 And without pain, when they again should meet!
 Now either spoke, as hope and fear impress'd
 Each their alternate triumph in the breast.
 Distance alarm'd the maid—she cried, "'Tis far!"
 And danger too—"it is a time of war:
 Then in those countries are diseases strange,
 And women gay, and men are prone to change;
 What then may happen in a year, when things
 Of vast importance every moment brings!
 But hark! an oar!" she cried, yet none appear'd—
 'Twas love's mistake, who fancied what it fear'd;
 And she continued—"Do, my Allen, keep
 Thy heart from evil, let thy passions sleep;
 Believe it good, nay glorious, to prevail
 And stand in safety where so many fail;
 And do not, Allen, or for shame, or pride,
 Thy faith abjure, or thy profession hide;
 Can I believe *his* love will lasting prove,
 Who has no reverence for the God I love?
 I know thee well! how good thou art and kind;
 But strong the passions that invade thy mind.—
 Now, what to me hath Allen to commend?"—
 "Upon my mother," said the youth, "attend;

Forget her spleen, and in my place appear;
Her love to me will make my Judith dear:
Oft I shall think, (such comfort lovers seek,)
Who speaks of me, and fancy what they speak;
Then write on all occasions, always dwell
On hope's fair prospects, and be kind and well,
And ever choose the fondest, tenderest style."
She answer'd "No," but answer'd with a smile.
"And now, my Judith, at so sad a time,
Forgive my fear, and call it not my crime,
When with our youthful neighbours 'tis thy chance
To meet in walks, the visit, or the dance,
When every lad would on my lass attend,
Choose not a smooth designer for a friend:
That fawning Philip!—nay, be not severe,
A rival's hope must cause a lover's fear."

Displeased she felt, and might in her reply
Have mix'd some anger, but the boat was nigh,
Now truly heard!—it soon was full in sight;—
Now the sad farewell, and the long good-night;—
For, see—his friends come hastening to the beach,
And now the gunwale is within the reach:
"Adieu—farewell!—remember!"—and what more
Affection taught was utter'd from the shore!
But Judith left them with a heavy heart,
Took a last view, and went to weep apart!
And now his friends went slowly from the place,
Where she stood still the dashing oar to trace,
Till all were silent!—for the youth she pray'd,
And softly then return'd the weeping maid.

They parted, thus by hope and fortune led,
And Judith's hours in pensive pleasure fled;
But when return'd the youth?—the youth no
more

Return'd exulting to his native shore;
But forty years were past, and then there came
A worn-out man, with wither'd limbs and lame,
His mind oppress'd with woes, and bent with age
his frame:

Yes! old and grieved, and trembling with decay,
Was Allen landing in his native bay,
Willing his breathless form should blend with kin-
dred clay.

In an autumnal eve he left the beach,
In such an eve he chanced the port to reach:
He was alone; he press'd the very place
Of the sad parting, of the last embrace:
There stood his parents, there retired the maid,
So fond, so tender, and so much afraid;
And on that spot, through many a year, his mind
Turn'd mournful back, half-sinking, half-resign'd.

No one was present; of its crew bereft.
A single boat was in the billows left;
Sent from some anchor'd vessel in the bay,
At the returning tide to sail away:
O'er the black stern the moonlight softly play'd,
The loosen'd foresail flapping in the shade;
All silent else on shore; but from the town
A drowsy peal of distant bells came down:
From the tall houses here and there, a light
Served some confused remembrance to excite:
"There," he observed, and new emotions felt,
"Was my first home; and yonder Judith dwelt:
Dead! dead are all! I long—I fear to know,"
He said, and walk'd impatient, and yet slow.

Sudden there broke upon his grief a noise
Of merry tumult and of vulgar joys:

Seamen returning to their ship, were come,
With idle numbers straying from their home;
Allen among them mix'd, and in the old
Strove some familiar features to behold;
While fancy aided memory:—"Man! what dost
A sailor cried; "art thou at anchor here?"
Faintly he answer'd, and then tried to trace
Some youthful features in some aged face:
A swarthy matron he beheld, and thought
She might unfold the very truths he sought
Confused and trembling, he the dame address'd:
"The Booths! yet live they!" pausing and
press'd;

Then spake again:—"Is there no ancient man
David his name!—assist me if you can—
Flemmings there were—and Judith, dost thou
live?"

The woman gazed, nor could an answer give;
Yet wondering stood, and all were silent by,
Feeling a strange and solemn sympathy.

The woman musing said,—"She knew full well
Where the old people came at last to dwell;
They had a married daughter and a son,
But they were dead, and now remain'd not!"

"Yes," said an elder, who had paused near,
On days long pass'd, "there was a sad event—
One of these Booths—it was my mother's care—
Here left his lass, I know not where to sail:
She saw their parting, and observed the pain
But never came th' unhappy man again."

"The ship was captured," Allen meekly said,
"And what became of the forsaken maid?"
The woman answer'd: "I remember now,
She used to tell the lasses of her vow,
And of her lover's loss, and I have seen
The gayest hearts grow sad where she has been;
Yet in her grief she married, and was made
Slave to a wretch, whom meekly she obey'd,
And early buried: but I know no more.

And hark! our friends are hastening to the shore!"

Allen soon found a lodging in the town,
And walk'd, a man unnoticed, up and down.
This house, and this, he knew, and thought a fit
He sometimes could among a number trace:
Of names remember'd there remain'd a few,
But of no favourites, and the rest were new;
A merchant's wealth, when Allen went to sea,
Was reckon'd boundless.—Could he living be!
Or lived his son? for one he had, the heir
To a vast business and a fortune fair.
No! but that heir's poor widow, from her shed,
With crutches went to take her dole of bread.
There was a friend whom he had left a boy
With hope to sail the master of a hoy;
Him, after many a stormy day, he found
With his great wish, his life's whole purpose
crown'd.

This hoy's proud captain look'd in Allen's face,
"Yours is, my friend," said he, "a woful case;
We cannot all succeed; I now command
The Betsy sloop, and am not much at land;
But when we meet you shall your story tell
Of foreign parts—I bid you now farewell!"

Allen so long had left his native shore,
He saw but few whom he had met before;
The older people, as they met him, cast
A pitying look, oft speaking as they pass'd—

is Allen Booth, and it appears
among us in his early years ;
e name engraved upon the stones,
poor wanderer means to lay his bones." "He lived and loved—unhappy change!
a stranger, and finds all are strange.

a widow, in a village near,
f the melancholy man to hear ;
was, to Judith's bosom came
g emotions at the well-known name ;
r much-loved Allen, she had stay'd
ed years, a sad afflicted maid ;
she wedded, of his death assured,
of misery in her lot endured ;
nd died ; her children sought their bread
places, and to her were dead.
ond lovers met ; not grief nor age,
r pain, their hearts could disengage :
mmediate confidence ; a friend
beheld, on whom they might depend :
ere one to whom I can express
's weakness and my soul's distress."
'd up, and with impatient heart—
ot lose thee—never let us part :
this comfort to my sufferings give,
I distress to think and live."
spoke—for time had not removed
is attach'd to one so fondly loved ;
more health, the mistress of their cot,
soothe the evils of his lot.
her alone, his various fate,
times, 'tis comfort to relate ;
s sorrow—she too loves to hear
gs her bosom, and compels the tear.
related how he left the shore,
ith fears that they should meet no more :
the ship had reach'd her purposed course,
and yielded to the Spanish force ;
a th' Atlantic seas they bore their prey,
ing landed from their sultry bay ;
ing many a burning league, he found
slave upon a miner's ground :
od priest his native language spoke,
some ease to his tormenting yoke ;
vanced him in his master's grace,
as station'd in an easier place :
eless ever to escape the land,
anish maiden gave his hand ;
shelter'd from the blaze of day
s happy infants round him play ;
nmer shadows, made by lofty trees,
r his seat, and soothed his reveries ;
he thought of England, nor could sigh,
nd Isabel demanded, " Why ?"
y the story, she the sigh repaid,
in pity for the English maid :
ry years were pass'd, and pass'd his views
bliss, for he had wealth to lose :
now dead, some foe had dared to paint
as tainted : he his spouse would taint ;
his children infidels, and found
h heresy on Christian ground."
I was poor," said Allen, " none would
poor notions of religion were ,
d me whom I worshipp'd, how I pray'd,
dience to the laws were paid :

My good adviser taught me to be still,
Nor to make converts had I power or will.
I preach'd no foreign doctrine to my wife,
And never mention'd Luther in my life ;
I, all they said, say what they would, allow'd,
And when the fathers bade me bow, I bow'd :
Their forms I follow'd, whether well or sick,
And was a most obedient Catholic.
But I had money, and these pastors found
My notions vague, heretical, unsound :
A wicked book they seized ; the very Turk
Could not have read a more pernicious work ;
To me pernicious, who if it were good
Or evil question'd not, nor understood :
O ! had I little but the book possess'd,
I might have read it, and enjoy'd my rest."

Alas ! poor Allen, through his wealth was seen
Crimes that by poverty conceal'd had been :
Faults that in dusty pictures rest unknown
Are in an instant through the varnish shown.

He told their cruel mercy ; how at last,
In Christian kindness for the merits past,
They spared his forfeit life, but bade him fly
Or for his crime and contumacy die ;
Fly from all scenes, all objects of delight :
His wife, his children, weeping in his sight,
All urging him to flee, he fled, and cursed his
flight.

He next related how he found a way,
Guideless and grieving, to Campeachy Bay :
There in the woods he wrought, and there, among
Some labouring seamen, heard his native tongue :
The sound, one moment, broke upon his pain
With joyful force ; he long'd to hear again :
Again he heard ; he seized an offer'd hand,
" And when beheld you last our native land ?"
He cried, " and in what country ? quickly say"—
The seamen answer'd—strangers all were they ;
One only at his native port had been ;
He, landing once, the quay and church had seen,
For that esteem'd ; but nothing more he knew.
Still more to know, would Allen join the crew,
Sail where they sail'd, and many a peril past,
They at his kinsman's isle their anchor cast ;
But him they found not, nor could one relate
Aught of his will, his wish, or his estate.
This grieved not Allen ; then again he sail'd
For England's coast, again his fate prevail'd :
War raged, and he, an active man and strong,
Was soon impress'd, and served his country long.
By various shores he pass'd, on various seas,
Never so happy as when void of ease.—
And then he told how in a calm distress'd,
Day after day, his soul was sick of rest ;
When, as a log upon the deep they stood,
Then roved his spirit to the inland wood ;
Till, while awake, he dream'd, that on the seas
Were his loved home, the hill, the stream, the
trees :

He gazed, he pointed to the scenes :—" There stand
My wife, my children, 'tis my lovely land ;
See ! there my dwelling—O ! delicious scene
Of my best life—unhand me—are ye men ?"

And thus the frenzy ruled him, till the wind
Brush'd the fond pictures from the stagnant mind.
He told of bloody fights, and how at length
The rage of battle gave his spirit strength ;

'Twas in the Indian seas his limb he lost,
And he was left half dead upon the coast;
But living gain'd, 'mid rich aspiring men,
A fair subsistence by his ready pen.
"Thus," he continued, "pass'd unvaried years,
Without events producing hopes or fears.
Augmented pay procured him decent wealth,
But years advancing undermined his health;
Then oft-times in delightful dreams he flew
To England's shore, and scenes his childhood knew:
He saw his parents, saw his favourite maid,
No feature wrinkled, not a charm decay'd;
And thus excited in his bosom rose
A wish so strong, it baffled his repose;
Anxious he felt on English earth to lie;
To view his native soil, and there to die.

He then described the gloom, the dread he found,

When first he landed on the chosen ground,
Where undefined was all he hoped and fear'd,
And how confused and troubled all appear'd;
His thoughts in past and present scenes employ'd,
All views in future blighted and destroy'd;
His were a medley of bewildering themes,
Sed as realities, and wild as dreams.

Here his relation closes, but his mind
Flies back again some resting place to find;
Thus silent, musing through the day, he sees
His children sporting by those lofty trees,
Their mother singing in the shady scene,
Where the fresh springs burst o'er the lively green;—

So strong his eager fancy, he affrights
The faithful widow by its powerful flights;
For what disturbs him he aloud will tell,
And cry—"Tis she, my wife! my Isabel!
Where are my children?"—Judith grieves to hear
How the soul works in sorrows so severe;
Assiduous all his wishes to attend,
Deprived of much, he yet may boast a friend;
Watch'd by her care, in sleep, his spirit takes
Its flight, and watchful finds her when he wakes.

'Tis now her office; her attention see!
While her friend sleeps beneath that shading tree,
Careful she guards him from the glowing heat,
And pensive muses at her Allen's feet.

And where is he? Ah! doubtless in those scenes

Of his best days, amid the vivid greens,
Fresh with unnumber'd rills, where every gale
Breathes the rich fragrance of the neighb'ring vale;
Smiles not his wife, and listen's as there comes
The night-bird's music from the thickening glooms?
And as he sits with all these treasures nigh,
Blaze not with fairy light the phosphor-fly,
When like a sparkling gem it wheels illumined by?
This is the joy that now so plainly speaks
In the warm transient flushing of his cheeks;
For he is listening to the fancied noise
Of his own children, eager in their joys:
All this he feels, a dream's delusive bliss
Gives the expression, and the glow like this.
And now his Judith lays her knitting by,
These strong emotions in her friend to spy;
For she can fully of their nature deem—
But see! he breaks the long-protracted theme,
And wakes and cries—"My God! 'twas but a
dream

TALE III.

THE GENTLEMAN FARMER.

..... Pause then,
And weigh thy value with an even hand;
If thou beest rated by thy estimation,
Thou dost deserve enough.

Merchant of Venice, act ii. sc. 1.

Because I will not do them wrong to mistrust any,
I will do myself the right to trust none; and the flesh
(for which I may go the finer.) I will live a bachelor.

Much Ado about Nothing, act i. sc. 3.

Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it.

Macbeth, act v. sc. 3.

His promises are, as he then was, mighty,
And his performance, as he now is, nothing.

Henry VIII. act iv. sc. 1.

GWYN was a farmer, whom the farmers all,
Who dwelt around, the Gentleman would call;
Whether in pure humility or pride,
They only knew, and they would not decide.

Far different he from that dull plodding tribe,
Whom it was his amusement to describe;
Creatures no more enliven'd than a clod,
But treading still as their dull fathers trod;
Who lived in times when not a man had seen
Corn sown by drill, or thresh'd by a machine;
He was of those whose skill assigns the prize
For creatures fed in pens, and stalls, and sties;
And who, in places where improvers meet,
To fill the land with fatness, had a seat;
Who in large mansions live like petty kings,
And speak of farms but as amusing things;
Who plans encourage, and who journals keep,
And talk with lords about a breed of sheep.

Two are the species in this genus known;
One, who is rich in his profession grown,
Who yearly finds his ample stores increase,
From fortune's favours and a favouring lease;
Who rides his hunter, who his house adorns;
Who drinks his wine, and his disbursements scorns;
Who freely lives, and loves to show he can—
This is the farmer made the gentleman.

The second species from the world is sent,
Tired with its strife, or with his wealth content;
In books and men beyond the former read,
To farming solely by a passion led,
Or by a fashion: curious in his land;
Now planning much, now changing what he
plann'd;

Pleased by each trial, not by failures vex'd,
And ever certain to succeed the next;
Quick to resolve, and easy to persuade—
This is the gentleman, a farmer made.

Gwyn was of these; he from the world withdrew
Early in life, his reasons known to few;
Some disappointment said, some pure good sense,
The love of land, the press of indolence;
His fortune known, and coming to retire,
If not a farmer, men had call'd him 'squire
Forty and five his years, no child or wife
Cross'd the still tenor of his chosen life;
Much land he purchased, planted far around,
And let some portions of superfluous ground
To farmers near him, not displeased to say,
"My tenants," nor "our worthy landlord," they.

his farm, he soon display'd his skill
 oned lambs, the horse-shoe, and the drill;
 he rose to themes of nobler kind,
 r'd the riches of a fertile mind;
 and their visits he repaid,
 his mansion and himself display'd.
 were stately, rather fine than neat,
 as politely call'd his house a seat;
 expense was each apartment graced,
 was gorgeous, but it still was taste:
 across the crimson curtains fell,
 rose in bold elastic swell;
 gilded frames display'd the tints
 of carpets and of colour'd prints;
 y eye saw every object shine,
 was costly, fanciful, and fine.
 his friends he pass'd the social hours,
 his spirit scorn'd to hide its powers;
 unexpected, for his eye and air
 sure signs that eloquence was there;
 gan with sudden fire and force,
 to lose occasion for discourse;
 observed, who feel a wish to speak,
 a place for introduction seek;
 in purpose step by step they steal,
 heir way, by certain signals, feel;
 ungs in at once, and never heed
 ra they take, whose purpose they im-
 be;
 to shine, they hasten to begin,
 g thoughtless—and of these was Gwyn.
 he spake—

“It grieves me to the soul
 how man submits to man's control;
 powerless and shackled minds are led
 to tracks, and to submission bred;
 and never on himself relies,
 equal for assistance flies;
 is to custom as he bows to fate,
 ages ruled—mind, body, and estate;
 a sickness, we for cure apply
 we know not, and we know not why;
 the creature has some jargon read,
 some Scotchman's system in his head;
 ve impostor, who will health ensure,
 our patience or your wealth endure;
 them well, the pale and sickly crew,
 e not health, and can they give it you?
 man cheats their various methods choose;
 fires them, as a bard his muse:
 ordy wars arise; the learn'd divide,
 aining patients curse each erring guide.
 our affairs are govern'd, buy or sell,
 deed the law must fix its spell;
 we hire or let, we must have still
 ices aid of an attorney's skill;
 e a part in every man's affairs,
 ll business some concern is theirs;
 mankind in ways prescribed are found
 ks that follow on a beaten ground,
 set nature in the way proceeds,
 r to sheering, now to slaughter leads.
 ld you offend, though meaning no offence,
 e no safety in your innocence;
 ne broken then is placed in view,
 must pay for crimes they never knew:
 ld by law regain his plunder'd store,
 ck up fallen mercury from the floor;

If he pursues it, here and there it slides;
 He would collect it, but it more divides;
 This part and this he stops, but still in vain,
 It slips aside, and breaks in parts again;
 Till, after time and pains, and care and cost,
 He finds his labour and his object lost.

“But most it grieves me, (friends alone are round,)
 To see a man in priestly fetters bound:
 Guides to the soul, these friends of Heaven contrive,
 Long as man lives, to keep his fears alive;
 Soon as an infant breathes, their rites begin;
 Who knows not sinning, must be freed from sin;
 Who needs no bond, must yet engage in vows;
 Who has no judgment, must a creed espouse:
 Advanced in life, our boys are bound by rules,
 Are catechised in churches, cloisters, schools,
 And train'd in thralldom to be fit for tools:
 The youth grown up, he now a partner needs,
 And lo! a priest, as soon as he succeeds.
 What man of sense can marriage rites approve?
 What man of spirit can be bound to love?
 Forced to be kind! compell'd to be sincere!
 Do chains and fetters make companions dear?
 Prisoners indeed we bind; but though the bond
 May keep them safe, it does not make them fond:
 The ring, the vow, the witness, license, prayers,
 All parties know! made public all affairs!
 Such forms men suffer, and from these they date
 A deed of love begun with all they hate:
 Absurd! that none the beaten road should shun,
 But love to do what other dupes have done.

“Well, now your priest has made you one of
 twain,

Look! you for rest? Alas! you look in vain.
 If sick, he comes; you cannot die in peace,
 Till he attends to witness your release;
 To vex your soul, and urge you to confess
 The sins you feel, remember, or can guess:
 Nay, when departed, to your grave he goes
 But there indeed he hurts not your repose.

“Such are our burdens; part we must sustain,
 But need not link new grievance to the chain
 Yet men like idiots will their frames surround
 With these vile shackles, nor confess they're bound:
 In all that most confines them they confide,
 Their slavery boast, and make their bonds their
 pride;

E'en as the pressure galls them, they declare,
 (Good souls!) how happy and how free they are!
 As madmen, pointing round their wretched cells,
 Cry, ‘lo! the palace where our honour dwells.’

“Such is our state: but I resolve to live
 By rules my reason and my feelings give;
 No legal guards shall keep enthral'd my mind,
 No slaves command me, and no teachers blind.

“Tempted by sins, let me their strength defy,
 But have no second in a surplice by;
 No bottle-holder, with officious aid,
 To comfort conscience, weaken'd and afraid;
 Then if I yield, my frailty is not known;
 And, if I stand, the glory is my own.

“When Truth and Reason are our friends, we
 seem

Alive! awake!—the superstitious dream.

“O! then, fair Truth, for thee alone I seek,
 Friend to the wise, supporter of the weak:
 From thee we learn what'er is right and just;
 Forms to despise, professions to distrust;

Creeds to reject, pretensions to deride,
And, following thee, to follow none beside."

Such was the speech; it struck upon the ear
Like sudden thunder, none expect to hear.
He saw men's wonder with a manly pride,
And gravely smiled at guest electrified:
"A farmer this!" they said; "O! let him seek
That place where he may for his country speak;
On some great question to harangue for hours,
While speakers hearing, envy nobler powers!"

Wisdom like this, as all things rich and rare,
Must be acquired with pains, and kept with care;
In books he sought it, which his friends might view,
When their kind host the guarding curtain drew.
There were historic works for graver hours,
And lighter verse, to spur the languid powers;
There metaphysics, logic there had place;
But of devotion not a single trace—
Save what is taught in Gibbon's florid page,
And other guides of this inquiring age;
There Hume appear'd, and near, a splendid book
Composed by Gay's good lord of Bolingbroke:
With these were mix'd the light, the free, the vain,
And from a corner peep'd the sage Tom Paine:
Here four neat volumes Chesterfield were named,
For manners much and easy morals famed;
With chaste *Memoirs of Females*, to be read
When deeper studies had confused the head.

Such his resources, treasures where he sought
For daily knowledge till his mind was fraught:
Then when his friends were present, for their use
He would the riches he had stored produce;
He found his lamp burn clearer, when each day
He drew for all he purposed to display:
For these occasions, forth his knowledge sprung,
As mustard quickens on a bed of dung;
All was prepared, and guests allow'd the praise,
For what they saw he could so quickly raise.

Such this new friend; and when the year came round,

The same impressive, reasoning sage was found;
Then, too, was seen the pleasant mansion graced
With a fair damsel—his no vulgar taste;
The neat Rebecca—sly, observant, still,
Watching his eye, and waiting on his will;
Simple yet smart her dress, her manners meek,
Her smiles spoke for her, she would seldom speak;
But watch'd each look, each meaning to detect,
And (pleased with notice) felt for all neglect.

With her lived Gwyn a sweet harmonious life,
Who, forms excepted, was a charming wife:
The wives indeed, so made by vulgar law,
Affected scorn, and censured what they saw;
And what they saw not, fancied; said 'twas sin,
And took no notice of the wife of Gwyn:
But he despised their rudeness, and would prove
Theirs was compulsion and distrust, not love;
"Fools as they were! could they conceive that

rings
And parsons' blessings were substantial things?"
They answered "Yes;" while he contemptuous spoke

Of the low notions held by simple folk;
Yet, strange that anger in a man so wise
Should from the notions of these fools arise;
Can they so vex us, whom we so despise?

Brave as he was, our hero felt a dread
Lest those who saw him kind should think him led;

If to his bosom fear a visit paid,
It was, lest he should be supposed afraid;
Hence sprang his orders; not that he desired
The things when done; obedience he required;
And thus, to prove his absolute command,
Ruled every heart, and moved each subject hand.
Assent he ask'd for every word and whim,
To prove that *he alone was king of him*.

The still Rebecca, who her station knew,
With ease resign'd the honours not her due;
Well pleased, she saw that men her board would grace,

And wish'd not there to see a female face;
When by her lover she his spouse was styled,
Polite she thought it, and demurely smiled;
But when he wanted wives and maidens round
So to regard her, she grew grave and frown'd:
And sometimes whisper'd, "Why should you respect
These people's notions, yet their forms reject?"

Gwyn, though from marriage bond and father's sin
Still felt abridgement in his liberty;
Something of hesitation he betray'd,
And in her presence thought of what he said.
Thus fair Rebecca, though she walk'd astray,
His creed rejecting, judged it right to pray:
To be at church, to sit with serious looks,
To read her Bible and her Sunday books:
She hated all those new and daring themes,
And call'd his free conjectures, "devil's dreams."
She honour'd still the priesthood in her fall,
And claim'd respect and reverence for them all;
Call'd them "of sin's destructive power the firm,
And not such blockheads as he might suppose."
Gwyn to his friends would smile, and sometimes say
" 'Tis a kind fool, why vex her in her way?"
Her way she took, and still had more in view,
For she contrived that he should take it too.
The daring freedom of his soul, 'twas plain,
In part was lost in a divided reign;
A king and queen, who yet in prudence sway'd
Their peaceful state, and were in turn obey'd.

Yet such our fate, that when we plan the best,
Something arises to disturb our rest:
For though in spirits high, in body strong,
Gwyn something felt—he knew not what—
wrong;

He wish'd to know, for he believed the thing,
If unremoved, would other evil bring:
"She must perceive, of late he could not eat,
And when he walked, he trembled on his feet;
He had forebodings, and he seem'd as one
Stopp'd on the road, or threaten'd by a dun;
He could not live, and yet, should he apply
To those physicians—he must sooner die."

The mild Rebecca heard with some disdain,
And some distress, her friend and lord complain:
His death she fear'd not, but had painful doubt
What his distemper'd nerves might bring about;
With power like hers she dreaded an ally,

And yet there was a person in her eye—
She thought, debated, fix'd: "Alas!" she said,
"A case like yours must be no more delay'd:
You hate these doctors, well! but were a friend
And doctor one, your fears would have an end:
My cousin Mollet—Scotland holds him now—
Is above all men skilful, all allow;
Of late a doctor, and within a while
He means to settle in this favour'd ile;

he attend you, with his skill profound,
 At be safe, and shortly would be sound.'
 Men in health against physicians rail,
 Could consider that their nerves may fail:
 Is a lawyer rogue, may find, too late,
 If these depends his whole estate:
 On the world can nothing more produce,
 Yet, th' insulted priest, may have his use;
 Alth, and comfort lift a man so high.
 Powers are dwarfs that he can scarcely spy;
 Knees, languor keep a man so low,
 Neglected dwarfs to giants grow.
 He who through the medium sees
 Good sense—but Gwyn was not of these.
 And, and he rejoiced: "Ah! let him come,
 He fixes, make my house his home."
 Thus the doctor—he was much admired;
 The patient what his case required;
 As for sleep, his time to eat and drink;
 He should ride, read, rest, compose, or think.
 A peculiar skill and art profound,
 The fancy-sick no more than fancy-sound.
 Such attention who could long be ill?
 Gwyn health proclaim'd the doctor's skill.
 And praises from a grateful heart
 Only offered on the patient's part;
 Repute the doctor seem'd to stand,
 Had got no footing in the land;
 He saw the seat was rich and fair,
 Disposed to fix his station there:
 His purpose he perform'd the part
 Of actor, and prepared to start:
 A traveller in a day serene,
 As sun shone and when the roads were clean;
 The pilgrim, when the morning gray,
 Day eve succeeding, sends his way;
 Season when the sharp east wind
 Its influence on a nervous mind;
 At the parlour's front it fiercely blew,
 Gwyn sat pitying every bird that flew,
 As a physician said—"Adieu! adieu!
 I!—Heaven bless you!—if you should—
 At no,
 Did not fear—farewell! 'tis time to go."
 Doctor spoke, and, as the patient heard,
 Disorders (dreadful train!) appear'd;
 The tingling tremor, and the stress
 Nerves that he could not express;
 His good friend forsake him, he perhaps
 Meet his death, and surely a relapse."
 The doctor seem'd intent to part,
 In terror, "O! be where thou art:
 How art young, and unengaged; O! come,
 Be thy friend, give comfort to mine home;
 New symptoms that require thine aid,
 Stay, stay;"—th' obliging doctor stay'd.
 Gwyn was happy; he had now a friend,
 Meek spouse on whom he could depend:
 A possession of male and female guide,
 In power he thus must subdivide:
 Every day he rode, or sat at ease
 And, having but himself to please,
 He would a favourite nag bestride,
 At permission: "Doctor, may I ride?"
 As his eye her sovereign pleasure told,
 At you may, but guarded from the cold,
 My mistress."—Free and happy soul!
 And submission, and a man's control;

But where such friends in every care unite
 All for his good, obedience is delight.

Now Gwyn a sultan bade affairs adieu,
 Led and assisted by the faithful two;
 The favourite fair, Rebecca, near him sat,
 And whisper'd whom to love, assist, or hate;
 While the chief vizier eased his lord of cares,
 And bore himself the burden of affairs:
 No dangers could from such alliance flow,
 But from that law that changes all below.

When wintry winds with leaves bestrew'd the
 ground,

And men were coughing all the village round;
 When public papers of invasion told,
 Diseases, famines, perils new and old;
 When philosophic writers fail'd to clear
 The mind of gloom, and lighter works to cheer:
 Then came fresh terrors on our hero's mind,
 Fears unforeseen, and feelings undefined.

"In outward ills," he cried, "I rest assured
 Of my friend's aid; they will in time be cured:
 But can his art subdue, resist, control
 These inward griefs and troubles of the soul?
 O! my Rebecca! my disordered mind,
 No help in study, none in thought can find;
 What must I do, Rebecca?" She proposed
 The parish-guide; but what could be disclosed
 To a proud priest!—"No! him have I defied,
 Insulted, slighted,—shall he be my guide?
 But one there is, and if report be just,
 A wise good man, whom I may safely trust:
 Who goes from house to house, from ear to ear,
 To make his truths, his gospel truths, appear;
 True if indeed they be, 'tis time that I should hear:
 Send for that man, and if report be just,
 I, like Cornelius, will the teacher trust;
 But if deceiver, I the vile deceit
 Shall soon discover, and discharge the cheat."

To doctor Mollet was the grief confess'd,
 While Gwyn the freedom of his mind express'd;
 Yet own'd it was to ills and errors prone,
 And he for guilt and frailty must atone.
 "My books, perhaps," the wavering mortal cried,
 "Like men deceive; I would be satisfied;
 And to my soul the pious man may bring
 Comfort and light—do let me try the thing."

The cousins met, what pass'd with Gwyn was told.
 "Alas!" the doctor said, "how hard to hold
 These easy minds, where all impressions made
 At first sink deeply, and then quickly fade;
 For while so strong these new-born fancies reign,
 We must divert them, to oppose is vain:
 You see him valiant now, he scorns to heed
 The bigot's threatenings, or the zealot's creed;
 Shook by a dream, he next for truth receives
 What frenzy teaches, and what fear believes;
 And this will place him in the power of one
 Whom we must seek, because we cannot shun."

Wisp had been ostler at a busy inn,
 Where he beheld and grew in dread of sin;
 Then to a Baptists' meeting found his way,
 Became a convert, and was taught to pray;
 Then preach'd; and being earnest and sincere,
 Brought other sinners to religious fear;
 Together grew his influence and his fame,
 Till our dejected hero heard his name:
 His little failings were, a grain of pride,
 Raised by the numbers he presumed to guide;

A love of presents, and of lofty praise
For his meek spirit and his humble ways;
But though this spirit would on flattery feed,
No praise could blind him and no arts mislead:—
To him the doctor made the wishes known
Of his good patron, but conceal'd his own;
He of all teachers had distrust and doubt,
And was reserved in what he came about;
Though on a plain and simple message sent,
He had a secret and a bold intent:
Their minds, at first were deeply veil'd; disguise
Form'd the slow speech, and oped the eager eyes;
Till by degrees sufficient light was thrown
On every view, and all the business shown.
Wisp, as a skilful guide who led the blind,
Had powers to rule and awe the vapourish mind;
But not the changeful will, the wavering fear to
bind:

And should his conscience give him leave to dwell
With Gwyn, and every rival power expel,
(A dubious point,) yet he, with every care,
Might soon the lot of the rejected share;
And other Wisps he found like him to reign,
And then be thrown upon the world again.
He thought it prudent then, and felt it just,
The present guides of his new friend to trust;
True, he conceived, to touch the harder heart
Of the cool doctor, was beyond his art;
But mild Rebecca he could surely sway,
While Gwyn would follow where she led the
way:

So to do good, (and why a duty shun,
Because rewarded for the good when done?)
He with his friends would join in all they plann'd,
Save when his faith or feelings should withstand;
There he must rest, sole judge of his affairs,
While they might rule exclusively in theirs.

When Gwyn his message to the teacher sent,
He fear'd his friends would show their discontent;
And prudent seem'd it to th' attendant pair,
Not all at once to show an aspect fair:
On Wisp they seem'd to look with jealous eye,
And fair Rebecca was demure and shy;
But by degrees the teacher's worth they knew,
And were so kind, they seem'd converted too.

Wisp took occasion to the nymph to say,
"You must be married: will you name the day?"
She smiled,— "Tis well; but should he not com-
ply.

Is it quite safe th' experiment to try?"—
"My child," the teacher said, "who feels remorse,
(And feels not he?) must wish relief of course;
And can he find it, while he fears the crime?—
You must be married: will you name the time?"

Glad was the patron as a man could be,
Yet marvell'd too, to find his guides agree;
"But what the cause?" he cried; "tis genuine
love for me."

Each found his part, and let one act describe
The powers and honours of th' attendant tribe:—
A man for labour to the mansion speeds,
And cons his threefold task as he proceeds;
To teacher Wisp he bows with humble air,
And begs his interest for a barn's repair:
Then for the doctor he inquires, who loves
To ————

———— for what his skill improves,
———— assent,—and to the fair
———— ?

Thus sees a peasant with discernment nice,
A love of power, conceit, and avarice.

Lo! now the change complete: the convert
Gwyn

Has sold his books, and has renounced his sin;
Mollet his body orders, Wisp his soul,
And o'er his purse the lady takes control;
No friends beside he needs, and none attend—
Soul, body, and estate, has each a friend;
And fair Rebecca leads a virtuous life—
She rules a mistress, and she reigns a wife.

TALE IV.

PROCRASTINATION.

Heaven witness
I have been to you ever true and humble.

Henry VIII. act iv. sc. 4.

Gentle lady,
When first I did impart my love to you,
I freely told you all the wealth I had.

Merchant of Venice, act iii. sc. 2.

The fatal time
Cuts off all ceremonies and vows of love,
And ample interchange of sweet discourse,
Which so long sunder'd friends should dwell upon.

Richard III. act v. sc. 2.

I know thee not, old man; fall to thy prayers.

Henry IV. Part 2, act v. sc. 3.

Farewell
Thou pure impiety, thou impious purity,
For thee I'll lock up all the gates of love.

Much Ado about Nothing, act iv. sc. 2.

Love will expire, the gay, the happy dream
Will turn to scorn, indifference, or esteem:
Some favour'd pairs, in this exchange are blam'd
Nor sigh for raptures in a state of rest;
Others, ill match'd, with minds unpair'd repent
At once the deed and know no more content;
From joy to anguish they, in haste, decline,
And with their fondness, their esteem resign:
More luckless still their fate, who are the prey
Of long protracted hope and dull delay;
'Mid plans of bliss the heavy hours pass on,
Till love is wither'd, and till joy is gone.

This gentle flame two youthful hearts possess'd
The sweet disturber of unenvied rest:
The prudent Dunah was the maid beloved,
And the kind Rupert was the swain approved:
A wealthy aunt her gentle niece sustain'd,
He, with a father, at his desk remain'd;
The youthful couple, to their vows sincere,
Thus loved expectant; year succeeding year,
With pleasant views and hopes, but not a prospect
near.

Rupert some comfort in his station saw,
But the poor virgin lived in dread and awe;
Upon her anxious looks the widow smiled,
And bade her wait, "for she was yet a child."
She for her neighbour had a due respect,
Nor would his son encourage or reject;
And thus the pair, with expectations vain,
Beheld the seasons change, and change again:
Meantime the nymph her tender tales pursued,
Where cruel aunts impatient girls refused;

though teasing, boasted to be kind,
 mating, to be all resign'd.
 was sick, and when the youth applied
 sent, she groan'd, and cough'd and

parting, and again her breath
 and cough'd, and talk'd again of death:
 my live, my Dinah! here the boy
 ther my estate enjoy;"

overs was her mind express'd,
 bore to urge the fond request.
 d nurse, and comforter, and friend,
 ll some duty to attend;
 walk, when Rupert's evening call
 our, made sweet amends for all;
 ow each other's thoughts had known,
 seem'd exclusively their own;
 common wish, the mutual fear,
 i travell'd to their thirtieth year.

prospect open'd; but, alas!
 at yet, before the union, pass;
 all'd in other clime, t' increase
 ulti, and toil for future peace;
 ie lovers; but the aunt declared
 's call, and they must be prepared;
 e young, and for this brief delay,
 are, what I bequeath will pay;
 urs; nay, love, suppress that sigh;
 t suffer, and the best must die:"

e cough, and strong the signs it gave
 ng contention with the grave.
 parted with a gloomy view,
 fort but that both were true;
 in duties doom'd to steer,
 main'd too certain and severe.
 red, and Rupert fairly told
 re many, and his hopes were cold;
 e clouded, that was never fair,
 e preserved him from despair:"

s, brighter hopes he drew,
 were kind, and he believed them

age widow Dinah's grief descried,
 much, why one so happy sigh'd:
 r see how her poor aunt sustain'd
 : ner murmur'd nor complain'd.

rea, from the lady's chest
 he pearly string and tabby vest;
 lars, all their value shown,
 notice,—“They will be your own.”

hese comforts, cherish'd day by day,
 som made a gradual way;
 saure had as large a part,
 pert, in the virgin's heart.
 that tender passions fail,
 n nature, while the strong prevail;
 arice, like the poison tree,*

it, and alone will be;
 e prevail'd, the pleasure grew;
 e she loved the hoards to view;
 e those comforts she survey'd,
 languid in the careful maid.

re made, not to the well known species
 f the poison-oak, or *toxicodendron*, but
 on trees of Java: whether it be real
 : is no proper place for inquiry.

Now the grave niece partook the widow's cares,
 Look'd to the great and ruled the small affairs;
 Saw clean'd the plate, arranged the china show,
 And felt her passion for a shilling grow:
 Th' indulgent aunt increased the maid's delight,
 By placing tokens of her wealth in sight;
 She loved the value of her bonds to tell,
 And spake of stocks, and how they rose and fell:
 This passion grew, and gain'd at length such
 away,

That other passions shrank to make its way;
 Romantic notions now the heart forsook,
 She read but seldom, and she changed her book:
 And for the verses she was wont to send,
 Short was her prose, and she was Rupert's friend.
 Seldom she wrote, and then the widow's cough,
 And constant call, excused her breaking off;
 Who, now oppress'd, no longer took the air,
 But sate and dozed upon an easy chair.
 The cautious doctor saw the case was clear,
 But judg'd it best to have companions near;
 They came, they reason'd, they prescribed—at last,
 Like honest men, they said their hopes were past;
 Then came a priest—'tis comfort to reflect,
 When all is over, there was no neglect;
 And all was over—by her husband's bones,
 The widow rests beneath the sculptured stones,
 That yet record their fondness and their fame,
 While all they left the virgin's care became;
 Stocks, bonds, and buildings;—it disturb'd her rest,
 To think what load of troubles she possess'd:
 Yet, if a trouble, she resolv'd to take
 Th' important duty, for the donor's sake;
 She too was heiress to the widow's taste.
 Her love of hoarding and her dread of waste.

Sometimes the past would on her mind intrude,
 And then a conflict full of care ensued;
 The thoughts of Rupert on her mind would press,
 His worth she knew, but doubted his success;
 Of old she saw him heedless; what the boy
 Forebore to save, the man would not enjoy;
 Oft had he lost the chance that care would seize,
 Willing to live, but more to live at ease:
 Yet could she not a broken vow defend,
 And Heaven, perhaps, might yet enrich her friend.
 Month after month was pass'd, and all were
 spent

In quiet comfort and in rich content:
 Miseries there were, and woes the world around,
 But these had not her pleasant dwelling found:
 She knew that mothers grieved, and widows wept,
 And she was sorry, said her prayers, and slept:
 Thus pass'd the seasons, and to Dinah's board
 Gave what the seasons to the rich afford;
 For she indulg'd, nor was her heart so small,
 That one strong passion should engross it all.

A love of splendour now with avarice strove,
 And oft appeared to be the stronger love:
 A secret pleasure fill'd the widow's breast,
 When she reflected on the hoards possess'd;
 But livelier joy inspir'd th' ambitious maid.
 When she the purchase of those hoards display'd:
 In small but splendid room she lov'd to see
 That all was placed in view and harmony;
 There, as with eager glance she look'd around,
 She much delight in every object found;
 While books devout were near her—to destroy,
 Should it arise, an overflow of joy.

Within that fair apartment, guests might see
The comforts cull'd for wealth by vanity:
Around the room an Indian paper blazed;
With lively tint and figures boldly raised;
Silky and soft upon the floor below,
Th' elastic carpet rose with crimson glow,
All things around implied both cost and care,
What met the eye was elegant or rare:
Some curious trifles round the room were laid,
By hope presented to the wealthy maid;
Within a costly case of varnish'd wood,
In level rows her polish'd volumes stood;
Shown as a favour to a chosen few,
To prove what beauty for a book could do:
A silver urn with curious work was fraught;
A silver lamp from Grecian pattern wrought:
Above her head, all gorgeous to behold,
A time-piece stood on feet of burnish'd gold;
A stag's head crest adorn'd the pictured case,
Through the pure crystal shone th' enamell'd face:
And while on brilliants moved the hands of steel,
It click'd from prayer to prayer, from meal to meal.

Here as the lady sate, a friendly pair
Stept in to admire the view, and took their chair:
They then related how the young and gay
Were thoughtless wandering in the broad highway;
How tender damsels sail'd in tilted boats,
And laugh'd with wicked men in scarlet coats;
And how we live in such degenerate times,
That men conceal their wants and show their crimes;

While vicious deeds are screen'd by fashion's name,
And what was once our pride is now our shame.

Dinah was musing, as her friends discoursed,
When these last words a sudden entrance forced
Upon her mind, and what was once her pride
And now her shame, some painful views supplied;
Thoughts of the past within her bosom press'd,
And there a change was felt, and was confess'd:
While thus the virgin strove with secret pain,
Her mind was wandering o'er the troubled main;
Still she was silent, nothing seem'd to see,
But sate and sigh'd in pensive reverie.

The friends prepared new subjects to begin,
When tall Susannah, maiden starch, stalk'd in;
Not in her ancient mode, sedate and slow,
As when she came, the mind she knew, to know;
Nor as, when listening half an hour before,
She twice or thrice tapp'd gently at the door;
But, all decorum cast in wrath aside,
"I think the devil's in the man!" she cried;
"A huge tall sailor, with his tawny cheek,
And pitted face, will with my lady speak;
He grin'd an ugly smile, and said he knew,
Please you, my lady, 'twould be joy to you;
What must I answer?"—Trembling and distress'd
Sank the pale Dinah, by her fears oppress'd;
When thus alarm'd, and brooking no delay,
Swift to her room the stranger made his way.

"Revive, my love!" said he, "I've done thee harm,

Give me thy pardon," and he look'd alarm:
Meantime the prudent Dinah had contrived
Her soul to question, and she then revived.

"See! my good friend," and then she raised her head,

"The bloom of life, the strength of youth is fled;
Living we die; to us the world is dead;

We parted blest with health, and I am now
Age-struck and feeble, so I find art thou;
Thine eye is sunken, furrow'd is thy face,
And downward look'st at thou—so we run our race:
And happier they, whose race is nearly run,
Their troubles over, and their duties done."

"True, lady, true, we are not girl and boy;
But time has left us something to enjoy."

"What! thou hast learn'd my fortune!—yes, I live

To feel how poor the comforts wealth can give;
Thou too, perhaps, art wealthy; but our fate
Still mocks our wishes, wealth is come too late."

"To me nor late nor early; I am come

Pour as I left thee to my native home:
Nor yet," said Rupert, "will I grieve; 'tis mine
To share thy comforts, and the glory thine;
For thou wilt gladly take that generous part
That both exalts and gratifies the heart;
While mine rejoices."—"Heavens!" return'd the maid,

"This talk to one so wither'd and decay'd!

No! all my care is now to fit my mind

For other spousal, and to die resign'd:

As friend and neighbour, I shall hope to see

These noble views, this pious love in thee;

That we together may the change await,

Guides and spectators in each other's fate;

When fellow pilgrims, we shall daily crave

The mutual prayer that arms us for the grave."

Half angry, half in doubt, the lover gazed

On the meek maiden, by her speech amazed:

"Dinah," said he, "dost thou respect thy vow?

What spousal mean'st thou?—thou art Rupert's spouse;

The chance is mine to take, and thine to give;

But, trifling this, if we together live:

Can I believe, that, after all the past,

Our vows, our loves, thou wilt be false at last?

Something thou hast—I know not what—in view;

I find thee pious—let me find thee true."

"Ah! cruel this; but do, my friend, depart,

And to its feelings leave my wounded heart."

"Nay, speak at once; and, Dinah, let me know,
Mean'st thou to take me, now I'm wreck'd, in tow?

Be fair; nor longer keep me in the dark;

Am I forsaken for a trimmer spark?

Heaven's spouse thou art not; nor can I believe

That God accepts her who will man deceive:

True I am shatter'd, I have service seen,

And service done, and have in trouble been;

My cheek (it shames me not) has lost its red,

And the brown buff is o'er my features spread;

Perchance my speech is rude; for I among

Th' untamed have been, in temper and in tongue

Have been trepann'd, have lived in toil and care

And wrought for wealth I was not doom'd to share

It touch'd me deeply, for I felt a pride

In gaining riches for my destined bride:

Speak then my fate; for these my sorrows past,

Time lost, youth fled, hope wearied, and at last

This doubt of thee—a childish thing to tell,

But certain truth—my very throat they swell;

They stop the breath, and but for shame could I

Give way to weakness, and with passion cry;

These are unmanly struggles, but I feel

This hour must end them, and perhaps will heal

Dinah sigh'd as if afraid to speak—
a repeated—"They were frail and weak;
she loved, and hoped he had the grace
is thoughts upon a better place."
ceased;—with steady glance, as if to see
y root of this hypocrisy,—
small fingers moulded in his hard
sized broad hand; then told her his regard,
respect were gone, but love had still
his heart, and govern'd yet the will—
ould curse her:—saying this, he threw
d in scorn away, and bade adieu
y lingering hope, with every care in view.
and indignant, suffering, sick, and poor,
red unseen; and spoke of love no more—
he felt in indignation died,
had sunk in avarice and pride.
alth declining, as in mind distress'd,
in power his troubles he confem'd,
res a parish-gift:—at prayers he sees
us Dinah dropp'd upon her knees;
as she walks the street with stately air,
ce directs, oft meet the parted pair:
e, with thickset coat of badge-man's blue,
near her shaded silk of changeful hue;
his thin locks of gray approach her braid,
r purchase made in beauty's aid;
is frank air, and his unstudied pace,
a with her soft manner, air, and grace,
plain artless look with her sharp moaning
ice;
t some wonder in a stranger move,
see together could have talk'd of love.
them now!—see there a tradesman stands,
nably hearkens to some fresh commands;
es to speak, she interrupts him—"Stay,"
expresses—"Hark! to what I say:"
es off, poor Rupert on a seat
en refuge from the noonday heat,
s on her intent, as if to find
ere the movements of that subtle mind:
ll! how earnest is he!—it appears
ughts are wandering through his earlier
ears;
h years of fruitless labour, to the day
ll his earthly prospects died away:
," he thinks, "been wealthier of the two,
she have found me so unkind, untrue?
as not man when poor, what man when
ich will do?
! I feel that I had faithful proved,
ould have soothed and raised her, bless'd
nd loved."
inah moves—she had observed before
nive Rupert at an humble door:
oughts of pity raised by his distress,
efing touch of ancient tenderness;
a, duty urged the maid to speak
s of kindness to a man so weak:
le forbid, and to return would prove
the shame of his neglected love;
t in silence could she pass, afraid
ye should see her, and each heart up
raid;
y remain'd—the way the Levite took,
nought mercy could on misery look:
perceived by craft, approved by pride,)
m'd, and pass'd him on the other side.

TALE V.

THE PATRON.

It were all one,
That I should love a bright peculiar star,
And think to wed it; she is so much above me:
In her bright radiance and collateral heat
Must I be comforted, not in her sphere.

All's Well that Ends Well, act i. sc. 1.

Poor wretches, that depend
On greatness' favours, dream as I have done,—
Wake and find nothing.

Cymbeline, act v. sc. 4.

And since—
Th' affliction of my mind amends, with which
I fear a madness held me.

Tempest, act v.

A BOROUGH SAILIFF, who to law was train'd,
A wife and sons in decent state maintain'd;
He had his way in life's rough ocean steer'd,
And many a rock and coast of danger clear'd;
He saw where others fail'd, and care had he
Others in him should not such failings see;
His sons in various busy states were placed,
And all began the sweets of gain to taste,
Save John, the younger; who, of sprightly parts,
Felt not a love for money-making arts:
In childhood feeble, he, for country air,
Had long resided with a rustic pair;
All round whose room were doleful ballads, songs,
Of lovers' sufferings and of ladies' wrongs,
Of peevish ghosts who came at dark midnight,
For breach of promise, guilty men to fright;
Love, marriage, murder, were the themes, with
these,
All that on idle, ardent spirits seize;
Robbers at land and pirates on the main,
Enchanters foil'd, spells broken, giants slain;
Legends of love, with tales of halls and bowers,
Choice of rare songs, and garlands of choice flowers,
And all the hungry mind without a choice devours
From village children kept apart by pride,
With such enjoyments, and without a guide,
Inspired by feelings all such works infused,
John snatch'd a pen, and wrote as he perused:
With the like fancy he could make his knight
Slay half a host and put the rest to flight;
With the like knowledge, he could make him ride
From isle to isle at Parthenissa's side;
And with a heart yet free, no busy brain
Form'd wilder notions of delight and pain,
The raptures smiles create, the anguish of disdain.
Such were the fruits of John's poetic toil,
Weeds, but still proofs of vigour in the soil:
He nothing purposed but with vast delight,
Let Fancy loose, and wonder'd at her flight:
His notions of poetic worth were high,
And of his own still hoarded poetry;—
These to his father's house he bore with pride,
A miser's treasure, in his room to hide;
Till spurr'd by glory, to a reading friend
He kindly show'd the sonnets he had penn'd:
With erring judgment, though with heart sincere,
That friend exclaim'd, "These beauties must ap-
pear."
In magazines they claim'd their share of fame,
Though undistinguish'd by their author's name;

And with delight the young enthusiast found
The muse of Marcus with applauses crown'd.
This heard the father, and with some alarm :
"The boy," said he, "will neither trade nor farm ;
He for both law and physic is unfit ;
Wit he may have, but cannot live on wit .
Let him his talents then to learning give,
Where verse is honour'd, and where poets live.

John kept his terms at college unreprieved,
Took his degree, and left the life he loved ;
Nor yet ordain'd, his leisure he employ'd
In the light labours he so much enjoy'd ;
His favourite notions and his daring views
Were cherish'd still, and he adored the muse.

"A little time, and he should burst to light,
And admiration of the world excite ;
And every friend, now cool and apt to blame
His fond pursuit, would wonder at his fame."
When led by fancy, and from view retired,
He call'd before him all his heart desired ;
"Fame shall be mine, then wealth shall I possess,
And beauty next an ardent lover bless ;
For me the maid shall leave her nobler state,
Happy to raise and share her poet's fate."
He saw each day his father's frugal board
With simple fare by cautious prudence stored ;
Where each indulgence was foreweigh'd with
care,

And the grand maxims were to save and spare
Yet in his walks, his closet, and his bed,
All frugal cares and prudent counsels fled ;
And bounteous Fancy, for his glowing mind,
Wrought various scenes, and all of glorious kind ;
Slaves of the ring and lamp ! what need of you,
When Fancy's self such magic deeds can do ?

Though rapt in visions of no vulgar kind,
To common subjects stoop'd our poet's mind ;
And oft, when wearied with more ardent flight,
He felt a spur satiric song to write ;
A rival Burgess his bold muse attack'd,
And whipp'd severely for a well-known fact ;
For while he seem'd to all demure and shy,
Our poet gazed at what was passing by ;
And e'en his father smiled when playful wit
From his young bard, some haughty object hit.

From ancient times the borough where they
dwelt

Had mighty contest at elections felt :
Sir Godfrey Ball, 'tis true, had held in pay
Electors many for the trying day ;
But in such golden chains to bind them all
Required too much for e'en Sir Godfrey Ball.
A member died, and to supply his place,
Two heroes enter'd for th' important race ;
Sir Godfrey's friend and Earl Fitzdonnell's son,
Lord Frederick Damer, both prepared to run ;
And partial numbers saw with vast delight
Their good young lord oppose the proud old knight.

Our poet's father, at a first request,
Gave the young lord his vote and interest ;
And what he could our poet, for he stung
The foe by verse satiric, said and sung.
Lord Frederick heard of all this youthful zeal,
And felt as lords upon a canvas feel ;
He read the satire, and he saw the use

and insult, and such keen abuse

" if voting men pro-

Then too his praises were in contrast seen,
"A lord as noble as the knight was mean."

"I much rejoice," he cried, "such worth to find ;
To this the world must be no longer blind
His glory will descend from sire to son,
The Burns of English race, the happier Chatterton."
Our poet's mind, now hurried and elate,
Alarm'd the anxious parent for his fate ;
Who saw with sorrow, should their friend suc-
ceed,

That much discretion would the poet need.

Their friend succeeded, and repaid the zeal
The poet felt, and made opposers feel,
By praise (from lords how soothing and how sweet)
And invitation to his noble seat.
The father ponder'd, doubtful if the brain
Of his proud boy such honour could sustain ;
Pleased with the favours offer'd to a son,
But seeing dangers few so ardent shun.

Thus, when they parted, to the youthful breast
The father's fears were by his love impress'd :
"There will you find, my son, the courteous ease
That must subdue the soul it means to please ;
That soft attention which e'en beauty pays
To wake our passions, or provoke our praise ;
There all the eye beholds will give delight,
Where every sense is flatter'd like the sight :
This is your peril ; can you from such scenes
Of splendour part, and feel your mind serene,
And in the father's humble state resume
The frugal diet and the narrow room ?"
To this the youth with cheerful heart replied,
Pleased with the trial, but as yet untried ;
And while professing patience, should he fail,
He suffer'd hope o'er reason to prevail.

Impatient, by the morning mail convey'd,
The happy guest his promised visit paid ;
And now arriving at the hall, he tried
For air composed, serene, and satisfied ;
As he had practised in his room alone,
And there acquired a free and easy tone :
There he had said, "Whatever the degree
A man obtains, what more than man is he !"
And when arriv'd—"This room is but a room ;
Can aught we see the steady soul o'ercome ?
Let me in all a manly firmness show,
Upheld by talents, and their value know."

This reason urg'd ; but it surpass'd his skill
To be in act as manly as in will :
When he his lordship and the lady saw,
Brave as he was, he felt oppress'd with awe ;
And spite of verse, that so much praise had won,
The poet found he was the bailiff's son.

But dinner came, and the succeeding hours
Fix'd his weak nerves, and raised his failing
powers ;

Praised and assured, he ventured once or twice
On some remark, and bravely broke the ice ;
So that at night, reflecting on his words,

He found, in time, he might converse with lords.

Now was the sister of his patron seen—

A lovely creature, with majestic mien ;
Who, softly smiling while she look'd so fair,
Praised the young poet with such friendly air ;
Such winning frankness in her looks express'd
And such attention to her brother's guest.

That so much beauty, join'd with speech so kind
Raised strong emotions in the poet's mind ;

'd his bosom to defend
t power of this enchanting friend—
at hope thy frantic mind invades !
fuses, and what pride persuades !
a ! shouldst thou deluded feed
oundless, thou art mad indeed.
thou, wise one ! " that all powerful

strong impediments remove ;
ge that worth should wed to worth,
enius with the pride of birth."
: dreaming thus, the beauty spies
smor, passion in thine eyes ;
musement pleased, of conquest vain,
pleasure, careless of thy pain ;
: praise to humble and confound,
re, and flatters thee to wound.
: said that in the lowest state
d ensures a noble fate ?
daring mind to glory call !
et dare and suffer, soar and fall.
rants, and if they can reign,
feeling for their subject's pain ;
: anguish gives their charms ap-

if glory is the wo they cause :
his was felt, in spite of love,
n spite of reason, would remove.
our youth, with conversation, books,
aa's soul-subduing looks ;
t, astonish'd at his lot,
banish'd, all advice forgot—
und every thought, were fix'd upon

an yet, and many a day must frown
all, ere went my lord to town ;
father, who had heard his boy
und of luxury and joy,
telling that the youth was one
danger, was unskill'd to shun ;
emper, virtue, spirit, zeal,
hope and trust, believe and feel ;
parent's soul their weight impress'd,
wrote the counsels of his breast.
'rt a genius ; thou hast some pre-

, but hast thou sterling sense ?
ike gold, may through the world go

ase for what 'tis truly worth ?
genius like a bill, must take
e our opinions make.
d for wit, of dangerous talents vain,
'common parts with proud disdain ;
at wisdom would, improving, hide,
road with inconsiderate pride ;
mere probationers for fame,
: honour they should then disclaim :
ried to the light must fade,
urels flourish in the shade.
jealous ; I have heard of some
iced, grew perversely dumb ;
talents would their envy raise ;
ken'd at a dancer's praise ;
sappiest writer of his time,
searing Reynolds was sublime ;
's duteous wore a heavenly smile—
, neglected all the while !

" A waspish tribe are these, on gilded wings,
Humming their lays, and brandishing their stings ;
And thus they move their friends and foes among,
Prepared for soothing or satiric song.

" Hear me, my boy ; thou hast a virtuous mind—
But be thy virtues of the sober kind ;
Be not a Quixote, ever up in arms
To give the guilty and the great alarms :
If never heeded, thy attack is vain ;
And if they heed thee, they'll attack again ;
Then too in striking at that heedless rate,
Thou in an instant mayst decide thy fate.

" Leave admonition—let the vicar give
Rules how the nobles of his flock should live ;
Nor take that simple fancy to thy brain,
That thou canst cure the wicked and the vain.

" Our Pope, they say, once entertain'd the whim,
Who fear'd not God should be afraid of him ;
But grant they fear'd him, was it further said,
That he reform'd the hearts he made afraid ?
Did Chartres mend ? Ward, Waters, and a score
Of flagrant felons, with his floggings sore ?
Was Cibber silenced ? No ; with vigour bless'd,
And brazen front, half earnest, half in jest,
He dared the bard to battle, and was seen
In all his glory match'd with Pope and spleen ;
Himself he stripp'd, the harder blow to hit,
Then boldly match'd his ribaldry with wit ;
The poet's conquest Truth and Time proclaim,
But yet the battle hurt his peace and fame.

" Strive not too much for favour ; seem at ease,
And rather pleased thyself, than bent to please :
Upon thy lord with decent care attend,
But not too near ; thou canst not be a friend ;
And favourite be not, 'tis a dangerous post—
Is gain'd by labour, and by fortune lost :
Talents like thine may make a man approved,
But other talents trusted and beloved.
Look round, my son, and thou wilt early see
The kind of man thou art not form'd to be.

" The real favourites of the great are they
Who to their views and wants attention pay,
And pay it ever ; who, with all their skill,
Dive to the heart, and learn the secret will ;
If that be vicious, soon can they provide
The favourite ill, and o'er the soul preside ;
For vice is weakness, and the artful know
Their power increases as the passions grow ;
If indolent the pupil, hard their task ;
Such minds will ever for amusement ask ;
And great the labour ! for a man to choose
Objects for one whom nothing can amuse ;
For ere those objects can the soul delight,
They must to joy the soul herself excite ;
Therefore it is, this patient, watchful kind
With gentle friction stir the drowsy mind :
Fix'd on their end, with caution they proceed,
And sometimes give, and sometimes take the lead
Will now a hint convey, and then retire,
And let the spark awake the lingering fire ;
Or seek new joys and livelier pleasures bring,
To give the jaded sense a quickening spring.

" These arts, indeed, my son must not pursue ;
Nor must he quarrel with the tribe that do :
It is not safe another's crimes to know,
Nor is it wise our proper worth to show :—
' My lord,' you say, ' engaged me for that worth :—
True, and preserve it ready to come forth :

If question'd, fairly answer—and that done,
Shrink back, be silent, and thy father's son;
For they who doubt thy talents scorn thy boast,
But they who grant them will dislike thee most:
Observe the prudent; they in silence sit.
Display no learning, and affect no wit;
They hazard nothing, nothing they assume,
But know the useful art of *acting dumb*.
Yet to their eyes each varying look appears,
And every word finds entrance at their ears.

"Thou art religion's advocate—take heed,
Hurt not the cause, thy pleasure 'tis to plead;
With wine before thee, and with wits beside,
Do not in strength of reasoning powers confide;
What seems to thee convincing, certain, plain,
They will deny, and dare thee to maintain;
And thus will triumph o'er thy eager youth,
While thou wilt grieve for so disgracing truth.

"With pain I've seen, these wrangling wits
among,

Faith's weak defenders, passionate and young;
Weak thou art not, yet not enough on guard,
Where wit and humour keep their watch and
ward:

Men gay and noisy will o'erwhelm thy sense,
Then loudly laugh at Truth's and thy expense;
While the kind ladies will do all they can
To check their mirth, and cry, '*The good young
man!*'

"Prudence, my boy, forbids thee to commend
The cause or party of thy noble friend;
What are his praises worth, who must be known
To take a patron's maxims for his own?
When ladies sing, or in thy presence play,
Do not, dear John, in rapture melt away;
'Tis not thy part, there will be listeners round,
To cry *divine!*' and doat upon the sound;
Remember too, that though the poor have ears,
They take not in the music of the spheres;
They must not feel the warble and the thrill,
Or be dissolved in ecstasy at will;
Besides, 'tis freedom in a youth like thee
To drop his awe, and deal in ecstasy!

"In silent ease, at least in silence dine,
Nor one opinion start of food or wine:
Thou know'st that all the science thou canst boast
Is of thy father's simple boil'd and roast;
Nor always these; he sometimes saved his cash,
By interlinear days of frugal hash:
Wine hadst thou seldom; wilt thou be so vain
As to decide on claret or champagne?
Dost thou from me derive this taste sublime,
Who order port the dozen at a time?
When (every glass held precious in our eyes)
We judged the value by the bottle's size:
Then never merit for thy praise assume,
Its worth well knows each servant in the room.

"Hard, boy, thy task to steer thy way among
That servile, supple, shrewd, insidious throng;
Who look upon thee as of doubtful race,
An interloper, one who wants a place:
Freedom with these let thy free soul condemn,
Nor with thy heart's concerns associate them.

"Of all be cautious—but be most afraid
Of the pale charms that grace my lady's maid;
Of those sweet dimples, of that fraudulent eye,
The frequent glance design'd for thee to spy;
The soft bewitching look, the fond bewailing sigh:

Let others frown and envy; she the while
(insidious syren!) will demurely smile;
And for her gentle purpose, every day
Inquire thy wants, and meet thee in thy way;
She has her blandishments, and though so wile
Her person pleases, and her actions speak:
At first her folly may her aim defeat;
But kindness shown at length will kindness see
Have some offended? them will she disdain,
And, for thy sake, contempt and pity feign;
She hates the vulgar, she admires to look
On woods and groves, and dotes upon a bark:
Let her once see thee on her features dwell,
And hear one sigh, then liberty farewell.

"But, John, remember we cannot maintain
A poor, proud girl, extravagant and vain.

"Doubt much of friendship: shouldst thou
a friend

Pleased to advise thee, anxious to commend;
Should he the praises he has heard report,
And confidence (in thee confiding) court;
Much of neglectful patrons should he say,
And then exclaim—'How long must merit stay'
Then show how high thy modest hopes may
stretch,

And point to stations far beyond thy reach;
Let such designer, by thy conduct, see
(Civil and cool) he makes no dupe of thee;
And he will quit thee, as a man too wise
For him to ruin first, and then despise.

"Such are thy dangers;—yet if thou canst
Past all the perils, all the quicksands clear,
Then may'st thou profit; but if storms prevail,
If foes beset thee, if thy spirits fail,—

No more of winds or waters be the sport,
But in thy father's mansion find a port."
Our poet read.—"It is in truth," said he,
"Correct in part, but what is *this* to me?

I love a foolish Abigail! in base
And sordid office! fear not such disgrace:
Am I so blind?" "Or thou wouldst surely see
That lady's fall, if she should stoop to thee."
"The cases differ." "True! for what surprise
Could from thy marriage with the maid arise!
But through the island would the shame be sent
Should the fair mistress deign with thee to wend

John saw not this; and many a week had past
While the vain beauty held her victim fast;
The noble friend still condescension show'd,
And, as before, with praises overflow'd;
But his grave lady took a silent view
Of all that pass'd, and smiling, pitied too.

Cold grew the foggy morn, the day was bright
Loose on the cherry hung the crimson leaf;
The dew dwelt ever on the herb; the woods
Roar'd with strong blasts, with mighty showers
floods:

All green was vanish'd, save of pine and yew
That still display'd their melancholy hue,
Save the green holly with its berries red,
And the green moss that o'er the gravel spread

To public views my lord must soon attend;
And soon the ladies—would they leave their friends
The time was fix'd—approach'd—was near—
come:

The trying time that fill'd his soul with gloom
Thoughtful our poet in the morning rose,
And cried, "One hour my fortune will disclose

! from thee have I to date
views, or my degraded state;
so what I have been before
that I can rise no more."
ing meal was past, and all around
rang with each discordant sound;
every foot, and every look
r's joy for London journey spoke:
outh; whose feelings, at the noise
on, had no touch of joys;
stood, and saw each carriage drawn;
a mounted, ready on the lawn:
ame; and John in terror threw
glance, and then his eyes withdrew;
h speed, but he in other eyes
h read—"I pity, but despise—
y! presumptuous scribbler!—you
ch dreams!—be sober, and adieu!"
e the noble friend—"And will my lord
o comfort? drop no soothing word?
t speak." He speaks, "My good young

ry views; upon my care depend;
anks to your good father pay,
ident—Harry, drive away."
eign'd all around; of late so full
one, deserted now and dull:
nature who forbears to feel
is spirits on such trials steal;
felt our poet as he went
o room without a fir'd intent.
he thought, "I was carcas'd; admired
y songs; she smiled, and I aspired:
how grievous!" As he mused, a

evish to her duties came;
bles and the chairs she drew,
d mutter'd in the poet's view:—
er fortune; here they leave the poor;
elves, and think of us no more:
ise—"here his pride and shame
o fly from this familiar dame;
farewell look, and by a coach
own mansion at the night's approach.
met him with an anxious air,
d tale, and check'd what seem'd de-

him corrected, but alive;
ld something for a friend contrive;
a pledged; our hero's feverish mind
a, and half his grief resign'd;
ree months had fled, and every day
e sickening hopes their strength away,
ecame abstracted, pensive, dull;
thing, though his heart was full:
quivering words and anxious looks,
stful of his muse and books;
ourn'd, but in his sleep perceived
on that his pain relieved:
sported, hail'd the happy seat,
his pleasure was so sure and sweet;
departed came in blissful view,
raked, and not a joy he knew.
now vex'd his spirit, most from those
ld friends because they are not foes:
y would say; he starting, turn'd
f; [sound;
re was something shocking in the

Ill brook'd he then the pert familiar phrase,
The untaught freedom, and th' inquiring gaze,
Much was his temper touch'd, his spleen provoked,
When ask'd how ladies talk'd, or walk'd, or look'd?
"What said my lord of politics? how spent
He there his time? and was he glad he went?"

At length a letter came, both cool and brief,
But still it gave the burden'd heart relief:
Though not inspired by lofty hopes, the youth
Placed much reliance on Lord Frederick's truth;
Summon'd to town, he thought the visit one
Where something fair and friendly would be done.
Although he judged not, as before his fall,
When all was love and promise at the hall.

Arrived in town, he early sought to know
The fate which dubious friendship would bestow.
At a tall building trembling he appear'd,
And his low rap was indistinctly heard;
A well known servant came—"A while," said he,
"Be pleased to wait, my lord has company."

Alone our hero sat; the news in hand,
Which though he read, he could not understand:
Cold was the day: in days so cold as these
There needs a fire, where minds and bodies freeze.
The vast and echoing room, the polish'd grate,
The crimson chairs, the sideboard with its plate;
The splendid sofa, which, though made for rest,
He then had thought it freedom to have press'd;
The shining tables, curiously inlaid,
Were all in comfortless proud style display'd,
And to the troubled feelings terror gave,
That made the once dear friend, the sickening
slave.

"Was he forgotten?" Thrice upon his ear
Struck the loud clock, yet no relief was near.
Each rattling carriage, and each thundering stroke
On the loud door, the dream of fancy broke:
Oft as a servant chanced the way to come,
"Brings he a message?" no! he pass'd the room:
At length 'tis certain: "Sir, you will attend
At twelve on Thursday!" Thus the day had end.

Vex'd by these tedious hours of needless pain,
John left the noble mansion with disdain;
For there was something in that still, cold place,
That seem'd to threaten and portend disgrace.

Punctual again the modest rap declared
The youth attended; then was all prepared;
For the same servant, by his lord's command,
A paper offer'd to his trembling hand:
"No more!" he cried; "disdains he to afford
One kind expression, one consoling word?"

With troubled spirit he began to read
That "In the church my lord could not succeed;"
Who had "to peers of either kind applied,
And was with dignity and grace denied:
While his own livings were by men possess'd,
Not likely in their chancels yet to rest.
And therefore, all things weigh'd, (as he, my lord,
Had done maturely, and he pledged his word,)
Wisdom it seem'd for John to turn his view
To busier scenes, and bid the church adieu!"

Here grieved the youth; he felt his father's
pride

Must with his own be shock'd and mortified:
But when he found his future comforts placed
Where he, alas! conceived himself disgraced—
In some appointment on the London quays,
He bade farewell to honour and to ease;

His spirit fell, and from that hour assured
How vain his dreams, he suffer'd and was cured.

Our poet hurried on, with wish to fly
From all mankind, to be conceal'd, and die.
Alas! what hopes, what high romantic views
Did that one visit to the soul infuse,
Which, cherish'd with such love, 'twas worse than
death to lose!

Still he would strive, though painful was the strife,
To walk in this appointed road of life;
On these low duties duteous he would wait,
And patient bear the anguish of his fate.
Thanks to the patron, but of coldest kind,
Express'd the sadness of the poet's mind;
Whose heavy hours were pass'd with busy men
In the dull practice of th' official pen;
Who to superiors must in time impart
(The custom this) his progress in their art:
But so had grief on his perception wrought,
That all unheeded were the duties taught;
No answers gave he when his trial came,
Silent he stood, but suffering without shame;
And they observed that words severe or kind
Made no impression on his wounded mind;
For all perceived from whence his failure rose,
Some grief whose cause he deign'd not to dis-
close.

A soul averse from scenes and works so new,
Fear ever shrinking from the vulgar crew;
Distaste for each mechanic law and rule,
Thoughts of past honour and a patron cool;
A grieving parent, and a feeling mind,
Timid and ardent, tender and refined:
These all with mighty force the youth assail'd,
Till his soul fainted, and his reason fail'd:
When this was known, and some debate arose
How they who saw it should the fact disclose,
He found their purpose, and in terror fled
From unseen kindness, with mistaken dread.

Meantime the parent was distress'd to find
His son no longer for a priest design'd;
But still he gain'd some comfort by the news
Of John's promotion, though with humbler views:
For he conceived that in no distant time
The boy would learn to scramble, and to climb:
He little thought a son, his hope and pride,
His favour'd boy was now a home denied:
Yes! while the parent was intent to trace
How men in office climb from place to place,
By day, by night, o'er moor, and heath, and hill,
Rov'd the sad youth, with ever-changing will,
Of every aid bereft, exposed to every ill.

Thus as he sat, absorb'd in all the care
And all the hope that anxious fathers share,
A friend abruptly to his presence brought,
With trembling hand, the subject of his thought;
Whom he had found afflicted and subdued
By hunger, sorrow, cold, and solitude.

Silent he entered the forgotten room,
As ghostly forms may be conceived to come;
With sorrow-shrunk face and hair upright,
He look'd dismay, neglect, despair, affright;
But dead to comfort, and on misery thrown,
His parent's loss he felt not, nor his own.

The good man, struck with horror, cried aloud,
And drew around him an astonish'd crowd;
The ——— and servants to the father ran,
Belongs of the griefed old man.

"Our brother, speak!" they all exclaim'd; "a
plain

Thy grief, thy suffering!"—but they ask'd in vain
The friend told all he knew; and all was known:
Save the sad causes whence the ill had grown:
But, if obscure the cause, they all agreed
From rest and kindness must the cure proceed:
And he was cured; for quiet, love, and care
Strove with the gloom, and broke on the despair;
Yet slow their progress, and, as vapours move
Dense and reluctant from the wintry grove,
All is confusion till the morning light
Gives the dim scene obscurely to the sight;
More and yet more refined the trunks appear,
Till the wild prospect stands distinct and clear;
So the dark mind of our young poet grew
Clear and sedate; the dreadful mist withdrew:
And he resembled that bleak wintry scene,
Sad, though unclouded; dismal, though serene.

At times he utter'd, "What a dream was mine!
And what a prospect! glorious and divine!
O! in that room, and on that night, to see
These looks, that sweetness beaming all on me;
That syren flattery—and to send me then,
Hope-raised and soften'd, to those heartless men;
That dark brow'd stern director pleased to show
Knowledge of subjects, I disdain'd to know;
Cold and controlling—but 'tis gone, 'tis past;
I had my trial, and have peace at last."

Now grew the youth resign'd; he bade adieu
To all that hope, to all that fancy drew;
His frame was languid, and the hectic heat
Flush'd on his pallid face, and countless beat
The quickening pulse, and faint the limbs that bear
The slender form that soon would breathe no
more.

Then hope of holy kind the soul sustain'd,
And not a lingering thought of earth remain'd;
Now Heaven had all, and he could smile at love,
And the wild sallies of his youth reprove;
Then could he dwell upon the tempting days,
The proud aspiring thought, the partial praise;
Victorious now, his worldly views were closed,
And on the bed of death the youth reposed.

The father grieved—but as the poet's heart
Was all unfitted for his earthly part;
As, he conceived, some other haughty fair
Would, had he lived, have led him to despair;
As, with this fear, the silent grave shut out
All feverish hope, and all tormenting doubt;
While the strong faith the pious youth possess'd,
His hope enlivening, gave his sorrows rest;
Soothed by these thoughts, he felt a mournful joy
For his aspiring and devoted boy.

Meantime the news through various channels
spread,

The youth, once favour'd with such praise, w
"Emma," the lady cried, "my words attend,
Your syren smiles have kill'd your humble friend!
The hope you rais'd can now delude no more,
Nor charms, that once inspired, can now restore."

Faint was the flush of anger and of shame
That o'er the cheek of conscious beauty came:
"You censure not," said she, "the sun's brig
rays,

When fools imprudent dare the dangerous gaze;
And should a stripling look till he were blind,
You would not justly call the light unkind

ad? and am I to suppose
 of poison in such looks as those?
 and, pointing to the mirror, cast
 a glance, and court'sied as she pass'd
 o whom the poet's fate was told,
 affected, for a man so cold:
 d his lordship, "run distracted, mad!
 ul I'm sorry for the lad;
 o doubt, th' obliging world will say
 rah usage help'd him on his way:
 ppose, I should have nursed his muse,
 champagne have brighten'd up his
 ;
 s made me famed my whole life long,
 my ears with gratitude and song.
 the father hear that I regret
 afortune—yes! I'll not forget."—
 :—"The father to his grave convey'd
 loved, and his last duties paid.
 es my boy," he cried, "of care bereft,
 i be praised, I've not a genius left:
 ng ye, sons! is doom'd to live
 ad hopes of what the great may give;
 exalted views and fortunes mean,
 guish, or to live in spleen:
 rother soon escaped the strife
 tention, but it cost his life;
 y sons, upon yourselves depend,
 own exertions find the friend."

TALE VI.

THE FRANK COURSHIP.

Is my cousin's duty to make a courtesy, and
 as it please you;" but for all that, cousin,
 handsome fellow, or else make another
 say, "Father, as it pleases me."

Much Ado about Nothing, act ii. sc. 1.

He cannot flatter, he!
 kind and plain—he must speak truth.

King Lear, act ii. sc. 2.

ren you one face, and you make yourselves
 jig. you amble, you nick-name God's crea-
 ke your wantonness your ignorance.

Hamlet, act iii. sc. 1.

in mine ears? Can this be true?
 na'd for pride and scorn so much?

Much Ado about Nothing, act ii. sc. 1.

s Kindred, Sybil Kindred's sire,
 high, and look'd six inches higher;
 e, determined, solemn, slow,
 he man, could never cease to know;
 spouse, when Jonas was not by,
 resence and a steady eye;
 r husband dropp'd her look and tone,
 aled unquestion'd and alone.
 and oft would quote the sacred words,
 usbands of their wives were lords;
 Abraham lord! and who could be,
 ight, a greater man than he?
 view'd with undisguised respect,
 ardon'd freedom or neglect.
 one daughter, and this favourite child
 father of his spleen beguiled;
 attention from her early years,
 ll wishes by her smiles or tears:

But Sybil then was in that playful time,
 When contradiction is not held a crime;
 When parents yield their children idle praise
 For faults corrected in their after days.

Peace in the sober house of Jonas dwelt,
 Where each his duty and his station felt:
 Yet not that peace some favour'd mortals find,
 In equal views and harmony of mind;
 Not the soft peace that blesses those who love,
 Where all with one consent in union move;
 But it was that which one superior will
 Commands, by making all inferiors still;
 Who bids all murmurs, all objections cease,
 And with imperious voice announces—Peace!

They were, to wit, a remnant of that crew,
 Who, as their foes maintain, their sovereign slew;
 An independent race, precise, correct,
 Who ever married in the kindred sect:
 No son or daughter of their order wed
 A friend to England's king who lost his head;
 Cromwell was still their saint, and when they met,
 They mourn'd that saints* were not our rulers yet.

Fix'd were their habits: they arose betimes,
 Then pray'd their hour, and sang their party
 rhymes:

Their meals were plentiful, regular, and plain;
 The trade of Jonas brought him constant gain;
 Vender of hops and malt, of coals and corn—
 And, like his father, he was merchant born:
 Neat was their house; each table, chair and stool
 Stood in its place, or moving moved by rule;
 No lively print or picture graced the room;
 A plain brown paper lent its decent gloom;
 But here the eye, in glancing round, survey'd
 A small recess that seem'd for china made;
 Such pleasing pictures seem'd this pencill'd ware,
 That few would search for nobler objects there—
 Yet turn'd by chosen friends, and there appear'd
 His stern, strong features, whom they all revered;
 For there in lofty air was seen to stand
 The bold protector of the conquer'd land;
 Drawn in that look with which he wept and swore,
 Turn'd out the members, and made fast the door,
 Ridding the house of every knave and drone,
 Forced, though it grieved his soul, to rule alone.
 The stern still smile each friend approving gave,
 Then turn'd the view, and all again were grave.

There stood a clock, though small the owner's
 need.

For habit told when all things should proceed;
 Few their amusements, but when friends appear'd,
 They with the world's distress their spirits cheer'd;
 The nation's guilt, that would not long endure
 The reign of men so modest and so pure:
 Their town was large, and seldom pass'd a day
 But some had fail'd, and others gone astray;
 Clerks had absconded, wives eloped, girls flown
 To Gretna Green, or sons rebellious grown;
 Quarrels and fires arose;—and it was plain
 The times were bad; the saints had ceased to
 reign!

A few yet lived to languish and to mourn
 For good old manners never to return.

* This appellation is here used not ironically, nor with
 malignity; but it is taken merely to designate a morosely
 devout people, with peculiar austerity of manners.

Jonas had sisters, and of these was one
Who lost a husband and an only son;
Twelve months her sables she in sorrow wore,
And mourn'd so long, that she could mourn no
more.

Distant from Jonas, and from all her race.
She now resided in a lively place;
There, by the sect unseen, at whist she play'd,
Nor was of churchmen or their church afraid:
If much of this the graver brother heard,
He something censured, but he little fear'd;
He knew her rich and frugal; for the rest
He felt no care, or, if he felt, suppress'd;
Nor for companion when she ask'd her niece,
Had he suspicions that disturb'd his peace;
Frugal and rich, these virtues as a charm
Preserved the thoughtful man from all alarm;
An infant yet, she soon would home return,
Nor stay the manners of the world to learn;
Meantime his boys would all his care engross,
And be his comforts if he felt the loss.

The sprightly Sybil, pleased and unconfin'd,
Felt the pure pleasure of the opening mind.
All here was gay and cheerful; all at home
Unvaried quiet, and unruffled gloom:
There were no changes, and amusements few;
Here all was varied, wonderful, and new:
There were plain meals, plain dresses, and grave
looks;

Here, gay companions and amusing books:
And the young beauty soon began to taste
The light vocations of the scene she graced.

A man of business feels it as a crime
On calls domestic to consume his time;
Yet this grave man had not so cold a heart,
But with his daughter he was grieved to part:
And he demanded that in every year
The aunt and niece should at his house appear.

"Yes! we must go, my child, and by our dress
A grave conformity of mind express;
Must sing at meeting, and from carols refrain,
The more t' enjoy when we return again."

Thus spake the aunt, and the discerning child
Was pleased to learn how fathers are beguiled.
Her artful part the young dissembler took,
And from the matron caught th' approving look:
When thrice the friends had met, excuse was sent
For more delay, and Jonas was content;
Till a tall maiden by her sire was seen,
In all the bloom and beauty of sixteen;
He gazed admiring;—she, with visage prim,
Glanced an arch look of gravity on him;
For she was gay at heart, but wore disguise,
And stood a vestal in her father's eyes:
Pure, pensive, simple, sad; the damsel's heart,
When Jonas praised, reproved her for the part;
For Sybil, fond of pleasure, gay and light,
Had still a secret bias to the right;
Vain as she was—and flattery made her vain—
Her simulation gave her bosom pain.

Again return'd, the matron and the niece
Found the late quiet gave their joy increase;
The aunt, infirm, no more her visits paid,
But still with her sojourn'd the favourite maid.
Letters were sent when franks could be procured,
And when they could not, silence was endured;
All were in health, and if they older grew,
't seem'd a fact that none among them knew;

The aunt and niece still led a pleasant life,
And quiet days had Jonas and his wife.

Near him a widow dwelt of worthy fame,
Like his her manners, and her creed the same;
The wealth her husband left, her care retain'd
For one tall youth, and widow she remain'd;
His love respectful all her care repaid,
Her wishes watch'd, and her commands obey'd.
Sober he was and grave from early youth,
Mindful of forms, but more intent on truth;
In a light drab he uniformly dress'd,
And look serene th' unruffled mind express'd;
A hat with ample verge his brows o'erspread,
And his brown locks curl'd graceful on his head:
Yet might observers in his speaking eye
Some observation, some acuteness spy;
The friendly thought it keen, the treacherous
deem'd it sly;

Yet not a crime could foe or friend detect,
His actions all were, like his speech, correct;
And they who jested on a mind so sound,
Upon his virtues must their laughter found;
Chaste, sober, solemn, and devout they nam'd
Him who was thus, and not of *this* ashamed.

Such were the virtues Jonas found in one
In whom he warmly wish'd to find a son:
Three years had pass'd since he had Sybil seen;
But she was doubtless what she once had been.
Lovely and mild, obedient and discreet;
The pair must love whenever they should meet.
Then ere the widow or her son should choose
Some happier maid, he would explain his view.
Now she, like him, was politic and shrewd,
With strong desire of lawful gain imbued.
To all he said she bow'd with much respect,
Pleased to comply, yet seeming to reject;
Cool and yet eager, each admired the strength
Of the opponent, and agreed at length:
As a drawn battle shows to each a force,
Powerful as his, he honours it of course;

So in these neighbours, each the power discern'd
And gave the praise that was to each return'd.
Jonas now ask'd his daughter; and the aunt
Though loath to lose her, was obliged to grant—
But would not Sybil to the matron cling,
And fear to leave the shelter of her wing?
No! in the young there lives a love of change,
And to the easy they prefer the strange!
Then too the joys she once pursued with zeal,
From whist and visits sprung, she ceased to feel;
When with the matrons Sybil first sat down,
To cut for partners and to stake her crown,
This to the youthful maid preferment seem'd,
Who thought what woman she was then esteem'd.
But in few years, when she perceived, indeed,
The real woman to the girl succeed,
No longer tricks and honours fill'd her mind,
But other feelings, not so well defined;
She then reluctant grew, and thought it hard
To sit and ponder o'er an ugly card;
Rather the nut tree shade the nymph preferr'd,
Pleased with the pensive gloom and evening bird
Thither, from company retired, she took
The silent walk, or read the favourite book.

The father's letter, sudden, short, and kind,
Awaked her wonder, and disturb'd her mind;
She found new dreams upon her fancy seize
Wild roving thoughts and endless reveries

same; and when the aunt perceived Sybil, and how much she grieved, er that tender grief she laid, soft, contending passions made. I rested in her father's arms, altd in a daughter's charms; apish'd he was pleased to find, he form more lovely than the mind: s fit of pride and fondness fled, adgment by his hopes misled; e lady's spirits, far more free speaking than a maid's should be; Jonas thought, she seem'd to know, knowledge was disposed to show; r dress, like theirs who idly dote orcomb, or a coxcomb's coat; rits when our friends appear, rave when not a man is near." s, adding to his sorrow blame, adainful to his sister's name:— wretch has by her arts defiled spirit of my darling child." I is virtuous," said the dame.—Quoth

e proof, by acting virtuously: g when the elders pray? nsense half a summer's day? k forms that she delights to trace, laughs in Hezekiah's face? anah!—to the world belongs; e follies of its idle throng, st tales of love, and sings love's soft- songs. friend is yet delay'd in town, pare her till the youth comes down: vise the maiden; I will threat; d hopes may yield us comfort yet." rave father took the lass aside, sternly, "Wilt thou be a bride?" I, calling up an air sedate, vow'd against the holy state." Sybil," said the parent; "know ir parents virtuous maidens owe ealthy youth, whom I approve, repare to honour and to love. ee his air and dress may seem, youth is worthy of esteem; u with rudeness treat him; of disdain ith justice or of slight complain, inting speech give certain proof t thee from my sober roof." " said Sybil, "will with pride protect father can for this reject; ormal, rigid, soulless boy alter, or my views destroy!" lifted up his hands on high, : something 'twixt a groan and sigh, rmined maid, her doubtful mother by. "she said; "incline thy heart, my child, fancy on a man so mild: Sybil, never could be moved loved him, or by one he loved ars is but a bargain made I tyrant—he will be obey'd; he quiet, comfort;—but thy youth ature, and as frank as truth." he love!" said Sybil; "I am told mild creatures are by nature cold."

"Alas!" the matron answer'd, "much I dread That dangerous love by which the young are led! That love is earthy; you the creature prize, And trust your feelings and believe your eyes: Can eyes and feelings inward worth desert? No! my fair daughter, on our choice rely! Your love, like that display'd upon the stage, Indulged is folly, and opposed is rage;— More prudent love our sober couples show, All that to mortal beings, mortals owe;— All flesh is grass—before you give a heart, Remember, Sybil, that in death you part; And should your husband die before your love, What needless anguish must a widow prove! No! my fair child, let all such visions cease; Yield but esteem, and only try for peace."

"I must be loved," said Sybil; "I must see The man in terrors who aspires to me; At my forbidding frown, his heart must ache, His tongue must falter, and his frame must shake: And if I grant him at my feet to kneel, What trembling, fearful pleasure must he feel! Nay! such the raptures that my smiles inspire, That reason's self must for a time retire."

"Alas! for good Josiah," said the dame, "These wicked thoughts would fill his soul with shame;

He kneel and tremble at a thing of dust!

He cannot, child."—The child replied, "He must."

They ceased: the matron left her with a frown; So Jonas met her when the youth came down:

"Behold," said he, "thy future spouse attends; Receive him, daughter, as the best of friends; Observe, respect him; humble be each word That welcomes home thy husband and thy lord."

Forewarn'd, thought Sybil, with a bitter smile, I shall prepare my manner and my style.

Ere yet Josiah enter'd on his task, The father met him; "Deign to wear a mask A few dull days, Josiah—but a few— It is our duty, and the sex's due;

I wore it once, and every grateful wife Repays it with obedience through her life: Have no regard to Sybil's dress, have none To her pert language, to her flippant tone: Henceforward thou shalt rule unquestion'd and alone;

And she thy pleasure in thy looks shall seek— How she shall dress, and whether she may speak."

A sober smile return'd the youth, and said, "Can I cause fear, who am myself afraid?"

Sybil, meantime, sat thoughtful in her room, And often wonder'd—"Will the creature come? Nothing shall tempt, shall force me to bestow My hand upon him, yet I wish to know."

The door unclosed, and she beheld her sire Lead in the youth, then hasten to retire; "Daughter, my friend: my daughter, friend,"—he cried,

And gave a meaning look, and stepp'd aside; That look contain'd a mingled threat and prayer. "Do take him, child,—offend him, if you dare."

The couple gazed—were silent, and the maid Look'd in his face, to make the man afraid; The man, unmoved, upon the maiden cast A steady view—so salutation pass'd: But in this instant Sybil's eye had seen The tall fair person, and the still staid man;

The glow that temperance o'er the cheek had spread,
Where the soft down half veil'd the purest red ;
And the serene deportment that proclaim'd
A heart unspotted, and a life unblamed :
But then with these she saw attire too plain,
The pale brown coat, though worn without a stain ;

The formal air, and something of the pride
That indicates the wealth it seems to hide ;
And looks that were not, she conceived, exempt
From a proud pity, or a sly contempt.

Josiah's eyes had their employment too,
Engaged and soften'd by so bright a view ;
A fair and meaning face, an eye of fire,
That check'd the bold, and made the free retire :
But then with these he mark'd the studied dress
And lofty air, that scorn or pride express ;
With that insidious look, that seem'd to hide
In an affected smile the scorn and pride ;
And if his mind the virgin's meaning caught,
He saw a foe with treacherous purpose fraught—
Captive the heart to take, and to reject it caught.

Silent they sat :—thought Sybil, that he seeks
Something, no doubt ; I wonder if he speaks :
Scarcely she wonder'd, when these accents fell
Slow in her ear :—“ Fair maiden, art thou well ? ”
“ Art thou physician ? ” she replied ; “ my hand,
My pulse, at least, shall be at thy command.”

She said—and saw, surprised, Josiah kneel,
And gave his lips the offer'd pulse to feel ;
The rosy colour rising in her cheek,
Seem'd that surprise unmix'd with wrath to speak ;
Then sternness she assumed, and—“ Doctor, tell,
Thy words cannot alarm me—am I well ? ”
“ Thou art,” said he ; “ and yet thy dress so light,
I do conceive, some danger must excite : ”

“ In whom ? ” said Sybil, with a look demure :
“ In more,” said he, “ than I expect to cure.
I, in thy light luxuriant robe, behold
Want and excess, abounding and yet cold ;
Here needed, there display'd, in many a wanton
fold :

Both health and beauty, learned authors show,
From a just medium in our clothing flow.”

“ Proceed, good doctor ; if so great my need,
What is thy fee ? Good doctor ! pray proceed.”

“ Large is my fee, fair lady, but I take
None till some progress in my cure I make :
Thou hast disease, fair maiden ; thou art vain ;
Within that face sit insult and disdain ;
Thou art enamour'd of thyself ; my art
Can see the naughty malice of thy heart :
With a strong pleasure would thy bosom move,
Were I to own thy power, and ask thy love ;
And such thy beauty, damsel, that I might,
But for thy pride, feel danger in thy sight,
And lose my present peace in dreams of vain de-
light.”

“ And can thy patients,” said the nymph, “ endure
Physic like this ? and will it work a cure ? ”

“ Such is my hope, fair damsel ; thou, I find,
Hast the true tokens of a noble mind ;
But the world wins thee, Sybil, and thy joys
Are placed in trifles, fashions, follies, toys ;
Thou hast sought pleasure in the world around,
That in thine own pure bosom should be found :
Did all that world admire thee, praise, and love,
Could nature's pains remove ?

Could it for errors, follies, sins atone,
Or give thee comfort, thoughtful and alone !
It has, believe me, maid, no power to charm
Thy soul from sorrow, or thy flesh from harm :
Turn then, fair creature, from a world of sin,
And seek the jewel happiness within.”

“ Speak'st thou at meeting ? ” said the nymph
“ thy speech

Is that of mortal very prone to teach ;
But wouldst thou, doctor, from the patient learn
Thine own disease ?—The cure is thy concern.”

“ Yes, with good will.”—“ Then know, 'tis thy
complaint,

That, for a sinner, thou'rt too much a saint ;
Hast too much show of the sedate and pure,
And without cause art formal and demure :
This makes a man unsocial, unpolite ;
Odious when wrong, and insolent if right.
Thou mayst be good, but why should goodness be
Wrapt in a garb of such formality ?

Thy person well might please a damsel's eye,
In decent habit with a scarlet dye ;
But, jest apart—what virtue canst thou trace
In that broad brim that hides thy sober face ?
Does that long-skirted drab, that over-nice
And formal clothing, prove a scorn of vice ?
Then for thine accent—what in sound can be
So void of grace as dull monotony ?

Love has a thousand varied notes to move
The human heart :—thou mayst not speak of love
Till thou hast cast thy formal ways aside,
And those becoming youth and nature tried :
Not till exterior freedom, spirit, ease,
Prove it thy study and delight to please ;
Not till these follies meet thy just disdain,
While yet thy virtues and thy worth remain.”

“ This is severe !—O ! maiden, wilt not thou
Something for habits, manners, modes, allow ?—
“ Yes ! but allowing much, I much require,
In my behalf, for manners, modes, attire ! ”

“ True, lovely Sybil ; and, this point agreed,
Let me to those of greater weight proceed :
Thy father !—“ Nay,” she quickly interposed,
“ Good doctor, here our conference is closed.”

Then left the youth, who, lost in his retreat,
Pass'd the good matron on her garden-seat ;
His looks were troubled, and his air, once mild
And calm, was hurried :—“ My audacious child ! ”
Exclaim'd the dame, “ I read what she has done
In thy displeasure—Ah ! the thoughtless one !
But yet, Josiah, to my stern good man
Speak of the maid as mildly as you can :
Can you not seem to woo a little while
The daughter's will, the father to beguile !
So that his wrath in time may wear away ;
Will you preserve our peace, Josiah ? say.”

“ Yes ! my good neighbour,” said the gentle
youth,

“ Rely securely on my care and truth ;
And should thy comfort with my efforts cease,
And only then—perpetual is thy peace.”

The dame had doubts : she well his virtues
knew,

His deeds were friendly, and his words were true ;
“ But to address this vixen is a task
He is ashamed to take, and I to ask.”
Soon as the father from Josiah learn'd
What pass'd with Sybil, he the truth discern'd.

" the man exclaim'd, " he loves, 'tis
 dress girl, and shall he love in vain?
 stubborn, but she shall be tried,
 is of wilfulness and pride."
 er fraught, but willing to persuade,
 ul father met the smiling maid:
 d he, " I long, and yet I dread
 y conduct; hath Josiah fled?
 d and fretted by thy scornful air,
 peace betaken him to prayer?
 a his pure and modest mind distress,
 arks upon his speech, address,
 voice?"—" All this I must confess."—
 child! what labour will it cost
 a back!"—" I do not think him lost."—
 then, trifter! insult and disdain!"—
 from these he courts me to refrain."
 r me, Sybil; should Josiah leave
 s house?"—" My father's child would
 e."—
 grace, and if he come again
 love?"—" I might from grief refrain."—
 thou, daughter, our design embrace?"—
 st it, if it be of grace!"
 !! in three plain words thy mind ex-
 ;
 ave this good youth?"—" Dear father!

TALE VII.

THE WIDOW'S TALE.

! for aught that I could ever read,
 'hear by tale or history,
 urse of true love never did run smooth:
 er it was different in blood,
 mingrafted in respect of years,
 it stood upon the choice of friends;
 ere were a sympathy in choice,
 eath, or sickness did lay siege to it.

Midsummer Night's Dream, act i. sc. 1.

a didst then ne'er love so heartily,
 rememberest not the slightest folly
 er love did make thee run into.

As You Like It, act ii. sc. 4.

e man mercy; love him, take his offer.

Ibid. act iii. sc. 5.

foes, in Langar Vale, came down
 ughter, from her school in town;
 mid maid! who knew not how
 ig-ety, or to face a cow:
 came, with petty talents graced,
 lexion, and a slender waist.
 pare meals, disposed in manner pure,
 kitchen she could ill endure;
 he steaming beef he hungry sat,
 once a pound upon his plate:
 e field, her eager brother seized
 urt, and hunger's rage appeased;
 charged with moisture, flagg'd around,
 ended damsel sigh'd and frown'd;
 g fat in lumps conglomerate laid,
 sickness seized the loathing maid:

But when the men beside their station took,
 The maidens with them, and with these the cook;
 When one huge wooden bowl before them stood,
 Fill'd with huge balls, of farinaceous food;
 With bacon, mass saline, where never lean
 Beneath the brown and bristly rind was seen;
 When from a single horn the party drew
 Their copious draughts of heavy ale and new;
 When the course cloth she saw, with many a stain
 Soil'd by rude hinds who cut and came again,
 She could not breathe; but, with a heavy sigh,
 Rein'd the fair neck, and shut th' offended eye;
 She minced the sanguine flesh in frustums fine,
 And wonder'd much to see the creatures dine:
 When she resolved her father's heart to move,
 If hearts of farmers were alive to love.

She now entreated by herself to sit
 In the small parlour, if papa thought fit,
 And there to dine, to read, to work alone.
 "No!" said the farmer, in an angry tone;
 "These are your school-taught airs; your mother's
 pride

Would send you there; but I am now your guide.
 Arise betimes, our early meal prepare,
 And this despatch'd, let business be your care;
 Look to the lasses, let there not be one
 Who lacks attention, till her tasks be done;
 In every household work your portion take,
 And what you make not, see that others make:
 At leisure times attend the wheel, and see
 The whitening web he sprinkled on the Lea;
 When thus employ'd, should our young neighbour
 view

A useful lass, you may have more to do."

Dreadful were these commands; but worse than
 these

The parting hint, a farmer could not please:
 'Tis true she had without abhorrence seen
 Young Harry Carr, when he was smart and clean;
 But to be married, be a farmer's wife,
 A slave! a drudge! she could not, for her life.

With swimming eyes the fretful nymph with-
 drew,

And, deeply sighing, to her chamber flew;
 There on her knees, to Heaven she grieving pray'd
 For change of prospect to a tortured maid

Harry, a youth whose late departed sire
 Had left him all industrious men require,
 Saw the pale beauty; and her shape and air
 Engaged him much, and yet he must forbear:
 "For my small farm what can the damsel do?"
 He said; then stopp'd to take another view:

"Pity so sweet a lass will nothing learn
 Of household cares; for what can beauty earn
 By those small arts which they at school attain,
 That keep them useless, and yet make them vain?"

This luckless damsel look'd the village round,
 To find a friend, and one was quickly found;
 A pensive widow, whose mild air and dress
 Pleased the sad nymph, who wish'd her soul's dis-
 tress

To one so seeming kind, confiding, to confess.

"What lady that?" the anxious lass inquired,
 Who then beheld the one she most admired:

"Here," said the brother, "are no ladies seen—
 That is a widow dwelling on the green;
 A dainty dame, who can but barely live
 On her poor pittance, yet contrives to give;

She happier days has known, but seems at ease,
And you may call her lady, if you please :
But if you wish, good sister, to improve,
You shall see twenty better worth your love."

These Nancy met ; but, spite of all they taught,
This useless widow was the one she sought :
The father growl'd ; but said he knew no harm
In such connexion that could give alarm :

"And if we thwart the trifer in her course,
'Tis odds against us she will take a worse."

Then met the friends ; the widow heard the sigh
That ask'd at once compassion and reply.

"Would you, my child, converse with one so poor,
Yours were the kindness—yonder is my door ;
And, save the time that we in public pray,
From that poor cottage I but rarely stray."

There went the nymph, and made her strong
complaints,

Painting her wo as injured feeling paints.

"O, dearest friend ! do think how one must feel,
Shock'd all day long, and sicken'd every meal !
Could you behold our kitchen, (and to you
A scene so shocking must indeed be new,)
A mind like yours, with true refinement graced,
Would let no vulgar scenes pollute your taste ;
And yet, in truth, from such a polish'd mind
All base ideas must resistance find,
And sordid pictures from the fancy pass,
As the breath startles from the polish'd glass.

"Here you enjoy a sweet romantic scene,
Without so pleasant, and within so clean ;
These twining jessamines, what delicious gloom
And soothing fragrance yield they to the room !
What lovely garden ! there you oft retire,
And tales of wo and tenderness admire :
In that neat case, your books, in order placed,
Soothe the full soul, and charm the cultured taste ;
And thus, while all about you wears a charm,
How must you scorn the farmer and the farm !"

The widow smiled, and "Know you not," said she,
"How much these farmers scorn or pity me ;
Who see what you admire, and laugh at all they
see ?

True, their opinion alters not my fate,
By falsely judging of an humble state :
This garden, you with such delight behold,
Tempta not a feeble dame who dreads the cold ;
These plants, which please so well your livelier
sense,

To mine but little of their sweets dispense ;
Books soon are painful to my failing sight,
And oftener read from duty than delight ;
(Yet let me own, that I can sometimes find
Both joy and duty in the act combined ;)
But view me rightly, you will see no more
Than a poor female, willing to be poor ;
Happy indeed, but not in books nor flowers,
Not in fair dreams, indulged in earlier hours,
Of never-tasted joys ; such visions shun,
My youthful friend, nor scorn the farmer's son."

"Nay," said the damsel, nothing pleased to see
A friend's advice could like a father's be ;
"Bless'd in your cottage, you must surely smile
At those who live in our detested style :
To my Lucinda's sympathizing heart
Could I my prospects and my griefs impart,
She would console me ; but I dare not show
Ills that would wound her tender soul to know :

And I confess, it shocks my pride to tell
The secrets of the prison where I dwell ;
For that dear maiden would be shock'd to feel
The secrets I should shudder to reveal ;
When told her friend was by a parent ask'd,
Fed you the awine ? Good heaven ! how I am tak'd !
What ! can you smile ! Ah ! smile not at the grief
That woos your pity and demands relief."

"Trifles, my love ; you take a false alarm ;
Think, I beseech you, better of the farm :
Duties in every state demand your care,
And light are those that will require it there :
Fix on the youth a favouring eye, and these,
To him pertaining, or as his, will please."

"What words," the lass replied, "offend my ear !
Try you my patience ? Can you be sincere ?
And am I told a willing hand to give

To a rude farmer, and with rustic live ?
Far other fate was yours : some gentle youth
Admired your beauty, and avow'd his truth ;
The power of love prevail'd, and freely both
Gave the fond heart, and pledged the binding oath :
And then the rival's plot, the parent's power,
And jealous fears, drew on the happy hour :
Ah ! let not memory lose the blissful view,
But fairly show what love has done for you."

"Agreed, my daughter, what my heart has known
Of love's strange power shall be with frankness
shown :

But let me warn you, that experience finds
Few of the scenes that lively hope designs."

"Mysterious all," said Nancy ; "you, I know,
Have suffer'd much ; now deign the grief to show :
I am your friend, and so prepare my heart
In all your sorrows to receive a part."

The widow answer'd, "I had once, like you,
Such thoughts of love ; no dream is more untrue :
You judge it fated and decreed to dwell
In youthful hearts, which nothing can expel,
A passion doom'd to reign, and irresistible.
The struggling mind, when once subdued, in vain
Rejects the fury or defies the pain ;
The strongest reason fails the flame t' allay,
And resolution droops and faints away :
Hence, when the destined lovers meet, they ~~see~~
At once the force of this all-powerful love :
Each from that period feels the mutual smart,
Nor seeks to cure it : heart is changed for heart ;
Nor is there peace till they delighted stand,
And, at the altar, hand is joined to hand.

"Alas ! my child, there are who, dreaming so,
Waste their fresh youth, and waking feel the wo ;
There is no spirit sent the heart to move
With such prevailing and alarming love ;
Passion to reason will submit ; or why
Should wealthy maids the poorest swains deny ?
Or how could classes and degrees create
The slightest bar to such restless fate ?
Yet high and low, you see, forbear to mix ;
No beggars' eyes the heart of kings transfix ;
And who but amorous peers or nobles sigh
When titled beauties pass triumphant by ?
For reason wakes, proud wishes to reprove ;
You cannot hope, and therefore dare not love :
All would be safe, did we at first inquire,
'Does reason sanction what our hearts desire ?'
But quitting precept, let example show
What joys from love uncheck'd by prudence ~~flow~~.

my father in his office placed,
 fortune, but with sense and taste;
 him and pale, had downcast looks;
 such, and pored upon his books:
 was when seen, and, when he saw
 ters, would in haste withdraw;
 youth departed with the year,
 cost us neither sigh nor tear.
 my father still the youth remain'd,
 ward and kinder notice gain'd:
 iding, to the garden stray'd,
 books or musing was delay'd;
 urse in summer evenings led,
 se evenings, or of what we read:
 sions we were much alone;
 look, the manner, and the tone,
 t have meaning,) all that we discuss'd
 ith pleasure to a parent trust.
 'twas friendship; and my friend and I
 e happy, and began to sigh:
 nt, and then my father, found
 re wandering o'er enchanted ground;
 oubles in his own affairs,
 not bear addition to his cares:
 oved, yet angry, 'Child,' said he,
 mbrace contempt and beggary?
 lure to see each other cursed
 every human woe the worst?
 ever with distress, in dread
 gging or of wanting bread;
 ty, with unrelenting force,
 en offspring from your love divorce:
 gh your folly, must be doom'd to pine,
 lore your passion, or resign;
 , what good will then remain?
 e, it doubles every pain.'"
 vere true," exclaim'd the lass, "and fled
 power who fill'd your soul with dread?"
 id the smiling friend, "he fill'd my
 with bread:
 t other place that bread to gain
 sider'd, and we sought in vain:
 y twentieth year: at thirty-five
 as fainter, yet our love alive;
 are in anxious doubt had pass'd."
 d the damsel, "you were bless'd at last!"
 in adorn'd the widow's face,
 starting tear usurp'd its place.
 us'd the heavy years, and each had more
 exations than the years before
 al'd; his family was rent,
 states his grieving daughters sent;
 e thriving kindred found a way,
 out welcome—servants without pay;
 hour was grievous; still I feel
 reet converse at our final meal;
 ben reveal'd his former fears,
 s sternness, and then join'd our tears;
 treve our feelings to repress,
 d left us heirs to his distress
 , humble friends, my sisters chose,
 althy widow sought repose;
 , chilling frown her friend received
 joice, and wonder'd that I grieved;
 anxious lover tried his skill
 id, he was dependent still;
 grief, nor can I paint the fears
 happy, troubled, trying years:

Our dying hopes and stronger fears between.
 We felt no season peaceful or serene;
 Our fleeting joys, like meteors in the night,
 Shone on our gloom with inauspicious light;
 And then domestic sorrows, till the mind,
 Worn with distresses, to despair inclined;
 Add too the ill that from the passion flows,
 When its contemptuous frown the world bestows,
 The peevish spirit caused by long delay,
 When being gloomy we condemn the gay,
 When, being wretched, we incline to hate
 And censure others in a happier state;
 Yet loving still, and still compell'd to move
 In the sad labyrinth of lingering love:
 While you, exempt from want, despair, alarm,
 May wed—O! take the farmer and the farm."
 "Nay," said the nymph, "joy smiled on you at
 last!"
 "Smiled for a moment," she replied, "and pass'd:
 My lover still the same dull means pursued,
 Assistant call'd, but kept in servitude;
 His spirits wearied in the prime of life,
 By fears and wishes in eternal strife;
 At length he urged impatient, 'Now consent;
 With these united, fortune may relent.'
 I paused, consenting; but a friend arose,
 Pleased a fair view, though distant, to disclose;
 From the rough ocean we beheld a gleam
 Of joy, as transient as the joys we dream;
 By lying hopes deceived, my friend retired,
 And sail'd—was wounded—reach'd us—and
 expired!
 You shall behold his grave, and when I die,
 There—but 'tis folly—I request to lie."
 "Thus," said the lass, "to joy you bade adieu.
 But how a widow?—that cannot be true:
 Or was it force, in some unhappy hour,
 That placed you, grieving, in a tyrant's power?"
 "Force, my young friend, when forty years are
 fled,
 Is what a woman seldom has to dread;
 She needs no brazen locks nor guarding walls,
 And seldom comes a lover though she calls:
 Yet moved by fancy, one approved my face,
 Though time and tears had wrought it much dis-
 grace.
 "The man I married was sedate and meek,
 And spoke of love as men in earnest speak:
 Poor as I was, he ceaseless sought, for years,
 A heart in sorrow and a face in tears;
 That heart I gave not; and 'twas long before
 I gave attention, and then nothing more;
 But in my breast some grateful feeling rose
 For one whose love so sad a subject chose;
 Till long delaying, fearing to repent,
 But grateful still, I gave a cold assent.
 "Thus we were wed; no fault had I to find.
 And he but one; my heart could not be kind:
 Alas! of every early hope bereft,
 There was no fondness in my bosom left;
 So had I told him, but had told in vain,
 He lived but to indulge me and complain:
 His was this cottage, he enclosed this ground,
 And planted all these blooming shrubs around;
 He to my room these curious trifles brought,
 And with assiduous love my pleasure sought:
 He lived to please me, and I oftimes strove,
 Smiling, to thank his unrequited love:

'Teach me,' he cried, 'that pensive mind to ease,
For all my pleasure is the hope to please.'

"Serene, though heavy, were the days we spent;
Yet kind each word, and generous each intent;
But his dejection lessen'd every day,
And to a placid kindness died away;
In tranquil ease we pass'd our latter years,
By griefs untroubled, unassail'd by fears."

"Let not romantic views your bosom sway,
Yield to your duties, and their call obey:
Fly not a youth, frank, honest, and sincere;
Observe his merits, and his passion hear!
'Tis true, no hero, but a farmer sues—
Slow in his speech, but worthy in his views;
With him you cannot that affliction prove
That rends the bosom of the poor in love:
Health, comfort, competence, and cheerful days,
Your friends' approval, and your father's praise,
Will crown the deed, and you escape *their* fate
Who plan so wildly, and are wise too late."

The damsel heard; at first th' advice was
strange,

Yet wrought a happy, nay, a speedy change:
'I have no care,' she said, when next they met,
'But one may wonder he is silent yet:
He looks around him with his usual stare,
And utters nothing—not that I shall care.'

This pettish humour pleased th' experienced
friend—

None need despair whose silence can offend;
"Should I," resumed the thoughtful lass, "consent
To hear the man, the man may now repent:
Think you my sighs shall call him from the plough,
Or give one hint, that 'You may woo me now?'"

"Persist, my love," replied the friend, "and
gain

A parent's praise, *that* cannot be in vain."

The father saw the change, but not the cause,
And gave the alter'd maid his fond applause:
The coarser manners she in part removed,
In part endured, improving and improved;
She spoke of household works, she rose betimes,
And said neglect and indolence were crimes;
The various duties of their life she weigh'd,
And strict attention to her dairy paid;
The names of servants now familiar grew
And fair Lucindas from her mind withdrew:
As prudent travellers for their ease assume
Their modes and language to whose lands they
come:

So to the farmer this fair lass inclined,
Gave to the business of the farm her mind;
To useful arts she turn'd her hand and eye;
And by her manners told him—"You may try."

Th' observing lover more attention paid,
With growing pleasure, to the alter'd maid;
He fear'd to lose her, and began to see
That a slim beauty might a helpmate be:
'Twixt hope and fear he now the lass address'd,
And in his Sunday robe his love express'd:
She felt no chilling dread, no thrilling joy,
Nor was too quickly kind, too slowly coy;
But still she lent an unreluctant ear
To all the rural business of the year;
Till love's strong hopes endured no more delay,
And Harry ask'd, and Nancy named the day.

"A happy change! my boy," the father cried:
"How lost your sister all her school-day pride?"

The youth replied, "It is the widow's deed:
The cure is perfect, and was wrought with
speed."—

"And comes there, boy, this benefit of books,
Of that smart dress, and of those dainty looks!
We must be kind; some offerings from the farm
To the white cot will speak our feelings warm;
Will show that people, when they know the fact,
Where they have judged severely, can retract.
Oft have I smiled, when I beheld her pass
With cautious step, as if she hurt the grass;
Where if a snail's retreat she chanced to storm,
She look'd as begging pardon of the worm;
And what, said I, still laughing at the view,
Have these weak creatures in the world to do!
But some are made for action, some to speak;
And, while she looks so pitiful and meek,
Her words are weighty, though her nerves are
weak."

Soon told the village bells the rite was done,
That join'd the school-bred miss and farmer's son:
Her former habits some slight scandal raised,
But real worth was soon perceived and praised;
She, her neat taste imparted to the farm,
And he, th' improving skill and vigorous arm.

TALE VIII.

THE MOTHER.

What though you have beauty,
Must you be therefore proud and pitiless?

As You Like It, act iii. sc. 5

I would not marry her, though she were endow'd with
all that Adam had left him before he transgress'd.

Id.

Wilt thou love such a woman? What! to make ~~her~~
an instrument, and play false strains upon thee!—*Not*
be endured.

Id.

Your son,

As mad in folly, lack'd the sense to know
Her estimation hence.

All's Well that Ends Well, act v. sc. 1

Be this sweet Helen's knell:

He left a wife whose words all ears took captive,
Whose dear perfection, hearts that scorn'd to serve
Humbly call'd mistress.

Id.

THERE was a worthy, but a simple pair,
Who nursed a daughter fairest of the fair:
Sons they had lost, and she alone remain'd,
Heir to the kindness they had all obtain'd;
Heir to the fortune they design'd for all,
Nor had th' allotted portion then been small;
But now, by fate enrich'd with beauty rare,
They watch'd their treasure with peculiar care:
The fairest features they could early trace,
And, blind with love, saw merit in her face—
Saw virtue, wisdom, dignity, and grace:
And Dorothea, from her infant years,
Gain'd all her wishes from their pride or fears:
She wrote a billet, and a novel read,
And with her fame her vanity was fed;
Each word, each look, each action was a cause
For flattering wonder, and for fond applause;
She rode or danced, and ever glanced around,
Seeking for praise, and smiling when she found.

pair to her petitions gave
 friend to be a civil slave;
 poor support herself resign'd,
 soil of a dependant mind:
 sold, our heiress stoop'd to art,
 credit of a tender heart.
 er door must suppliant paupers stand,
 bounty of her beauteous hand:
 er education all complete,
 virtuous love and union sweet;
 led by no soft passion moved,
 with all her soul, to be beloved.
 favour'd beauty fortune smiled;
 husband was a man so mild,
 temper'd, so intent to please,
 rem'd her to remain at ease,
 ause to sigh, without pretence to tease:
 is patience in a thousand modes,
 t not upon the roughest roads.
 he sought, and, disappointed, sigh'd
 e said, "to her alone denied;
 as "sure her parents, if alive,
 y comforts for their child contrive."
 husband bade her name him one;
 "she answer'd, "should for her be
 ;
 she say what pleasures were around?
 s certain many might be found."—
 e some sea-port, Weymouth, Scarbo-
 h, grace?"—
 she hated every watering place."—
 !—"What! now 'twas empty, joyless,
 er?"—"No; she liked it worse when
 of building—"Would she plan a room?"
 ould live, as he desired, in gloom."
 our friends and neighbours."—"He
 t call,
 ight come and fill his ugly hall;
 gar set, he knew she scorn'd them all."
 ht their two dear girls their time em-
 mprovement yield a solid joy."—
 ed! and heavy—O! the bliss
 letters to a lisping miss!"—
 my gentle Dorothea, say,
 e you?"—"You may go away."
 eavy years this patient soul sustain'd
 attacks, and then her praise obtain'd,
 a marble tomb, where he at peace
 in'd.
 ghters wept their loss; the one a child
 n face, strong sense, and temper mild,
 r felt the mother's angry taunt,
 he image of thy pious aunt."
 ad Lucy wept her slighted face,
 egan to smile at her disgrace.
 sister who the world had seen
 ears when Lucy saw sixteen,
 plain girl: the gracious mother smiled,
 gave her grieved but passive child;
 er elder born, the beauty bless'd,
 rested, if such minds can rest:
 waxen babe could so admire,
 such care, or with such pride attire;
 companions meet, with equal mind,
 one love, and to one point inclined;

Beauty to keep, adorn, increase, and guard,
 Was their sole care, and had its full reward:
 In rising splendour with the one it reign'd,
 And in the other was by care sustain'd,
 The daughter's charms increased, the parent's yet
 remain'd.
 Leave we these ladies to their daily care,
 To see how meekness and discretion fare:—
 A village maid, unvex'd by want or love,
 Could not with more delight than Lucy move;
 The village lark, high mounted in the spring,
 Could not with purer joy than Lucy sing;
 Her cares all light, her pleasures all sincere,
 Her duty joy, and her companion dear;
 In tender friendship and in true respect
 Lived aunt and niece, no flattery, no neglect—
 They read, walk'd, visited—together pray'd,
 Together slept the matron and the maid:
 There was such goodness, such pure nature seen
 In Lucy's looks, a manner so serene;
 Such harmony in motion, speech, and air,
 That without fairness she was more than fair:
 Had more than beauty in each speaking grace
 That lent their cloudless glory to the face;
 Where mild good sense in placid looks were
 shown,
 And felt in every bosom but her own.
 The one presiding feature in her mind,
 Was the pure meekness of a will resign'd;
 A tender spirit, freed from all pretence
 Of wit, and pleas'd in mild benevolence;
 Bless'd in protecting fondness she reposed,
 With every wish indulged though undisclosed;
 But love, like zephyr on the limpid lake,
 Was now the bosom of the maid to shake,
 And in that gentle mind a gentle strife to make.
 Among their chosen friends, a favour'd few,
 The aunt and niece a youthful rector knew;
 Who, though a younger brother, might address
 A younger sister, fearless of success:
 His friends a lofty race, their native pride
 At first display'd, and their assent denied;
 But, pleas'd such virtues and such love to trace,
 They own'd she would adorn the loftiest race.
 The aunt, a mother's caution to supply,
 Had watch'd the youthful priest with jealous eye;
 And, anxious for her charge, had view'd unseen
 The cautious life that keeps the conscience clean:
 In all she found him all she wish'd to find,
 With slight exception of a lofty mind;
 A certain manner that express'd desire
 To be received as brother to the squire.
 Lucy's meek eye had beam'd with many a tear,
 Lucy's soft heart had beat with many a fear,
 Before he told (although his looks, she thought,
 Had oft confess'd) that he her favour sought:
 But when he kneel'd, (she wish'd him not to kneel,)
 And spoke the fears and hopes that lovers feel;
 When too the prudent aunt herself confess'd,
 Her wishes on the gentle youth would rest;
 The maiden's eye with tender passion beam'd,
 She dwelt with fondness on the life she schem'd;
 The household cares, the soft and lasting ties
 Of love, with all his binding charities;
 Their village taught, consoled, assisted, fed,
 Till the young zealot tears of pleasure shed.
 But would her mother? Ah! she fear'd it wrong
 To have indulg'd these forward hopes so long;

Her mother loved, but was not used to grant
Favours so freely as her gentle aunt.—
Her gentle aunt, with smiles that angels wear,
Dispell'd her Lucy's apprehensive tear.
Her prudent foresight the request had made
To one whom none could govern, few persuade ;
She doubted much if one in earnest wooed
A girl with not a single charm endued ;
The sister's nobler views she then declared,
And what small sum for Lucy could be spared ;
" If more than this the foolish priest requires,
Tell him," she wrote, " to check his vain desires."
At length, with many a cold expression mix'd,
With many a sneer on girls so fondly fix'd,
There came a promise—should they not repent,
But take with grateful minds the portion meant,
And wait the sister's day—the mother might consent.

And here, might pitying hope o'er truth prevail,
Or love o'er fortune, we would end our tale :
For who more bless'd than youthful pair removed
From fear of want—by mutual friends approved—
Short time to wait, and in that time to live
With all the pleasures hope and fancy give ;
Their equal passion raised on just esteem,
When reason sanctions all that love can dream ?

Yes ! reason sanctions what stern fate denies :
The early prospect in the glory dies,
As the soft smiles on dying infants play
In their mild features, and then pass away.

The beauty died, ere she could yield her hand
In the high marriage by the mother plann'd :
Who grieved indeed, but found a vast relief
In a cold heart, that ever warr'd with grief.

Lucy was present when her sister died,
Heiress to duties that she ill supplied ;
There were no mutual feelings, sister arts,
No kindred taste, nor intercourse of hearts ;
When in the mirror play'd the matron's smile,
The maiden's thoughts were travelling all the while ;

And when desired to speak, she sigh'd to find
Her pause offended ; " Envy made her blind :
Tasteless she was, nor had a claim in life
Above the station of a rector's wife ;
Yet as an heiress, she must shun disgrace,
Although no heiress to her mother's face :
It is your duty," said th' imperious dame,
(" Advanced your fortune,) to advance your name,
And with superior rank, superior offers claim :
Your sister's lover, when his sorrows die,
May look upon you, and for favour sigh
Nor can you offer a reluctant hand ;
His birth is noble, and his seat is grand."

Alarm'd was Lucy, was in tears ; " A fool !
Was she a child in love ? a miss at school ?
Doubts any mortal, if a change of state
Dissolves all claims and ties of earlier date "

The rector doubted, for he came to mourn
A sister dead, and with a wife return :
Lucy with heart unchanged received the youth,
True in herself, confiding in his truth ;
But own'd her mother's change : the haughty dame
Pour'd strong contempt upon the youthful flame ;
She firmly vow'd her purpose to pursue,
Judged her own cause, and bade the youth adieu !
The lover begg'd, insisted, urged his pain,
His brother wrote to threaten and complain,

Her sister, reasoning, proved the promise rash,
Lucy appealing to a parent pray'd ;
But all opposed th' event that she design'd,
And all in vain ; she never changed her mind.
But coldly answer'd in her wonted way,
That she " would rule, and Lucy must obey."

With peevish fear, she saw her health decline
And cried, " O ! monstrous, for a man to pine ;
But if your foolish heart must yield to love,
Let him possess it whom I now approve ;
This is my pleasure."—Still the rector came
With larger offers and with bolder claim ;
But the stern lady would attend no more ;
She frown'd, and rudely pointed to the door ;
Whate'er he wrote, he saw unread return'd,
And he, indignant, the dishonour spurn'd ;
Nay, fix'd suspicion where he might confide,
And sacrificed his passion to his pride.

Lucy, meantime, though threaten'd and distressed
Against her marriage made a strong protest :
All was domestic war : the aunt rebell'd
Against the sovereign will, and was expell'd ;
And every power was tried, and every art,
To bend to falsehood one determined heart ;
Assail'd, in patience it received the shock,
Soft as the wave, unshaken as the rock :
But while th' unconquer'd soul endures the strain
Of angry fate, it preys upon the form ;
With conscious virtue she resisted still,
And conscious love gave vigour to her will :
But Lucy's trial was at hand ; with joy
The mother cried, " Behold your constant boy—
Thursday—was married : take the paper, sweet,
And read the conduct of your reverend cheat ;
See with what pomp of coaches, in what crowd
The creature married—of his falsehood proud !
False, did I say !—at least no whining fool ;
And thus will hopeless passions ever cool :
But shall his bride your single state reproach ?
No ! give him crowd for crowd, and coach for coach.

O ! you retire ; reflect then, gentle miss,
And gain some spirit in a cause like this."

Some spirit Lucy gain'd ; a steady soul,
Defying all persuasion, all control :
In vain reproach, derision, threats were tried ;
The constant mind all outward force defied,
By vengeance vainly urged, in vain assail'd by pride ;

Fix'd in her purpose, perfect in her part,
She felt the courage of a wounded heart ;
The world receded from her rising view,
When Heaven approach'd as earthly things withdrew ;

Not strange before, for in the days of love,
Joy, hope, and pleasure, she had thoughts above ;
Pious when most of worldly prospects fond,
When they best pleased her she could look beyond
Had the young priest a faithful lover died
Something had been her bosom to divide ;
Now Heaven had all, for in her holiest views
She saw the matron whom she fear'd to lose ;
While from her parent, the dejected maid
Forced the unpleasant thought, or thinking pray'd

Surprised, the mother saw the languid frame,
And felt indignant, yet forbore to blame :
Once with a frown she cried, " And do you mean
To die of love—the folly of fifteen !"

iger met with no reply,
 gentle girl in quiet die ;
 ister wrote impell'd by pain,
 tly, Martha, or you come in vain."
 me profess'd, with joy sincere,
 ; held, employ'd, engaged her here.
 humble actor, doom'd to play
 re, and then to glide away ;
 w the great or happy shine,
 ; parts obscure and sad as mine ;
 ospect I but wish'd, for life,
 iduous, gentle, useful wife ;
 th wearied mind, and spirit poor,
 forts, and can act no more ;
 g joy I feel my spirits tend
 scene where all my duties end."
 e, delight, the thoughts of dying

oke with fondness of the grave ;
 with wasted form, but spirit firm,
 She left but little for the worm."
 bell, "There's one," she said, "hath
 d
 ere me to the bed of rest ;"
 ide her with attention spread
 ions of the maiden dead.
 ckly thus the mortal part declined,
 t visions fill'd the active mind ;
 ious melancholy gain'd
 asion, and for ever reign'd,
 t her mind reposing dwelt,
 : wonders, she the mercies felt ;
 us'd and glorious revery,
 the Saviour as on earth to see,
 with love divine, th' attending friend
 ;
 trembling, yet confiding, stole
 garment, touch'd it, and was whole ;
 th' intenseness of the working thought,
 em'd the very deed was wrought ;
 d patient's fear and rapture found,
 ansport, and the healing wound ;
 : fix'd, so grafted in the heart,
 opted, nay became the part :
 ef scene was present to her sight,
 r resting in the tomb by night ;
 ose, and still her wedded mind
 scene, that hallow'd cave, confined ;
 ie shade of death the body laid,
 ched the spirit of the wandering
 ;
 ere fix'd, entranced, illumed, serene,
 glory of the midnight scene.
 r Saviour's feet, in visions blest'd,
 red maid a sacred joy possess'd ;
 waiting for the first-born ray
 glorious and triumphant day.
 : all her soul she gave,
 posing by the sacred grave ;
 would seal the eye, the vision close,
 he solemn thoughts in brief repose.
 w the soul serene, and all its powers
 red illumed the dying hours ;
 dwelt where fancy stray'd before,
 nd wander'd from its views no more ;
 approach'd, when every look express'd
 bliss, till every sense had rest.

The mother lives, and has enough to buy
 Th' attentive ear and the submissive eye
 Of abject natures—these are daily told,
 How triumph'd beauty in the days of old ;
 How, by her window seated, crowds have cast
 Admiring glances, wondering as they pass'd ;
 How from her carriage as she stepp'd to pray,
 Divided ranks would humbly make her way ;
 And how each voice in the astonish'd throng
 Pronounced her peerless as she moved along.

Her picture then the greedy dame displays,
 Touch'd by no shame, she now demands its praise ;
 In her tall mirror then she shows a face,
 Still coldly fair with unaffected grace ;
 These she compares, "It has the form," she cries,
 "But wants the air, the spirit, and the eyes ;
 This, as a likeness, is correct and true,
 But there alone the living grace we view."
 This said, th' applauding voice the dame required,
 And, gazing, slowly from the glass retired.

TALE IX.

ARABELLA.

Thrice blessed they that master so their blood—
 But earthly happier is the rose distill'd,
 Than that, which, withering on the virgin thorn
 Grows, lives, and dies in single blessedness.

Midsummer Night's Dream, act i. sc. 1.

I sometimes do excuse the thing I hate,
 For his advantage whom I dearly love.

Measure for Measure, act ii. sc. 4.

Contempt, farewell ! and maiden pride, adieu !

Ibid.

Of a fair town where Doctor Rack was guide,
 His only daughter was the boast and pride ;
 Wise Arabella, yet not wise alone,
 She like a bright and polish'd brilliant shone ;
 Her father own'd her for his prop and stay,
 Able to guide, yet willing to obey ;
 Pleased with her learning while discourse could
 please,

And with her love in languor and disease :
 To every mother were her virtues known,
 And to their daughters as a pattern shown ;
 Who in her youth had all that age requires,
 And with her prudence, all that youth admires.
 These odious praises made the damsels try
 Not to obtain such merits, but deny ;
 For, whatsoever wise mammas might say,
 To guide a daughter this was not the way ;
 From such applause disdain and anger rise,
 And envy lives where emulation dies.
 In all his strength contends the noble horse,
 With one who just precedes him on the course ;
 But when the rival flies too far before,
 His spirit fails, and he attempts no more.

This reasoning maid, above her sex's dread !
 Had dared to read, and dared to say she read ;
 Not the last novel, not the new-born play ;
 Not the mere trash and scandal of the day ;
 But, (though her young companions felt the shock,)
 She studied Berkeley, Bacon, Hobbes, and Locke :

Her mind within the mass of history dwelt,
And of the moral muse the beauty felt !
The merits of the Roman page she knew,
And could converse with Moore and Montagu :
Thus she became the wonder of the town,
From that she reap'd, to that she gave renown,
And strangers coming, all were taught t' admire
The learned lady, and the lofty spire.

Thus fame in public fix'd the maid, where all
Might throw their darts, and see the idol fall ;
A hundred arrows came with vengeance keen,
From tongues envenom'd, and from arms unseen ;
A thousand eyes were fix'd upon the place,
That, if she fell, she might not fly disgrace :
But malice vainly throws the poison'd dart,
Unless our frailty shows the peccant part ;
And Arabella still preserved her name
Untouch'd, and shone with undisputed fame ;
Her very notice some respect would cause,
And her esteem was honour and applause.

Men she avoided ; not in childish fear,
As if she thought some savage foe was near ;
Not as a prude, who hides that man should seek,
Or who by silence hints that they should speak ;
But with discretion all the sex she view'd,
Ere yet engaged, pursuing, or pursued ;
Ere love had made her to his vices blind
Or hid the favourite's failings from her mind.

Thus was the picture of the man portray'd,
By merit destined for so rare a maid :
At whose request she might exchange her state,
Or still be happy in a virgin's fate.

He must be one with manners like her own,
His life unquestion'd, his opinions known ;
His stainless virtue must all tests endure,
His honour spotless, and his bosom pure ;
She no allowance made for sex or times,
Of lax opinion—crimes were ever crimes ;
No wretch forsaken must his frailty curse,
No spurious offspring drain his private purse :
He at all times his passions must command,
And yet possess, or be refused her hand.

All this without reserve the maiden told,
And some began to weigh the rector's gold ;
To ask what sum a prudent man might gain,
Who had such store of virtues to maintain.

A Doctor Campbell, north of Tweed, came forth,
Declared his passion, and proclaim'd his worth ;
Not unapproved, for he had much to say
On every cause, and in a pleasant way ;
Not all his trust was in a pliant tongue,
His form was good, and ruddy he, and young :
But though the doctor was a man of parts,
He read not deeply male or female hearts ;
But judged that all whom he esteem'd as wise,
Must think alike, though some assumed disguise ;
That every reasoning Brahmin, Christian, Jew,
Of all religions took their liberal view ;
And of her own, no doubt, this learned maid
Denied the substance, and the forms obey'd ;
And thus persuaded, he his thoughts express'd
Of her opinions, and his own profess'd
" All states demand this aid, the vulgar need
Their priests and prayers, their sermons and their
creed ;

And those of stronger minds should never speak
(In his opinion) what might hurt the weak :

A man may smile, but still he should attend
His hour at church, and be the church's friend.
What there he thinks conceal, and what he has
commend."

Frank was the speech, but heard with little
disdain,

Nor had the doctor leave to speak again ;
A man who own'd, nay, gloried in deceit,
" He might despise her, but he should not cheat."

Then Vicar Holmes appear'd ; he heard it all
That ancient men best pleased the prudent maid
And true it was her ancient friends she loved.
Servants when old she favour'd and approved :
Age in her pious parents she revered,
And neighbours were by length of days endeared.
But, if her husband too must ancient be,
The good old vicar found it was not he.

On Captain Bligh her mind in balance hung—
Though valiant, modest ; and reserved, though
young ;

Against these merits must defects be set—
Though poor, imprudent ; and though proud, in
debt.

In vain the captain close attention paid ;
She found him wanting, whom she fairly weigh'd.

Then came a youth, and all their friends agreed
That Edward Huntly was the man indeed ;
Respectful duty he had paid a while,
Then ask'd her hand, and had a gracious smile :
A lover now declared, he led the fair
To woods and fields, to visits and to prayer ;
Then whisper'd softly, " Will you name the day ?"
She softly whisper'd, " If you love me, stay."

" O ! try me not beyond my strength," he cried
" O ! be not weak," the prudent maid replied :
" But by some trial your affection prove—
Respect and not impatience argues love :
And love no more is by impatience known,
Than ocean's depth is by its tempests shown :
He whom a weak and fond impatience sways,
But for himself with all his fervour prays,
And not the maid he wooes, but his own will
obeys ;

And will she love the being who professes,
With so much ardour, his desire to hers !"

Young Edward grieved, but let not grief be
seen ;

He knew obedience pleased his fancy's quest,
A while he waited, and then cried, " Behold !
The year advancing, be no longer cold !"
For she had promised—" Let the flowers appear,
And I will pass with thee the smiling year."
Then pressing grew the youth ; the more he
press'd,

The less inclined the maid to his request :
" Let June arrive."—Alas ! when April came,
It brought a stranger, and the stranger, shame ;
Nor could the lover from his house persuade
A stubborn lass whom he had mournful made :
Angry and weak, by thoughtless vengeance moved,
She told her story to the fair beloved,
In strongest words th' unwelcome truth was show'd
To blight his prospects, careless of her own.

Our heroine grieved, but had too firm a heart
For him to soften, when she swore to part ;
In vain his seeming penitence and prayer,
His vows, his tears ; she left him in despair :

fondly laid her grief aside,
reason of the nymph applied—
becomes thee, lady, to appear,
be, in very truth, severe;
the crime be odious in thy sight,
sex is taught such things to slight,
a thine, although it once was frail;
his grief, and let his love prevail!"
thou no more," the lofty lass return'd;
woman is deceived and spurn'd:
a crime is common; shall I take
man my wedded lord to make?
that woman by his arts betray'd,
born his father to upbraid;
give his villainess, take his name,
is error, and partake his shame?
ment would kindred frailty prove,
him would be a vicious love:
a maiden secret counsel hold
whose crime by every mouth is told?
spirit, prudence, virtuous pride;
espise me, were he not denied:
some vice the erring mind to win,
summing sinners to begin,
by scorning them, a just contempt for

ath, repulsed, to one more mild convey'd
and smiled on the remorseless maid;
remorseless in her pride, the while
he insult, and return'd the smile.
admire, to praise her, and defend,
in years advanced) a virgin friend:
prefer'd, she cried, a single state,
or choice,"—it surely was her fate;
it pleased her in the train to view
vot'ress, wise, and lovely too.
the yielding mind his change imparts,
notions, and he alters hearts;
'tis just to feel contempt for vice,
it shows it may be over-nice:
who feel, when young, the false sub-
tly love to show disdain for crime,
the future will new thoughts supply,
will soften, and the scorn will die;
they still the vice itself condemn,
the vicious, and consort with them:
tain Grove, when one had changed his
be venal turn-coat, and defied;
d Grove now shakes him by the hand,
who bribes may still his vote command:
id not Ellen to Belinda speak,
had flown to London for a week;
return'd, to every friend's surprise
e the spirit, and with half the size?
not then; but after years had flown,
read had Ellen never known:
lady her mistake had seen?
also such a journey been?
the gradual change in human hearts,
in commerce with the world, imparts;
e roughest temper throws disguise,
from virtue her asperities.
and ardent, who with glowing zeal
for trifles, and were proud to feel
those trifles all the mind engage,
dull hours, and cheat the cares of age;

As young Zelinda, in her quaker dress,
Disdain'd each varying fashion's vile excess;
And now her friends on old Zelinda gaze,
Pleased in rich silks and orient gems to blaze:
Changes like these 'tis folly to condemn,
So virtue yields not, nor is changed by them.

Let us proceed: twelve brilliant years were
past,

Yet each with less of glory than the last;
Whether these years to this fair virgin gave
A softer mind—effect they often have;
Whether the virgin state was not so bless'd
As that good maiden in her zeal profess'd;
Or whether lovers falling from her train,
Gave greater price to those she could retain,
Is all unknown;—but Arabella now
Was kindly listening to a merchant's vow;
Who offer'd terms so fair, against his love
To strive was folly, so she never strove;
Man in his earlier days we often find
With a too easy and unguarded mind;
But by increasing years and prudence taught,
He grows reserved, and locks up every thought:
Not thus the maiden, for in blooming youth
She hides her thought, and guards the tender
truth:

This, when no longer young, no more she hides,
But frankly in the favour'd swain confides:
Man, stubborn man, is like the growing tree,
That longer standing, still will harder be;
And like its fruit the virgin, first austere,
Then kindly softening with the ripening year.

Now was the lover urgent, and the kind
And yielding lady to his suit inclined:
"A little time, my friend, is just, is right;
We must be decent in our neighbours' sight:"
Still she allow'd him of his hopes to speak,
And in compassion took off week by week;
Till few remain'd, when, wearied with delay,
She kindly meant to take off day by day.

That female friend who gave our virgin praise
For flying man and all his treacherous ways,
Now heard with mingled anger, shame, and fear,
Of one accepted, and a wedding near;
But she resolved again, with friendly zeal,
To make the maid her scorn of wedlock feel;
For she was grieved to find her work undone,
And like a sister mourn'd the failing nun.

Why are these gentle maidens prone to make
Their sister doves the tempting world forsake?
Why all their triumph when a maid disdains
The tyrant sex, and scorns to wear its chains?
Is it pure joy to see a sister flown
From the false pleasures they themselves have
known?

Or do they, as the call-birds in the cage,
Try, in pure envy, others to engage;
And therefore paint their native woods and groves,
As scenes of dangerous joys and naughty loves?

Strong was the maiden's hope: her friend was
proud,

And had her notions to the world avow'd;
And, could she find the merchant weak and frail,
With power to prove it, then she must prevail;
For she aloud would publish his disgrace,
And save his victim from a man so base.

When all inquiries had been duly made,
Came the kind friend her burden to unlade.

"Alas! my dear! not all our care and art
Can tread the maze of man's deceitful heart:
Look not surprise, nor let resentment swell
Those lovely features, all will yet be well;
And thou, from love's and man's deceptions free,
Wilt dwell in virgin state, and walk to heaven
with me."

The maiden frown'd, and then conceived "that
wives

Could walk as well, and lead as holy lives
As angry prudes who scorn'd the marriage-chain,
Or luckless maids who sought it still in vain."

The friend was vex'd; she paused, at length she
cried,

"Know your own danger, then your lot decide;
That traitor, Beawell, while he seeks your hand,
Has, I affirm, a wanton at command;
A slave, a creature from a foreign place,
The nurse and mother of a spurious race;
Brown, ugly bastards—(Heaven the word forgive,
And the deed punish!)—in his cottage live;
To town if business calls him, there he stays,
In sinful pleasures wasting countless days;
Nor doubt the facts, for I can witness call
For every crime, and prove them one and all."

Here ceased th' informer; Arabella's look
Was like a schoolboy's puzzled by his book;
Intent she cast her eyes upon the floor,
Paused—then replied—

"I wish to know no more:

I question not your motive, zeal, or love,
But must decline such dubious points to prove:
All is not true, I judge, for who can guess
Those deeds of darkness men with care suppress?
He brought a slave, perhaps, to England's coast,
And made her free; it is our country's boast!
And she perchance too grateful—good and ill
Were sown at first, and grow together, still;
The colour'd infants on the village green,
What are they more than we have often seen?
Children half-clothed who round their village stray,
In sun or rain, now starved, now beaten, they
Will the dark colour of their fate betray:
Let us in Christian love for all account,
And then behold to what such tales amount."

"His heart is evil," said th' impatient friend

"My duty bids me try that heart to mend,"
Replied the virgin: "we may be too nice,
And lose a soul in our contempt of vice;
If false the charge, I then shall show regard
For a good man, and be his just reward:
And what for virtue can I better do
Than to reclaim him, if the charge be true!"

She spoke, nor more her holy work delay'd;

'Twas time to lend an erring mortal aid:

"The noblest way," she judged, "a soul to win,
Was with an act of kindness to begin,
To make the sinner sure, and then t' attack the sin."

* As the author's purpose in this tale may be mistaken, he wishes to observe, that conduct like that of the lady's here described, must be meritorious or censurable, just as the motives to it are pure or selfish; that these motives may in a great measure be concealed from the mind of the agent; and that we often take credit to our virtue for actions which spring originally from our temper, inclinations, or our indifference. It cannot therefore be improper, much less immoral, to give an instance of such self-deception.

TABLE X.

THE LOVER'S JOURNEY.

The sun is in the heavens, and the proud day,
Attended with the pleasures of the world,
Is all too wanton.

King John, act iii. v.

The lunatic, the lover, and the poet,
Are of imagination all compact.

Midsummer Night's Dream

O! how the spring of love resembleth
Th' uncertain glory of an April day,
Which now shows all her beauty to the sun,
And by-and-by a cloud bears all away.
And happily I have arrived at last
Unto the wished haven of my bliss.

Taming of the Shrew, act v. v.

It is the soul that sees; the outward eyes
Present the object, but the mind deceives;
And thence delight, disgust, or cool indifference
When minds are joyful, then we look around,
And what is seen is all on fairy ground;
Again they sicken, and on every view
Cast their own dull and melancholy hues;
Or, if absorb'd by their peculiar cares,
The vacant eye on viewless matter glares,
Our feelings still upon our views attend,
And their own natures to the objects lend;
Sorrow and joy are in their influence sure,
Long as the passion reigns th' effects endure;
But love in minds his various changes makes
And clothes each object with the change he makes
His light and shade on every view he throws,
And on each object, what he feels, bestows.

Fair was the morning, and the month was June
When rose a lover; love awakens soon;
Brief his repose, yet much he dreamt the while
Of that day's meeting, and his Laura's smile;
Fancy and love that name assign'd to her,
Call'd Susan in the parish register;
And he no more was John; his Laura gave
The name Orlando to her faithful slave.

Bright shone the glory of the rising day,
When the fond traveller took his favourite way.
He mounted gayly, felt his bosom light,
And all he saw was pleasing in his sight.

"Ye hours of expectation, quickly fly,
And bring on hours of blest reality;
When I shall Laura see, beside her stand,
Hear her sweet voice, and press her yielded hand."

First o'er a barren heath beside the coast
Orlando rode, and joy began to boast.

"This neat low gorge," said he, "with gay
bloom,

Delights each sense, is beauty, is perfume;
And this gay ling, with all its purple flowers,
A man at leisure might admire for hours;
This green-fringed cup-moss has a scarlet tip,
That yields to nothing but my Laura's lip;
And then how fine this herbage! men may say
A heath is barren; nothing is so gay:
Barren or bare to call such charming scenes
Argues a mind possess'd by care and spleen."

Onward he went, and fiercer grew the heat,
Dust rose in clouds before the horse's feet;
For now he pass'd through lanes of burning grass
Bound to thin crops, or yet uncultured land;

ark poppy flourish'd on the dry
oil, and mock'd the thin-set rye.
ely this!" the rapt Orlando said;
delight is labouring man repaid!
so has sweets that all admire,
g suckling and the vigorous brier;
some wormwood grows beside the

-press'd yet the dog-rose bends the
;
the fields, fair shrubs the banks adorn,
hite bloom falls flaky from the thorn;
hand they need, no sheltering wall,
uncultured, and they bloom for all."
rode as hasty lovers ride,
a common pasture wild and wide;
legg'd sheep devour with hunger keen
herbage, fleshless, lank, and lean;
r level turf, Newmarket! stray,
with other *black-legs* find their prey:
scatter'd hovels, turf was piled
own stacks; a prospect bleak and wild!
ed, was in the centre found,
ear herbage withering all around;
ck shed opposed a wright's long shop,
n inn where humble travellers stop.
is nature," said the gentle squire;
peace, pleasure, who would not admire?
elight these sturdy children play,
noties at the close of day;
labour, on this even space
mance the wrestling and the race;
so village maidens leave their home,
ance with buoyant spirits come;
so in their looks is seen,
ey what disguise or flattery mean;
move an envious pang they see,
ervice, and their love is free;
springs that love, it long endures,
et comfort, while they live, ensures;
w roof and rustic comforts prize,
prouder mansions envying eyes:
he news at yonder town they hear,
that busier mortals feel and fear;
selves, although by tales amazed,
embarded, and of cities razed;
oubted, in their still retreat,
wa that makes their quiet sweet,
ys happy; happier only knows
Laura her regard bestows."
Orlando, counting all the while
e pass'd, and every coming mile;
acted things, he quicker flies,
pproaching where th' attraction lies;
appear'd a *dam*—so call the place—
a road confined in narrow space;
abour, for on either side
a prospect wild and wide,
n either hand by ocean's self supplied:
ight the distant sea is seen,
springs that feed the marsh between;
ancient bridge, the straiten'd flood
h its sloping banks of slimy mud;
nken boat resists the tide,
nd hurries to th' opposing side;
sharp, that on the borders grow,
rown flow'rets to the stream below,
ll its course, in all its progress slow:

Here a grave Flora* scarcely deigns to bloom,
Nor wears a rosy blush, nor sheds perfume;
The few dull flowers that o'er the place are spread,
Partake the nature of their fenny bed;
Here on its wiry stem, in rigid bloom,
Grows the salt lavender that lacks perfume;
Here the dwarf sallows creep, the septfoil harsh,
And the soft slimy mallow of the marsh;
Low on the ear the distant billows sound,
And just in view appears their stony bound;
No hedge nor tree conceals the glowing sun,
Birds, save a watery tribe, the district shun,
Nor chirp among the reeds where bitter waters run.

"Various as beauteous, Nature, is thy face,"
Exclaim'd Orlando: "all that grows has grace
All are appropriate; bog, and marsh, and fen.
Are only poor to undiscerning men;
Here may the nice and curious eye explore
How Nature's hand adorns the rushy moor;
Here the rare moss in secret shade is found,
Here the sweet myrtle of the shaking ground;
Beauties are these that from the view retire,
But well repay th' attention they require;
For these my Laura will her home forsake,
And all the pleasures they afford partake."

Again the country was enclosed, a wide
And sandy road has banks on either side;
Where, lo! a hollow on the left appear'd,
And there a gipsy tribe their tent had rear'd;
'Twas open spread, to catch the morning sun,
And they had now their early meal begun,
When two brown boys just left their gramy seat,
The early traveller with their prayers to greet:
While yet Orlando held his pence in hand,
He saw their sister on her duty stand;
Some twelve years old, demure, affected, sly,
Prepared the force of early powers to try;
Sudden a look of languor he descries,
And well-feign'd apprehension in her eyes;
Train'd, but yet savage, in her speaking face
He mark'd the features of her vagrant race
When a light laugh and roguish leer express'd
The vice implanted in her youthful breast:
Forth from the tent her elder brother came,
Who seem'd offended, yet forbore to blame

* The ditches of a fen so near the ocean are lined with irregular patches of a coarse and stained lava; a muddy sediment rests on the horse-tail and other perennial herbs, which in part conceal the shallowness of the stream; a fat-leaved, pale-flowering scurvy grass, appears early in the year, and the razor-edged bulrush, in the summer and autumn. The fen itself has a dark and saline herbage; there are rushes and *arrow-head*, and in a few patches the flakes of the cotton grass are seen, but more commonly the *sea-aster*, the dullest of that numerous and hardy genus; a *thrift*, blue in flower, but withering and remaining withered, till the winter scatters it; the *saltwort*, both simple and shrubby; a few kinds of grass changed by their soil and atmosphere, and low plants of two or three denominations undistinguished in a general view of the scenery: such is the vegetation of the fen when it is at a small distance from the ocean; and in this case there arise from it effluvia strong and peculiar, half-saline, half-putrid, which would be considered by most people as offensive, and by some as dangerous; but there are others to whom singularity of taste, or association of ideas, has rendered it agreeable and pleasant.

The young designer, but could only trace
The looks of pity in the traveller's face.
Within the latter, who from fences high
Had brought the fuel for the fire's supply,
Wand'ring now the feeble blaze, and stood dejected by
On rugged rug, just borrow'd from the bed,
And by the hand of coarse indulgence fed,
In dirty patchwork negligently dress'd.
Reclined the wife, an infant at her breast;
In her wild face some touch of grace remain'd,
Of vigour pass'd and of beauty stain'd;
Her blood-shot eyes on her unheeding mate
Were watchful, turn'd, and seem'd her wants to state.

Pursuing no tardy aid—her mother there
With gipsy air engross'd the only chair;
Solenn and dull her look; with such she stands,
And reads the milk-maid's fortune in her hands,
Tracing the lines of life: assumed through years,
Lone feature now the steady falsehood wears;
With hard and savage eye she views the food,
And grudging pinches their intruding brood:
Last in the group, the worn-out grandsire sits
Neglected, lost, and living but by fits;
Useless, despoiled, his worthless labours done,
And half-protected by the vicious son,
Who half supports him: he with heavy glance
Views the young ruffians who around him dance:
And, by the sadness in his face, appears
To trace the progress of their future years:
Through what strange course of misery, woe,
And grief,

Must wildly wander each unpractised cheat.
What shame and grief, what punishment and pain,
Sport of fierce passions, must each child sustain—
Ere they like him approach their latter end,
Without a hope, a comfort, or a friend!

But this Orlando felt not: "Rogues," said he,
"Doubtless they are, but merry rogues they be:
They round the land, and make it true,
They break the laws—then let the laws pursue
The wretched idlers: for the life they live
Acquit I cannot, but I can forgive."

Thus said, a portion from his purse was thrown,
And every heart seem'd happy like his own.

He hurried forth, for now the town was nigh—
"The happiest man of mortal men am I."
Thou art! but change in every state is near,
(So while the wretched hope, the bleat may fear.)
"Say, where is Laura?"—"That her words must
show."

A lass replied; "read this, and thou shalt know!"
"What, gone?"—her friend insisted—forced to
go:

"Is vex'd, was teased, could not refuse her!—No?"
"But you can follow." "Yes!" "The miles are
few,

'The way is pleasant; will you come? Adieu!
'Thy Laura!"—"No! I feel I must resign
'The pleasing hope, thou hadst been here, if mine:
A lady was it? Was no brother there?
But why should I afflict me if there were?"
"The way is pleasant."—"What to me the way?
I cannot reach her till the close of day.
My dumb companion! is it thus we speed?
Not I from grief nor thou from toil art freed;
Still art thou doom'd to travel and to pine,
For my vexation—What a fate is mine!

"Come to a friend, she tells me; I count
Her purpose: means she to a female friend.
By Heaven, I wish she suffer'd half the pain
Of hope protracted through the day and
Shall I persist to see th' ungrateful man!
Yes, I will see her, alight her, and speak:
What! in the very hour? She knew the man
And doubtless chose it to increase her pain.
Forth rode Orlando by a river's side.

Inland and winding, smooth, and fall, and
That roll'd majestic on, in one soft flowing
The bottom gravel, flowery were the banks:
Tall willows, waving in their broken mass:
The road, now near, now distant, winding
By lovely meadows which the water fed:
He pass'd the way-side inn, the village gate
Nor stopp'd to gaze, to question, or admire:
On either side the rural mansions stood,
With hedge-row trees, and hills high-crown'd
wood.

And many a devious stream that reach'd the
flood.

"I hate these scenes," Orlando angry said,
"And these proud farmers! yes, I hate them."
See! that sleek fellow, how he strides along
Strong as an ox, and ignorant as strong;
Can you close crops a single eye detain?
But his who counts the profits of the gain!
And these vile beans with deleterious seed
Where is their beauty? can a mortal tell?
These deep fat meadows I detest; it stings
One's feelings there to see the grazing
For slaughter fatted, as a lady's smile
Rejoices man, and means his death the while.
Lo! now the sons of labour! every day
Employ'd in toil, and vex'd in every way:
Their is but mirth assumed, and they count
In their affected joys, the ills they feel:
I hate these long green lanes; there's no
seen

In this vile country but eternal green;
Woods! waters! meadows! Will they never
"Tis a vile prospect. Gone to see a friend!"

Still on he rode! a mansion fair and tall
Rose on his view—the pride of Loddon Hall.
Spread o'er the park he saw the grazing steed
The full-fed steed, the herds of bounding deer
On a clear stream the vivid sunbeams play'd
Through noble elms, and on the surface met
That moving picture, checker'd light and shade
Th' attended children, there indulged to stare
Enjoy'd and gave new beauty to the day;
Whose happy parents from their room were
Pleased with the sportive idlers on the green.
"Well!" said Orlando, "and for one so blest
A thousand reasoning wretches are distressed!
Nay, these so seeming glad, are grieving like
rest:

Man is a cheat—and all but strive to hide
Their inward misery by their outward pride.
What do you lofty gates and walls contain,
But fruitless means to soothe unconquer'd pain?
The parents read each infant daughter's smile
Form'd to seduce, encouraged to beguile;
They view the boys unconscious of their fate
Sure to be tempted, sure to take the bait:
These will be Laurens, and Orlando these—
There's guilt and grief in all one heart and

seller, labouring up a hill. look'd down
ely, busy, pleasant town;
eld were there alert, alive,
at bees that ever mock'd a hive:
re married, and the bells aloud
their joy, and joyful seem'd the crowd;
proceeding on his way, he spied,
strong ties, the bridegroom and the

e:
me friends attended, near they drew,
s beheld them with prophetic view.
d! nay, mad!" Orlando cried in scorn;
wretch on this unlucky morn:
his foolish mirth, these idle joys!
o stifled doubt and fear by noise:
se robes, expressive of delight,
distress, and only grief excite;
see cheerful friends, will they behold
ling brood in sickness, want, and cold;
oud look, and her soft languid air
I spare you—go, unhappy pair!"
r approaching to the journey's end,
fails, his thoughts to kindness tend,
ended feels, and rather fears t' offend:
y rising, hope contends with doubt,
a sunshine on the views without;
eiving joy and lingering gloom
mpire o'er his soul assume;
erplex'd, he now began to find
thoughts engross the settling mind:
e mansion, and should quickly see
s self—and angry could he be?
eement melted all away.
ny grief a single smile will pay,"
er cried; "and why should it offend,
o good should have a pressing friend?
my heart! to find a favourite guest
and boast—ye selfish sorrows, rest;
e kind, and I again be blest."
entler passions thus his bosom sway'd,
the mansion, and he saw the maid;
s!"—"My Orlando! this is kind;
ame persuaded, not inclined:
e amusement let us now pursue,
orrow will return with you."

s entranced, the happy lover stood—
wills, for she is kind and good:
vest, gentlest, fairest, best—
wills, I see her and am blest."
ent the lovers through that busy place,
Hall, the country's pride and grace;
meadows where the oxen fed, [bed;
he green vale that form'd the river's
umber'd cottages and farms,
for musing minds unnumber'd charms;
fected by the view of these
Orlando—did they pain or please?
nor pleasure could they yield—and

?
was fill'd, was happy, and the eye
the fleeting views, that but appear'd to

tando on the morrow paced
nown road; the gipsy tent he traced;
igh-raised, the reedy dikes between,
'd hovels on the barren green,
g sand, the fields of thin-set rye,
the useless Florn, blooming by;

And last the heath with all its various bloom,
And the close lanes that led the traveller home.
Then could these scenes the former joys renew?
Or was there now dejection in the view?
Nor one or other would they yield—and why?
The mind was absent, and the vacant eye
Wander'd o'er viewless scenes, that but appear'd
to die.

TALE XL

EDWARD SHORE.

Seem they grave or learned?
Why, so didst thou—Seem they religious?
Why, so didst thou; or are they spare in diet,
Free from gross passion, or of mirth or anger,
Constant in spirit, not swerving with the blood,
Garnish'd and deck'd in modest compliment,
Not working with the eye without the ear,
And but with purged judgment trusting neither?
Such and so finely bolted didst thou seem.

Henry V. act ii. sc. 2.

Better I were distract,
So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs,
And woes by strong imagination lose
The knowledge of themselves.

Lear, act iv. sc. 6.

GENIUS! thou gift of Heaven! thou light divine!
Amid what dangers art thou doom'd to shine!
Oft will the body's weakness check thy force,
Oft damp thy vigour, and impede thy course;
And trembling nerves compel thee to restrain
Thy nobler efforts, to contend with pain;
Or Want (sad guest!) will in thy presence come,
And breathe around a melancholy gloom;
To life's low cares will thy proud thought confine,
And make her sufferings, her impatience, thine.

Evil and strong, seducing passions prey
On soaring minds, and win them from their way;
Who then to vice the subject spirits give,
And in the service of the conqueror live;
Like captive Samson making sport for all
Who fear'd their strength, and glory in their fall.

Genius, with virtue, still may lack the aid
Implored by humble minds and hearts afraid;
May leave to timid souls the shield and sword
Of the tried faith, and the restless word;
Amid a world of dangers venturing forth,
Frail, but yet fearless, proud in conscious worth,
Till strong temptation, in some fatal time,
Assails the heart, and wins the soul to crime;
When left by honour, and by sorrow spent,
Unused to pray, unable to repent,
The nobler powers that once exalted high
Th' aspiring man, shall then degraded lie:
Reason, through anguish, shall her throne forsake,
And strength of mind but stronger madness make.

When Edward Shore had reach'd his twentieth
year,

He felt his bosom light, his conscience clear;
Applause at school the youthful hero gain'd,
And trials there with manly strength sustain'd:
With prospects bright upon the world he came,
Pure love of virtue, strong desire of fame:
Men watch'd the way his lofty mind would take,
And all foretold the progress he would make.

Boast of these friends, to older men a guide,
Proud of his parts, but gracious in his pride,
He bore a gay good nature in his face,
And in his air were dignity and grace;
Dress that became his state and years he wore,
And sense and spirit shone in Edward Shore.

Thus while admiring friends the youth beheld,
His own disgust their forward hopes repell'd;
For he unfix'd, unfixing, look'd around,
And no employment but in seeking found;
He gave his restless thoughts to views refined,
And shrank from worldly cares with wounded mind.

Rejecting trade, a while he dwelt on laws,
"But who could plead, if unapproved the cause?"
A doubting, dismal tribe physicians seem'd;
Divines o'er texts and disputations dream'd;
War and its glory he perhaps could love,
But there again he must the cause approve.

Our hero thought no deed should gain applause,
Where timid virtue found support in laws;
He to all good would soar, would fly all sin,
By the pure prompting of the will within;
"Who needs a law that binds him not to steal,"
Ask'd the young teacher, "can he rightly feel?"
To curb the will, or arm in honour's cause,
Or aid the weak, are these enforced by laws?
Should we a foul, ungenerous action dread,
Because a law condemns th' adulterous bed?
Or fly pollution, not for fear of stain,
But that some statute tells us to refrain?
The grosser herd in ties like these we bind,
In virtue's freedom moves th' enlighten'd mind."
"Man's heart deceives him," said a friend. "Of course."

Replied the youth, "but, has it power to force?
Unless it forces, call it as you will,
It is but wish and proneness to the ill."

"Art thou not tempted?"—"Do I fall?" said Shore.
"The pure have fallen."—"Then are pure no more:
While reason guides me, I shall walk aright,
Nor need a steadier hand, or stronger light;
Nor this in dread of awful threats, design'd
For the weak spirit and the grovelling mind;
But that, engaged by thoughts and views sublime,
I wage free war with grossness and with crime."
Thus look'd he proudly on the vulgar crew,
Whom statutes govern, and whom fears subdue.

Faith, with his virtue, he indeed profess'd,
But doubts deprived his ardent mind of rest;
Reason, his sovereign mistress, fail'd to show
Light through the mazes of the world below;
Questions arose, and they surpass'd the skill
Of his sole aid, and would be dubious still;
These to discuss he sought no common guide,
But to the doubters in his doubts applied;
When all together might in freedom speak,
And their loved truth with mutual ardour seek.
Alas! though men who feel their eyes decay,
Take more than common pains to find their way,
Yet, when for this they ask each other's aid,
Their mutual purpose is the more delay'd:
Of all their doubts, their reasoning clear'd not one,
Still the same spots were present in the sun;
Still the same scruples haunted Edward's mind,
Who found no rest, nor took the means to find.

But though with shaken faith, and slave to fame,
Vain and aspiring on the world he came;

Yet was he studious, serious, moral, grave,
No passion's victim, and no system's slave;
Vice he opposed, indulgence he disdain'd,
And o'er each sense in conscious triumph reign'd.

Who often reads will sometimes wish to win,
And Shore would yield instruction and delight:
A serious drama he design'd, but found
'Twas tedious travelling in that gloomy ground;
A deep and solemn story he would try,
But grew ashamed of ghosts, and laid it by;
Sermons he wrote, but they who knew his creed,
Or knew it not, were ill disposed to read;
And he would lastly be the nation's guide,
But, studying, fail'd to fix upon a side;
Fame he desired, and talents he possess'd,
But loved not labour, though he could not rest.
Nor firmly fix the vacillating mind,
That, ever working, could no centre find.

'Tis thus a sanguine reader loves to trace
The Nile forth rushing on his glorious race;
Calm and secure the fancied traveller goes,
Through sterile deserts and by threatening foes;
He thinks not then of Africa's scorching sands,
Th' Arabian sea, the Abyssinian bands;
Fasils* and Michaels, and the robbers all,
Whom we politely chiefs and heroes call:
He of success alone delights to think,
He views that fount, he stands upon the brink,
And drinks a fancied draught, exulting so to drink.

In his own room, and with his books around,
His lively mind its chief employment found;
Then idly busy, quietly employ'd,
And, lost to life, his visions were enjoy'd;
Yet still he took a keen, inquiring view
Of all that crowds neglect, desire, pursue;
And thus abstracted, curious, still serene,
He, unemploy'd, beheld life's shifting scene;
Still more averse from vulgar joys and cares,
Still more unfitted for the world's affairs.

There was a house where Edward oftentimes went,
And social hours in pleasant trifling spent;
He read, conversed and reason'd, sang and play'd
And all were happy while the idler stay'd;
Too happy one, for thence arose the pain,
Till this engaging trifler came again.

But did he love? We answer, day by day,
The loving feet would take th' accusom'd way,
The amorous eye would rove as if in quest
Of something rare, and on the mansion rest;
The same soft passion touch'd the gentle tongue,
And Anna's charms in tender notes were sung;
The ear, too, seem'd to feel the common flame,
Soothed and delighted with the fair one's name:
And thus as love each other part possess'd,
The heart, no doubt, its sovereign power confess'd.
Pleased in her sight, the youth required no more;
Nor rich himself, he saw the damsel poor;
And he too wisely, nay, too kindly loved,
To pain the being whom his soul approved.

* Fasil was a rebel chief, and Michael the general of the royal army in Abyssinia, when Mr. Bruce visited that country. In all other respects their characters were nearly similar. They are both represented as cruel and treacherous; and even the apparently strong distinction of loyal and rebellious is in a great measure set aside when we are informed that Fasil was an open enemy, and Michael an insolent and ambitious controller of the royal person and family.

as friend our cautious youth possess'd,
 table sat a welcome guest;
 aspley'd, it was their chief delight
 that free and daring authors write;
 who loved from common views to soar,
 the fountains never traced before;
 yet profess'd, yet often left the true
 prospect, for the wild and new.
 a friend his fiftieth year had seen,
 so easy, and his air serene;
 atheist call'd; for few agreed
 on his notions, principles, or creed;
 reposed not, for he hated rest,
 none made a query or a jest;
 himself, he ever sought to prove
 his doom'd in endless doubt to rove;
 a darkness he profess'd to be,
 to maintain that not a man could see.
 faithful friend, dissentient, reason'd still
 on his prowess, and the subject will;
 beauty, and of honour's force,
 from zeal gave life to his discourse:
 on his feelings all his fire arose,
 and interest in the themes he chose.
 kind, indulging a sarcastic smile,
 an enthusiast! thou wilt change thy style,
 on his delusions, errors, crimes, deceit,
 mistress thee, and no longer cheat."
 this cautious man, so coolly wise,
 his beauty fix'd unguarded eyes;
 so married: Edward at the view
 as cheerful visits long adieu;
 err'd, for this engaging bride
 suppress'd, but rather cause supplied:
 she saw the friends, by reasoning long,
 if right, and positive if wrong,
 full speech and smile, that spoke delight,
 then careless both of wrong or right.
 gentle damsel gave consent to wed,
 cold, and school-day dinners in her head:
 was promised choice of daintiest food,
 her dress, that made her sovereign good;
 was on hilly heath to banish spleen,
 near visits when the roads were clean.
 she loved, to these she gave consent,
 was married to her heart's content.
 tanner this; the friends together read,
 a cause for disputation bred;
 then follow'd, and the vapour'd child
 they argued till her head was wild;
 he to her it was that mortal brain
 took the trial, or endure the pain.
 the friend reposed, the younger pair
 to cards, and play'd beside his chair;
 waking, to his books applied,
 the music of th' obedient bride;
 one evening, in the fields they stray'd,
 own flock with partial eye survey'd;
 the husband, to indulgence prone,
 his book, and bade them walk alone.
 kind Edward! I must take mine ease,
 dear girl the planets and the trees;
 that warblers pour their evening song,
 its flutter, as you walk along;
 to fix the roving thoughts, to bind
 every sense, and methodize the mind."
 she obey'd; and oft when this was done,
 lay gazed on the declining sun;

In silence saw the glowing landscape fade,
 Or, sitting, sang beneath the arbour's shade:
 Till rose the moon, and on each youthful face
 Shed a soft beauty, and a dangerous grace.
 When the young wife beheld in long debate
 The friends, all careless as she seeming sate;
 It soon appear'd, there was in one combined
 The nobler person and the richer mind;
 He wore no wig, no grizzly beard was seen,
 And none beheld him careless or unclean;
 Or watch'd him sleeping: we indeed have heard
 Of sleeping beauty, and it has appear'd;
 'Tis seen in infants; there indeed we find
 The features soften'd by the slumbering mind;
 But other beauties, when disposed to sleep,
 Should from the eye of keen inspector keep;
 The lovely nymph who would her swain surprise
 May close her mouth, but not conceal her eyes;
 Sleep from the fairest face some beauty takes,
 And all the homely features homelier makes;
 So thought our wife, beholding with a sigh
 Her sleeping spouse, and Edward smiling by.
 A sick relation for the husband sent,
 Without delay the friendly skeptic went;
 Nor fear'd the youthful pair, for he had seen
 The wife untroubled, and the friend serene;
 No selfish purpose in his roving eyes,
 No vile deception in her fond replies:
 So judged the husband, and with judgment true,
 For neither yet the guilt or danger knew.
 What now remain'd? but they again should play
 Th' accustomed game, and walk th' accustomed
 way;
 With careless freedom should converse or read,
 And the friend's absence neither fear nor heed;
 But rather now they seem'd confused, constrain'd,
 Within their room still restless they remain'd,
 And painfully they felt, and knew each other
 pain'd.—
 Ah! foolish men! how could ye thus depend,
 One on himself, the other on his friend?
 The youth with troubled eye the lady saw,
 Yet felt too brave, too daring to withdraw;
 While she, with tuncless hand the jarring keys
 Touching, was not one moment at her ease:
 Now would she walk, and call her friendly guide,
 Now speak of rain, and cast her cloak aside;
 Seize on a book, unconscious what she read,
 And, restless still, to new resources fled;
 Then laugh'd aloud, then tried to look serene,
 And ever changed, and every change was seen.
 Painful it is to dwell on deeds of shame;
 The trying day was past, another came;
 The third was all remorse, confusion, dread,
 And, (all too late!) the fallen hero fled.
 Then felt the youth, in that seducing time,
 How feebly honour guards the heart from crime:
 Small is his native strength; man needs the stay,
 The strength imparted in the trying day;
 For all that honour brings against the force
 Of headlong passion, aids its rapid course;
 Its slight resistance but provokes the fire,
 As wood-work stops the flame, and then conveys
 it higher.
 The husband came; a wife by guilt made bold,
 Had, meeting, soothed him, as in days of old;
 But soon this fact transpired; her strong distress,
 And his friend's absence, left him naught to guess.

Still cool, though grieved, thus prudence bade
him write—

"I cannot pardon, and I will not fight;
Thou art too poor a culprit for the laws,
And I too faulty to support my cause;
All must be punish'd; I must sigh alone,
At home thy victim for her guilt atone;
And thou, unhappy! virtuous now no more,
Must loss of fame, peace, purity deplore;
Sinners with praise will pierce thee to the heart,
And saints, deriding, tell thee what thou art."

Such was his fall; and Edward, from that time,
Felt in full force the censure and the crime;
Despised, ashamed; his noble views before,
And his proud thoughts, degraded him the more;
Should he repent—would that conceal his shame?
Could peace be his? It perish'd with his fame:
Himself he scorn'd, nor could his crime forgive;
He fear'd to die, yet felt ashamed to live:
Grieved, but not contrite, was his heart; oppress'd,
Not broken; not converted, but distress'd;
He wanted will to bend the stubborn knee,
He wanted light the cause of ill to see, [he:
To learn how frail is man, how humble then should
For faith he had not, or a faith too weak
To gain the help that humbled sinners seek;
Else had he pray'd—to an offended God
His tears had flown a penitential flood;
Though far astray, he would have heard the call
Of mercy—"Come! return, thou prodigal;"
Then, though confused, distress'd, ashamed, afraid,
Still had the trembling penitent obey'd;
Though faith have faint'd, when assail'd by fear,
Hope to the soul had whisper'd, "Persevere!"
Till in his Father's house an humbled guest,
He would have found forgiveness, comfort, rest.

But all this joy was to our youth denied
By his fierce passions and his daring pride.
And shame and doubt impell'd him in a course,
Once so abhor'd, with unresisted force.
Proud minds and guilty, whom their crimes oppress,
Fly to new crimes for comfort and redress;
So found our fallen youth a short relief
In wine, the opiate guilt applies to grief,—
From fleeting mirth that o'er the bottle lives,
From the false joy its inspiration gives;
And from associates pleased to find a friend,
With powers to lead them, gladden, and defend,
In all those scenes where transient ease is found,
For minds whom sins oppress, and sorrows wound.

Wine is like anger: for it makes us strong,
Blind, and impatient, and it leads us wrong;
The strength is quickly lost, we feel the error long:
Thus led, thus strengthen'd in an evil cause,
For folly pleading, sought the youth applause;
Sad for a time, then eloquently wild,
He gayly spoke as his companions smiled;
Lightly he rose, and with his former grace
Proposed some doubt, and argued on the case;
Fate and foreknowledge were his favourite themes,
How vain man's purpose, how absurd his schemes;
"Whatever is, was ere our birth decreed:
We think our actions from ourselves proceed,
And idly we lament th' inevitable deed;
It seems our own, but there's a power above
Directs the motion, nay, that makes us move;
Nor good nor evil can you beings name,
Who — but rooks and castles in the game;

Superior natures with their puppets play,
Till, bagg'd or buried, all are swept away."

Such were the notions of a mind to ill
Now prone, but ardent and determined still:
Of joy now eager, as before of fame,
And screen'd by folly when assail'd by shame,
Deeply he sank; obey'd each passion's call,
And used his reason to defend them all.

Shall I proceed, and step by step relate
The odious progress of a sinner's fate?

No—let me rather hasten to the time
(Sure to arrive) when misery waits on crime.

With virtue, prudence fled; what Shore possess'd
Was sold, was spent, and he was now distress'd:
And Want, unwelcome stranger, pale and wan,
Met with her haggard looks the hurried man;
His pride felt keenly what he must expect
From useless pity and from cold neglect.

Struck by new terrors, from his friends he fled,
And wept his woes upon a restless bed;
Retiring late, at early hour to rise,
With shrunken features, and with bloodshot eyes:
If sleep one moment closed the dismal view,
Fancy her terrors built upon the true;
And night and day had their alternate woes,
That baffled pleasure, and that mock'd repose;
Till to despair and anguish was consign'd
The wreck and ruin of a noble mind.

Now seized for debt, and lodged within a jail,
He tried his friendships, and he found them fail;
Then fail'd his spirits, and his thoughts were all
Fix'd on his sins, his sufferings, and his fall:
His ruffled mind was pictured in his face,
Once the fair seat of dignity and grace:
Great was the danger of a man so prone
To think of madness, and to think alone;
Yet pride still lived, and struggled to sustain
The drooping spirit and the roving brain;
But this too fail'd: a friend his freedom gave,
And sent him help the threatening world to brave.
Gave solid counsel what to seek or flee,
But still would stranger to his person be:
In vain! the truth determined to explore,
He traced the friend whom he had wrong'd before.

This was too much; both aided and advised
By one who shunn'd him, pitied, and despised:
He bore it not; 'twas a deciding stroke,
And on his reason like a torrent broke:
In dreadful stillness he appear'd a while,
With vacant horror and a ghastly smile;
Then rose at once into the frantic rage,
That force controll'd not, nor could love assuage.

Friends now appear'd, but in the man was seen
The angry maniac, with vindictive mien:
Too late their pity gave to care and skill
The hurried mind and ever-wandering will;
Unnoticed pass'd all time, and not a ray
Of reason broke on his benighted way;
But now he spurn'd the straw in pure disdain,
And now laugh'd loudly at the clinking chain.

Then as its wrath subdud, by degrees
The mind sank slowly to infantine ease;
To playful folly, and to causeless joy,
Speech without aim, and without end, employ;
He drew fantastic figures on the wall,
And gave some wild relation of them all;
With brutal shape he join'd the human face,
And idiot smiles approved the motley race.

as at length th' unhappy man was found,
settled, but the reason drown'd ;
so dreadful tempest died away.
All stillness of the misty day.
With his freedom he attain'd—if free,
O reason, truth, and hope, can be ;
Is, or wearied with the charge, or sure
Less wretch was now beyond a cure,
To wander where he pleased, and find
Resources for the eager mind ;
Till children of the place he meets,
With them he rambles through the streets ;
For need, his stronger arm he lends,
And mind to those approving friends.
Gentle maid, whom once the youth had
Ed,
With mild religious pity moved ;
So chides his boyish flights, while he
A moment fix'd and pensive be ;
So trembling speaks, his lively eyes
Her looks, he listens to her sighs ;
By her voice, th' harmonious sounds invade
His mind, and for a time persuade :
Said infant, who has newly caught
A maternal glance a gleam of thought ;
So enapt, the half-known voice to hear,
A, half-conscious, at the falling tear
From town, nor then unwatch'd, he goes,
Mood, as if to hide his woes ;
So soon, he with impatience seeks
His friends, and shouts, and sings, and
Sings ;
Wild speech with action all as wild—
Tren's leader, and himself a child ;
Their top, or, at their bidding, bends
While o'er it leap his laughing friends ;
And weak, he acts the boy once more,
Less children call him Silly Shore.

TALE XII.

THOMAS ; OR, THE PRECIPITATE CHOICE.

Such smiling rogues as these,
Who oft bite the holy cords in twain,
Unrattle t' unloose—
Learn, act I. sc. 2.
For other self, my counsel's consistory,
Ole, my prophet,—
Child will go by thy direction.
Richard III. act II. sc. 2.
I have pity upon her, I'm a villain ; if I do not
Am a Jew.
Much Ado about Nothing, act II. sc. 3.
I am soft, mild, pitiable, flexible ;
You art obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless.
Henry VI. part 3, act II. sc. 4.
I will be told of it, and he shall ; the office
As a woman best ; I'll take it upon me ;
We honey-mouth'd, let my tongue blister.
Winter's Tale, act II. sc. 2.
I see—I see thou art a wickedness.
Twelfth Night, act II. sc. 2.

THOMAS flatter'd long a wealthy aunt,
him all that she could give or grant :
he tried, with all his craft and skill,
sovereign lady's varying will ;

Ten years enduring at her board to sit,
He meekly listen'd to her tales and wit ;
He took the meanest office man can take,
And his aunt's vices for her money's sake :
By many a threatening hint she waked his fear,
And he was pain'd to see a rival near ;
Yet all the taunts of her contemptuous pride
He bore, nor found his grovelling spirit tried :
Nay, when she wish'd his parents to traduce,
Fawning he smiled, and justice call'd th' abuse ;
" They taught you nothing ; are you not, at best,"
Said the proud dame, " a trifler, and a jest ?"
Confess you are a fool !"—he bow'd and he con-
fess'd.

This vex'd him much, but could not always last :
The dame is buried, and the trial past.

There was a female, who had courted long
Her cousin's gifts, and deeply felt the wrong ;
By a vain boy forbidden to attend
The private councils of her wealthy friend,
She vow'd revenge, nor should that crafty boy
In triumph undisturb'd his spoils enjoy ;
He heard, he smiled, and when the will was read,
Kindly dismiss'd the kindred of the dead ;
" The dear deceased," he call'd her, and the crowd
Moved off with curses deep and threatenings loud.

The youth retired, and, with a mind at ease,
Found he was rich, and fancied he must please :
He might have pleased, and to his comfort found
The wife he wish'd, if he had sought around
For there were lasses of his own degree,
With no more hatred to the state than he :
But he had courted spleen and age so long,
His heart refused to woo the fair and young ;
So long attended on caprice and whim,
He thought attention now was due to him ;
And as his flattery pleased the wealthy dame,
Heir to the wealth he might the flattery claim ;
But this the fair, with one accord, denied,
Nor waver'd for man's caprice the sex's pride :
There is a season when to them is due
Worship and awe, and they will claim it too.
" Fathers," they cry, " long hold us in their chain,
Nay, tyrant brothers claim a right to reign ;
Uncles and guardians we in turn obey,
And husbands rule with ever-during sway ;
Short is the time when lovers at the feet
Of beauty kneel, and own the slavery sweet ;
And shall we this our triumph, this the aim
And boast of female power, forbear to claim ?
No ! we demand that homage, that respect,
Or the proud rebel punish and reject."

Our hero, still too indolent, too nice
To pay for beauty the accustomed price,
No less forborne t' address the humbler maid,
Who might have yielded with the price unpaid ;
But lived, himself to humour and to please,
To count his money, and enjoy his ease.

It pleased a neighbouring squire to recommend
A faithful youth, as servant to his friend ;
Nay, more than servant, whom he praised for parts
Ductile yet strong, and for the best of hearts
One who might ease him in his small affairs,
With tenants, tradesmen, taxes, and repairs ;
Answer his letters, look to all his dues,
And entertain him with discourse and news.

The squire believed, and found the trusted youth
A very pattern for his care and truth ;

Not for his virtues to be praised alone,
But for a modest mien and humble tone ;
Assenting always, but as if he meant
Only to strength of reasons to assent :
For was he stubborn, and retain'd his doubt,
Till the more subtle 'squire had forced it out ;
" Nay, still was right, but he perceived, that strong
And powerful minds could make the right the
wrong."

When the 'squire's thoughts on some fair damsel
dwelt,

The faithful friend his apprehensions felt ;
It would rejoice his faithful heart to find
A lady suited to his master's mind ;
But who deserved that master ! who would prove
That hers was pure, uninterested love ?
Although a servant, he would scorn to take
A countess, till she suffer'd for his sake ;
Some tender spirit, humble, faithful, true,
Such, my dear master ! must be sought for you.

Six months had pass'd, and not a lady seen
With just this love, 'twixt fifty and fifteen ;
All seem'd his doctrine or his pride to shun,
All would be wooed, before they would be won ;
When the chance naming of a race and fair,
Our 'squire disposed to take his pleasure there :
The friend profess'd, " Although he first began
To hint the thing, it seem'd a thoughtless plan :
The roads, he fear'd, were foul, the days were short,
The village far, and yet there might be sport."

" What ! you of roads and starless nights afraid !
You think to govern ! you to be obey'd !"
Smiling he spoke, the humble friend declared
His soul's obedience, and to go prepared.

The place was distant, but with great delight
They saw a race, and hail'd the glorious sight :
The 'squire exulted, and declared the ride
Had amply paid, and he was satisfied.
They gazed, they feasted, and, in happy mood,
Homeward return'd, and hastening as they rode ;
For short the day, and sudden was the change
From light to darkness, and the way was strange ;
Our hero soon grew peevish, then distress'd ;
He dreaded darkness, and he sigh'd for rest :
Going, they pass'd a village, but, alas !
Returning, saw no village to repay ;
The 'squire remember'd too a noble hall,
Large as a church, and whiter than its wall :
This he had noticed as they rode along,
And justly reason'd that their road was wrong.
George, full of awe, was modest in reply,
" The fault was his, 'twas folly to deny ;
And of his master's safety were he sure,
There was no grievance he would not endure."
This made his peace with the relenting 'squire,
Whose thoughts yet dwelt on supper and a fire ;
When, as they reach'd a long and pleasant green,
Dwellings of men, and next a man were seen.

" My friend," said George, " to travellers astray
Point out an inn, and guide us on the way."

The man look'd up : " Surprising ! can it be
My master's son ! as I'm alive, 'tis he."

" How ! Robin," George replied, " and are we near
My father's house ! how strangely things appear !

Oh, though wanderers, we at last are right :

Success, and glad my father's sight :

Edged and fed,

and ;

Let us this night, as one of pleasure date,
And of surprise : it is an act of fate."

" Go on," the 'squire in happy temper cried ;
" I like such blunder ! I approve such guide."

They ride, they halt, the farmer comes in haste,
Then tells his wife how much their house is graced ;
They bless the chance, they praise the lucky son
That caused the error—Nay ! it was not one ;
But their good fortune—Cheerful grew the 'squire,
Who found dependants, flattery, wine, and fire ;
He heard the jack turn round, the busy dame
Produced her damask ; and with supper came
The daughter, dress'd with care, and full of maid-
en shame.

Surprised, our hero saw the air and drom,
And strove his admiration to express ;
Nay ! felt it too—for Harriet was, in truth,
A tall fair beauty in the bloom of youth ;
And from the pleasure and surprise, a grace
Adorn'd the blooming damsel's form and face ;
Then too, such high respect and duty paid
By all—such silent reverence in the maid ;
Venturing with caution, yet with haste, a glance ;
Loath to retire, yet trembling to advance,
Appear'd the nymph, and in her gentle guest
Stirr'd soft emotions till the hour of rest :
Sweet was his sleep, and in the morn again
He felt a mixture of delight and pain.
" How fair, how gentle," said the 'squire, " how
meek,

And yet how sprightly, when disposed to speak !
Nature has bless'd her form, and Heaven her mind,
But in her favours Fortune is unkind ;
Poor is the maid—nay, poor she cannot prove
Who is enrich'd with beauty, worth, and love."

The 'squire arose, with no precise intent
To go or stay, uncertain what he meant :
He moved to part ; they begg'd him first to dine ;
And who could then escape from love and wine ?
As came the night, more charming grew the fair
And seem'd to watch him with a twofold care :
On the third morn, resolving not to stay,
Though urged by love, he bravely rode away.

Arrived at home, three pensive days he gave
To feelings fond and meditations grave ;
Lovely she was, and, if he did not err,
As fond of him as his fond heart of her ;
Still he delay'd, unable to decide
Which was the master passion, love or pride :
He sometimes wonder'd how his friend could make
And then exulted in, the night's mistake ;
Had she but fortune, " Doubtless then," he cried,
" Some happier man had won the wealthy bride."

While thus he hung in balance, now inclined
To change his state, and then to change his mind
That careless George dropp'd idly on the ground
A letter, which his crafty master found ;
The stupid youth confess'd his fault, and pray'd
The generous 'squire to spare a gentle maid ;
Of whom her tender mother, full of fears,
Had written much : " She caught her oft in tears,
For ever thinking on a youth above
Her humble fortune—still she own'd not love ;
Nor can define, dear girl ! the cherish'd pain,
But would rejoice to see the cause again :
That neighbouring youth, whom she endured be-
fore,

She now rejects, and will behold no more :

her passion, she no longer stoops
own equals, but she pines and droops,
lily, on whose sweets the sun
ering gazed—she saw and was undone:
th allured her not, nor was she moved
rior state, himself she loved;
so good, so gracious, so genteel,—
your sister, and her love conceal;
the fault forgive, since she the pain must
d."

said the 'squire, "there's coarseness in
mind
conceives of feelings so refined;
my doubts, nor blame yourself, my friend,
be you careless;—here my doubts have
d."

ay is plain before us—there is now
r's visit first, and then the vow
nd fond, the marriage rite, the bride
o her home with all a husband's pride;
re receives the prize his merits won,
glad parents leave the patron son.
short time he saw with much surprise,
m, then grief, and then resentment rise,
nd, commanding frowns, and anger-dart-
eyes:

in Harriet's humble mind this fire,
e impatience!" ask'd the puzzled 'squire:
riage changed her? or the mask she wore
rown by, and is herself once more?"
ter hour, when clouds on clouds appear,
more dark, we know the tempest near;
the frowning brow, the restless form,
stening glance, forerun domestic storm:
e husband, and, with troubled mind,
his fears;—"My love, I hope you find
s pleasant; but I must confess
offended, or in some distress:
e grief you feel, and leave me to redress."

it to you?" replied the nymph, "indeed!
the cause from whence the ill proceeds!
ren! to take me from a place, where I
y comfort underneath the sky;
immure me in a gloomy place,
grim monsters of your ugly race,
their canvass staring, make me dread
the dark chambers where they hang to
ad!

nor neighbour comes to give that joy,
things here must banish or destroy:
the promised coach? the pleasant ride?
s fortune has a farmer's bride!
id pride has placed me just above
d domestics: and what pays me? love!
fondness I endure each hour,
s unwitness'd pomp, unenvied power;
r folly, smile at your parade,
our favourite dishes duly made;
I richly dress'd for you I admire,
y duty and my lord's desire;
ife for youth, for health, for joy?
my duties, this my base employ?
y father's house will I repair,
y our idle wealth support me there;
ur wish to have an humble bride
ge thankful? Curse upon your pride!
lave you wanted? You shall see,
x happy, I at least am free;

Well, sir, your answer." Silent stood the 'squire,
As looks a miser at his house on fire;
Where all he deems is vanish'd in that flame,
Swept from the earth his substance and his name;
So, lost to every promised joy of life,
Our 'squire stood gaping at his angry wife;—
His fate, his ruin, where he saw it vain
To hope for peace, pray, threaten, or complain;
And thus, betwixt his wonder at the ill
And his despair, there stood he gaping still.

"Your answer, sir;—shall I depart a spot
I thus detect?"—"O, miserable lot!"
Exclaim'd the man. "Go, serpent! nor remain
To sharpen wo by insult and disdain:
A nest of harpies was I doom'd to meet;
What plots, what combinations of deceit!
I see it now; all plann'd, design'd, contrived;
Served by that villain—by this fury wived—
What fate is mine! What wisdom, virtue, truth,
Can stand, if demons set their traps for youth?
He lose his way! vile dog! he cannot lose
The way a villain through his life pursues;
And thou, deceiver! thou afraid to move,
And hiding close the serpent in the dove!
I saw—but, fated to endure disgrace—
Unheeding saw the fury in thy face;
And call'd it spirit;—O! I might have found
Fraud and imposture—all the kindred round!
A nest of vipers!"—

—"Sir, I'll not admit
These wild effusions of your angry wit:
Have you that value, that we all should use
Such mighty arts for such important views?
Are you such prize, and is my state so fair
That they should sell their souls to get me there?
Think you that we alone our thoughts disguise?
When in pursuit of some contended prize,
Mask we alone the heart, and soothe whom we de-
spise!

Speak you of craft and subtle schemes, who know
That all your wealth you to deception owe;
Who play'd for ten dull years a scoundrel part,
To worm yourself into a widow's heart?
Now, when you guarded, with superior skill,
That lady's closet, and preserved her will,
Blind in your craft, you saw not one of those
Opposed by you might you in turn oppose;
Or watch your motions, and by art obtain
Share of that wealth you gave your peace to gain?
Did conscience never?"—

—"Cease, tormentor, cease—
Or reach me poison—let me rest in peace!"

"Agreed—but hear me—let the truth appear."
"Then state your purpose; I'll be calm and hear."
"Know then, this wealth, sole object of your care,
I had some right, without your hand, to share;
My mother's claim was just; but soon she saw
Your power, compell'd, insulted, to withdraw:
'Twas then my father, in his anger, swore
You should divide the fortune, or restore;
Long we debated;—and you find me now
Heroic victim to a father's vow;
Like Jephthah's daughter, but in different state,
And both decreed to mourn our early fate;
Hence was my brother servant to your pride,
Vengeance made him your slave, and me your bride;
Now all is known: a dreadful price I pay
For our revenge;—but still we have our day;

All that you love you must with others share,
Or all you dread from their resentment dare !
Yet terms I offer—let contention cease :
Divide the spoil, and let us part in peace."

Our hero trembling heard—he sat—he rose—
Nor could his motions nor his mind compose ;
He paced the room—and, stalking to her side,
Gazed on the face of his undaunted bride ;
And nothing there but scorn and calm aversion
spied.

He would have vengeance, yet he fear'd the law :
Her friends would threaten, and their power he saw ;
"Then let her go :"—but O ! a mighty sum
Would that demand, since he had let her come—
Nor from his sorrows could he find redress,
Save that which led him to a like distress,
And all his ease was in his wife to see
A wretch as anxious and distress'd as he :
Her strongest wish, the fortune to divide
And part in peace, his avarice denied ;
And thus it happen'd, as in all deceit,
The cheater found the evil of the cheat ;
The husband grieved—nor was the wife at rest ;
Him she could vex, and he could her molest ;
She could his passion into frenzy raise,
But when the fire was kindled, fear'd the blaze :
As much they studied, so in time they found
The easiest way to give the deepest wound ;
But then, like fencers, they were equal still,
Both lost in danger what they gain'd in skill ;
Each heart a keener kind of rancour gain'd,
And paining more, was more severely pain'd ;
And thus by both were equal vengeance dealt,
And both the anguish they inflicted felt.

TABLE XIII.

JESSY AND COLIN.

Then she plots, then she ruminates, then she de-
vises ; and what they think in their hearts they may ef-
fect, they will break their hearts but they will effect.

Merry Wives of Windsor, act ii. sc. 2.

She hath spoken that she should not, I am sure of
that ; Heaven knows what she hath known.

Macbeth, act v. sc. 1.

Our house is hell, and thou a merry devil.

Merchant of Venice, act ii. sc. 3.

And yet, for aught I see, they are as sick that surfeit
of too much, as they that starve with nothing ; it is no
mean happiness, therefore, to be seated in the mean.

Id. act i. sc. 2.

A VICAR died, and left his daughter poor—
It hurt her not, she was not rich before :
Her humble share of worldly goods she sold,
Paid every debt, and then her fortune told ;
And found, with youth and beauty, hope and health,
Two hundred guineas was her worldly wealth ;
It then remain'd to choose her path in life,
And first, said Jessy, " Shall I be a wife ?—
Colin is mild and civil, kind and just,
I know his love, his temper I can trust ;
But small his farm, it asks perpetual care,
And we must toil as well as trouble share :
True, he was taught in all the gentle arts
That
l, and soften human hearts ;

And boasts a parent, who deserves to shine
In higher class, and I could wish her mine ;
Nor wants he will his station to improve,
A just ambition waked by faithful love :—
Still is he poor—and here my father's friend
Deigns for his daughter, as her own, to send ;
A worthy lady, who it seems has known
A world of griefs and troubles of her own :
I was an infant, when she came, a guest
Beneath my father's humble roof to rest ;
Her kindred all unfeeling, vast her woes,
Such her complaint, and there she found repose ;
Enrich'd by fortune, now she nobly lives.
And nobly, from the blest abundance, gives ;
The grief, the want of human life, she knows.
And comfort there and here relief bestows ;
But are they not dependants ?—Foolish pride
Am I not honour'd by such friend and guide ?
Have I a home," (here Jessy dropp'd a tear.)
" Or friend beside ?"—A faithful friend was near.

Now Colin came, at length resolved to lay
His heart before her and to urge her stay ;
True, his own plough the gentle Colin drove,
An humble farmer with aspiring love ;
Who, urged by passion, never dared till now.
Thus urged by fears, his trembling hopes avow :
Her father's glebe he managed ; every year
The grateful vicar held the youth more dear ;
He saw indeed the prize in Colin's view,
And wish'd his Jessy with a man so true ;
Timid as true, he urged with anxious air
His tender hope, and made the trembling prayer ;
When Jessy saw, nor could with coldness see,
Such fond respect, such tried sincerity .
Grateful for favours to her father dealt,
She more than grateful for his passion felt ;
Nor could she frown on one so good and kind,
Yet fear'd to smile, and was unfix'd in mind ;
But prudence placed the female friend in view—
What might not one so rich and grateful do ?
So lately, too, the good old vicar died,
His faithful daughter must not cast aside
The signs of filial grief, and be a ready bride :
Thus, led by prudence, to the lady's seat
The village beauty purposed to retreat ;
But as in hard-fought fields the victor knows
What to the vanquish'd he in honour owes,
So in this conquest over powerful love,
Prudence resolved a generous sue to prove ;
And Jessy felt a mingled fear and pain
In her dismissal of a faithful swain,
Gave her kind thanks, and when she saw his
wo,

Kindly betray'd that she was loath to go ;
" But would she promise, if abroad she met
A frowning world, she would remember yet
Where dwelt a friend ?"—" That could she not
forget."

And thus they parted ; but each faithful heart
Felt the compulsion and refused to part.

Now by the morning mail the timid maid
Was to that kind and wealthy dame convey'd ;
Whose invitation, when her father died,
Jessy as comfort to her heart applied ;
She knew the days her generous friend had seen—
As wife and widow, evil days had been ;
She married early, and for half her life
Was an insulted and forsaken wife ;

and poor, her angry father gave,
 reproach, the pittance of a slave;
 brothers pass'd her, but she knew
 her friends, and to their home withdrew;
 old vicar to her sire applied
 and help'd her when her sire denied;
 few years death stalk'd through bower
 hall,
 , and sons of sons, were buried all:
 rebounded, and had wealth to spare
 ing grief she once was doom'd to share:
 'd in misery's school, and taught to feel,
 I rejoice an orphan's woes to heal:
 sought, who look'd within her breast,
 he conceived how bounteous minds are
 a'd.

r vast mansion look'd the lady down
 r buildings of a busy town;
 me her friends of either sex, and all
 m she lived on terms reciprocal:
 'd the hours with their accustom'd ease,
 inclined, but not compell'd to please;
 were others in the mansion found,
 chosen, and by duties bound;
 ale rivals, each of power possess'd,
 ant maid, poor friend, and kindred guest.
) came Jessy, as a seaman thrown
 le storm upon a coast unknown
 was flattering, civil seem'd the race,
 known the dangers of the place. [freed,
 urs had pass'd, when, from attendants
 iter'd—"This is kind indeed;
 e, love! that I for one like you
 r pray'd, a friend discreet and true;
 r not that I on you depend,
 ine own hereditary friend:
 ny Jessy, never can I trust
 grateful, selfish, and unjust;
 e present, and my load of care
 will serve to lighten and to share:
 r me, Jessy; let not those below
 ance on your friendship know;
 ey look, be in their freedoms free—
 y say do you convey to me."
 ny's thoughts to Colin's cottage flew,
 such speed she scarce their absence
 w.

oves her mistress, and should she depart,
 service, and she breaks her heart;
 and wishes, looks and thoughts she
 wa,
 us care by close attention shows:
 faithful! in temptation strong!
 ot wrong me? ah! I fear the wrong:
 r loved me; now, in time of need,
 my good, and to his place succeed.
 doesn't bind—that girl, who every day
 r bread, would wish my life away;
 lear relation, and she thinks
 her fortune, an ambitious minx!
 courts me for the prospect's sake,
 he knows I have a will to make;
 ! my will delay'd, I know not how—
 re here, and I will make it now.
 die creature, keep her in your view,
 she does, what she desires to do;
 ung mind may artful villains prey,
 r plate and jewels find a way;

A pleasant humour has the girl: her smile
 And cheerful manner tedious hours beguile:
 But well observe her, ever near her be,
 Close in your thoughts, in your professions free.

"Again, my Jessy, hear what I advise,
 And watch a woman ever in disguise;
 Isop, that widow, serious, subtle, sly—
 But what of this—I must have company:
 She markots for me, and although she makes
 Profit, no doubt, of all she undertakes,
 Yet she is one I can to all produce,
 And all her talents are in daily use;
 Deprived of her, I may another find
 As sly and selfish, with a weaker mind:
 But never trust her, she is full of art,
 And worms herself into the closet heart;
 Seem then, I pray you, careless in her sight,
 Nor let her know, my love, how we unite.
 "Do, my good Jessy, cast a view around,
 And let no wrong within my house be found;
 That girl associates with—I know not who
 Are her companions, nor what ill they do;
 'Tis then the widow plans, 'tis then she tries
 Her various arts and schemes for fresh supplies;
 'Tis then, if ever, Jane her duty quits,
 And, whom I know not, favours and admits:
 O! watch their movements all; for me 'tis hard,
 Indeed is vain, but you may keep a guard;
 And I, when none your watchful glance deceive,
 May make my will, and think what I shall leave."

Jessy, with fear, disgust, alarm, surprise,
 Heard of these duties for her ears and eyes;
 Heard by what service she must gain her bread,
 And went with scorn and sorrow to her bed.

Jane was a servant fitted for her place,
 Experienced, cunning, fraudulent, selfish, base;
 Skill'd in those mean humiliating arts
 That make their way to proud and selfish hearts;
 By instinct taught, she felt an awe, a fear,
 For Jessy's upright, simple character;
 Whom with gross flatter, she a while assail'd,
 And then beheld with hatred when it fail'd;
 Yet trying still upon her mind for hold,
 She all the secrets of the mansion told;
 And to invite an equal trust, she drew
 Of every mind a bold and rapid view;
 But on the widow'd friend with deep diadain,
 And rancorous envy, dwelt the treacherous Jane:—
 In vain such arts; without deceit or pride,
 With a just taste and feeling for her guide,
 From all contagion Jessy kept apart,
 Free in her manners, guarded in her heart.

Jessy one morn was thoughtful, and her sigh
 The widow heard as she was passing by;
 And—"Well!" she said, "is that some distant
 swain,

Or aught with us, that gives your bosom pain?
 Come, we are fellow sufferers, slaves in thrall,
 And tasks and griefs are common to us all;
 Think not my frankness strange: they love to
 paint

Their state with freedom, who endure restraint;
 And there is something in that speaking eye
 And sober mien, that prove I may rely:
 You came a stranger; to my words attend,
 Accept my offer, and you find a friend;
 It is a labyrinth in which you stray,
 Come, hold my clue, and I will lead the way.

"Good Heaven! that one so jealous, envious,
base,

Should be the mistress of so sweet a place;
She, who so long herself was low and poor,
Now broods suspicious on her useless store;
She loves to see us abject, loves to deal
Her insult round, and then pretends to feel:
Prepare to cast all dignity aside,
For know your talents will be quickly tried;
Nor think, from favours past, a friend to gain,
'Tis but by duties we our posts maintain:
I read her novels, gossip through the town,
And daily go, for idle stories, down;
I cheapen all she buys, and bear the curse
Of honest tradesmen for my niggard purse;
And, when for her this meanness I display,
She cries, 'I heed not what I throw away';
Of secret bargains I endure the shame,
And stake my credit for our fish and game;
Oft has she smiled to hear 'her generous soul
Would gladly give, but stoops to my control.'
Nay! I have heard her, when she chanced to come
Where I contended for a petty sum,
Affirm 'twas painful to behold such care,
'But Isop's nature is to pinch and spare.'
Thus all the meanness of the house is mine,
And my reward, to scorn her, and to dine.

"See next that giddy thing, with neither pride
To keep her safe, nor principle to guide;
Poor, idle, simple flirt! as sure as fate
Her maiden fame will have an early date:
Of her beware; for all who live below
Have faults they wish not all the world to know;
And she is fond of listening, full of doubt,
And stoops to guilt to find an error out.

"And now once more observe the artful maid,
A lying, prying, jilting, thievish jade;
I think, my love, you would not condescend
To call a low, illiterate girl your friend:
But in our troubles we are apt, you know,
To lean on all who some compassion show,
And she has flexible features, acting eyes,
And seems with every look to sympathize;
No mirror can a mortal's grief express
With more precision, or can feel it less;
That proud, mean spirit, she by fawning courts,
By vulgar flattery, and by vile reports;
And, by that proof she every instant gives,
To one so mean, that yet a meaner lives.

"Come, I have drawn the curtain, and you see
Your fellow actors, all our company;
Should you incline to throw reserve aside,
And in my judgment and my love confide,
I could some prospects open to your view,
That ask attention: and, till then, adieu."

"Farewell!" said Jessy, hastening to her room,
Where all she saw within, without, was gloom:
Confused, perplex'd, she pass'd a dreary hour,
Before her reason could exert its power;
To her all seem'd mysterious, all allied
To avarice, meanness, folly, craft, and pride;
Wearied with thought, she breathed the garden's
air,

Then came the laughing lass, and join'd her there.

"My sweetest friend has dwelt with us a week,
And does she love us? be sincere and speak;
My aunt you cannot—Lord! how I should hate
To be like her, all misery and state;

Proud, and yet envious, she disgusted sees
All who are happy, and who look at ease.
Let friendship bind us, I will quickly show
Some favourites near us, you'll be bless'd to know:
My aunt forbids it, but can she expect,
To soothe her spleen, we shall ourselves neglect!
Jane and the widow were to watch and stay
My free-born feet; I watch'd as well as they;
Lo! what is this? this simple key explores
The dark recess that holds the spinster's stores;
And, led by her ill star, I chanced to see
Where Isop keeps her stock of ratafia;
Used in the hours of anger and alarm,
It makes her civil, and it keeps her warm;
Thus bless'd with secrets both would choose to
hide,

Their fears now grant me what their scorn denied

"My freedom thus by their assent secured,
Bad as it is, the place may be endured;
And bad it is; but her estates, you know,
And her beloved hoards she must bestow;
So we can slyly our amusements take,
And friends of demons, if they help us, make."

"Strange creatures these," thought Jessy, half
inclined

To smile at one malicious and yet kind;
Frank and yet cunning, with a heart to love
And malice prompt—the serpent and the dove.
Here could she dwell? or could she yet depart?
Could she be artful? could she bear with art?
This splendid mansion gave the cottage grace,
She thought a dungeon was a happier place;
And Colin pleading, when he pleaded best,
Wrought not such sudden change in Jessy's breast

The wondering maiden, who had only read
Of such vile beings, saw them now with dread;
Safe in themselves, for nature has design'd
The creature's poison harmless to the kind;
But all beside who in the haunts are found
Must dread the poison, and must feel the wound.

Days full of care, slow weary weeks pass'd on,
Eager to go, still Jessy was not gone;
Her time in trifling or in tears she spent,
She never gave, she never felt content:
The lady wonder'd that her humble guest
Strove not to please, would neither lie nor jest;
She sought no news, no scandal would convey,
But walk'd for health, and was at church to pray
All this displeased, and soon the widow cried,
"Let me be frank; I am not satisfied;

You know my wishes, I your judgment trust;
You can be useful, Jessy, and you must.
Let me be plainer, child; I want an ear
When I am deaf, instead of mine to hear,
When mine is sleeping, let your eye awake;
When I observe not, observation take;
Alas! I rest not on my pillow loud,

Then threatening whispers make my soul afraid
The tread of strangers to my ear ascends,
Fed at my cost, the minions of my friends;
While you, without a care, a wish to please,
Eat the vile bread of idleness and ease."

Th' indignant girl, astonish'd, answer'd, "Nay
This instant, madam, let me haste away;
Thus speaks my father's, thus an orphan's friend
This instant, lady, let your bounty end."

The lady frown'd indignant: "What!" she cried
"A vicar's daughter with a princess' rule!"

per's lot ! but pitying, I forgive ;
 ple Jessy, do you think to live !
 ot power to help you, foolish maid !
 concerns be your attention paid ;
 erful mind th' allotted duties take,
 llect I have a will to make."
 who felt as liberal natures feel,
 as the baser their designs reveal,
 " Those duties were to her unfit,
 ld her spirit to her tasks submit."
 scorn the lady sat a while,
 n replied with stern contemptuous
 ile,—
 k you, fair madam, that you came to
 are
 like mine without a thought or care ?
 indeed ! from every trouble free,
 y my help, with not a care for me ;
 visit to your father made,
 poor assistance largely paid ;
 domestics I their tasks assign'd,
 portion for his hungry hind ;
 your father (simple man !) obey'd
 advice, and watch'd as well as
 y'd,
 t have left you something with his
 yers,
 some colour for these lofty airs.
 ara, my love ! O, then, my soften'd
 art
 mist ; we never more will part ;
 ur friendship, I will be your friend,
 determined, to my will attend."
 rent forth, but with determined soul
 th love, to break from such control ;
 ough," the trembling damsel cried ;
 e my care, and Providence my guide :
 prisoner, I escape will make ;
 display'd, th' insidious arts forsake,
 the rattle sounds, will fly the fatal
 ke."
 er thanks upon the morrow paid,
 to go, determined, though afraid.
 uteful creature," said the lady, " this
 agine !—are you frantic, miss ?
 ave your friend, your prospects—is it
 e ?"
 y answer'd by a mild " Adieu !"
 me replied, " Then houseless may you
 e,
 ing victim to a guilty love ;
 ith shame, in sickness doom'd to nurse
 n'd cub, your scandal and your curse ;
 y its scoundrel father, and ill fed
 ustics with the parish bread !—
 u not !—speak—yet I can forgive ;
 with me."—" With you," said Jessy,
 up !
 ould first endure what you describe,
 an breathe with your detested tribe,
 y have feign'd, till now their very
 erts
 r fix'd in their accursed parts ;
 rofess esteem, and feel disdain,
 ith justice, of deceit complain ;
 could pity, but that, while I stay,
 drives all kinder thoughts away ;

Grateful for this, that when I think of you,
 I little fear what poverty can do."
 The angry matron her attendant Jane
 Summon'd in haste to soothe the fierce disdain.
 " A vile, detested wretch !" the lady cried,
 " Yet shall she be, by many an effort, tried,
 And, clogg'd with debt and fear, against her will
 abide ;
 And, once secured, she never shall depart
 Till I have proved the firmness of her heart ;
 Then when she dares not, would not, cannot go,
 I'll make her feel what 'tis to use me so."
 The pensive Colin in his garden stray'd,
 But felt not then the beauties it display'd ;
 There many a pleasant object met his view,
 A rising wood of oaks behind it grew ;
 A stream ran by it, and the village green
 And public road were from the gardens seen ;
 Save where the pine and larch the boundary
 made,
 And on the rose-beds throw a softening shade.
 The mother sat beside the garden door,
 Dress'd as in times ere she and hers were poor ;
 The broad-laced cap was known in ancient
 days,
 When madam's dress compell'd the village
 praise ;
 And still she look'd as in the times of old,
 Ere his last farm the erring husband sold ;
 While yet the mansion stood in decent state,
 And paupers waited at the well-known gate.
 " Alas ! my son !" the mother cried, " and why
 That silent grief and oft-repeated sigh ?
 True, we are poor, but thou hast never felt
 Pangs to thy father for his error dealt ;
 Pangs from strong hopes of visionary gain,
 For ever raised, and ever found in vain.
 He rose unhappy ! from his fruitless schemes,
 As guilty wretches from their blissful dreams ;
 But thou wert then, my son, a playful child,
 Wondering at grief, gay, innocent, and wild,
 Listening at times to thy poor mother's sighs,
 With curious looks and innocent surprise ;
 Thy father dying, thou, my virtuous boy,
 My comfort always, waked my soul to joy ;
 With the poor remnant of our fortune left,
 Thou hast our station of its gloom bereft :
 Thy lively temper, and thy cheerful air,
 Have cast a smile on sadness and despair :
 Thy active hand has dealt to this poor space
 The bliss of plenty and the charm of grace ;
 And all around us wonder when they find
 Such taste and strength, such skill and power
 combined ;
 There is no mother, Colin, no, not one
 But envies me so kind, so good a son ;
 By thee supported on this failing side,
 Weakness itself awakes a parent's pride :
 I bless the stroke that was my grief before,
 And feel such joy that 'tis disease no more ;
 Shielded by thee, my want becomes my wealth,
 And soothed by Colin, sickness smiles at health ;
 The old men love thee, they repeat thy praise,
 And say, like thee were youth in earlier days ;
 While every village maiden cries, ' How gay,
 How smart, how brave, how good is Colin
 Grey !'

"Yet art thou sad; alas! my son, I know
Thy heart is wounded, and the cure is slow;
Fain would I think that Jessy still may come
To share the comforts of our rustic home:
She surely loved thee; I have seen the maid,
When thou hast kindly brought the vicar aid—
When thou hast eased his bosom of its pain.
O! I have seen her—she will come again."

The matron ceased; and Colin stood the while
Silent, but striving for a grateful smile;
He then replied, "Ah! sure, had Jessy stay'd,
And shared the comforts of our sylvan shade,
The tenderest duty and the fondest love
Would not have fail'd that generous heart to
move;

A grateful pity would have ruled her breast,
And my distresses would have made me blest.

"But she is gone, and ever has in view
Grandeur and taste; and what will then ensue?
Surprise, and then delight, in scenes so fair and
new:

For many a day, perhaps for many a week,
Home will have charms, and to her bosom speak;
But thoughtless ease, and affluence, and pride,
Seen day by day, will draw the heart aside:
And she at length, though gentle and sincere,
Will think no more of our enjoyment here."

Sighing he spake—but hark! he hears the ap-
proach

Of rattling wheels! and lo! the evening coach;
Once more the movement of the horses' feet
Makes the fond heart with strong emotion beat;
Faint were his hopes, but ever had the sight
Drawn him to gaze beside his gate at night;
And when with rapid wheels it hurried by,
He grieved his parent with a hopeless sigh;
And could the blessing have been bought, what
sum

Had he not offer'd, to have Jessy come!
She came—he saw her bending from the door,
Her face, her smile, and he beheld no more;
Lost in his joy—the mother lent her aid
To assist and to detain the willing maid;
Who thought her late, her present home to make,
Sure of a welcome for the vicar's sake:
But the good parent was so pleased, so kind,
So pressing Colin, she so much inclined,
That night advanced; and then so long detain'd,
No wishes to depart she felt, or feign'd;
Yet long in doubt she stood, and then perforce
remain'd.

Here was a lover fond, a friend sincere;
Here was content and joy, for she was here:
In the mild evening, in the scene around,
The maid, now free, peculiar beauties found;
Blended with village tones, the evening gale
Gave the sweet night-bird's warblings to the vale;
The youth imbolden'd, yet abash'd, now told
His fondest wish, nor found the maiden cold;
The mother smiling whisper'd—"Let him go
And seek the license!" Jessy answer'd, "No!"
But Colin went. I know not if they live
With all the comforts wealth and plenty give:
But with pure joy to envious souls denied,
To suppliant meanness and suspicious pride;
And village maids of happy couples say,
"They live like Jessy Bourn and Colin Grey."

TALE XIV.

THE STRUGGLES OF CONSCIENCE.

I am a villain; yet I lie, I am not;
Fool! of thyself speak well:—Fool! do not say
My Conscience hath a thousand several names
And every tongue brings in a several tale.

Richard III. act v. 1.

My Conscience is but a kind of hard Conscience—
The fiend gives the more friendly counsel.

Merchant of Venice, act i. 1.

Thou hast it now—and I fear
Thou play'st most foully for it.

Macbeth, act i. 2.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased,
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
Rase out the written troubles of the brain,
And with some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the foul bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart?

Id. act v. 1.

Soft! I did but dream—

O! coward Conscience, how dost thou offend!

Richard III. act v. 2.

A serious toymen in the city dwelt,
Who much concern for his religion felt;
Reading, he changed his tenets, read again,
And various questions could with skill maintain:
Papist and quaker if we set aside,
He had the road of every traveller tried;
There walk'd a while, and on a sudden turn'd
Into some by-way he had just discern'd:
He had a nephew, Fulham—Fulham went
His uncle's way, with every turn content;
He saw his pious kinsman's watchful care,
And thought such anxious pains his own might
spare,
And he, the truth obtain'd, without the toil, might
share.

In fact, young Fulham, though he little read,
Perceived his uncle was by fancy led;
And smiled to see the constant care he took
Collating creed with creed, and book with book.
At length the senior fix'd; I pass the sect
He call'd a church, 'twas precious and elect;
Yet the seed fell not in the richest soil,
For few disciples paid the preacher's toil;
All in an attic room were wont to meet,
These few disciples at their pastor's feet;
With these went Fulham, who, discreet and good,
Follow'd the light his worthy uncle gave;
Till a warm preacher found a way to impart
Awakening feelings to his torpid heart:
Some weighty truths, and of unpleasant kind,
Sank, though resisted, in his struggling mind;
He wish'd to fly them, but compell'd to stay,
Truth to the waking Conscience found her way;
For though the youth was call'd a prudent lad,
And prudent was, yet serious faults he had;
Who now reflected—"Much am I surprised,
I find these notions cannot be despised;
No! there is something I perceive at last,
Although my uncle cannot hold it fast;
Though I the strictness of these men reject,
Yet I determine to be circumspect;
This man alarms me, and I must begin
To look more closely to the things within;

of zeal have I derided long,
begin to think the laughers wrong;
good uncle, by all teachers moved,
referr'd to him who none approved;
love amiss than nothing to have loved."
ere his thoughts, when Conscience first
an
lose converse with th' awaken'd man:
hat time reserved and cautious grew,
is duties felt obedience due;
was not, but he fear'd the pain
mitted, nor would sin again.

he stray'd, he found his Conscience
,
determined what was ill t' oppose,
ng t' accuse, what secret to disclose:
with every latent act to light,
em fully in the actor's sight:
him trouble, but he still confess'd
r useful, for it brought him rest.
le died, and when the nephew read
and saw the substance of the dead—
ired guineas, with a stock in trade—
rejoiced, and thought his fortune made;
piring pleasure at the sight,
crease, increasing appetite:
profit, idle habits check'd,
am's virtue was to be correct;)
s Conscience had their compact made—
with truth, and you will soon persuade;
he cried, "for mere ideal things
o feel those terror-breeding stings."
t such thoughts," she said, "your mind
found;

y wake me, but they never wound;
deed there is a wrong and right,
ill find me pliant and polite;
Conscience of the dotard kind,
dreams, to dire offences blind:
thin be pure, in all beside
wn master, governor, and guide;
anger, in temptation strong,
il sleep our whole existence long."

be thy sleep," said Fulham; "strong
it be
ing ill that gains access to me:
I l to evil deed consent,
rased, O! how will I repent!
in be doubtful, soon would I restore
rous good, or give it to the poor,
them my growing wealth shall buy—
who knows t—an hospital like Guy?—
uch means to soothe the smart within,
ly purposed to renounce the sin?"
r young Trader and his Conscience dwelt
love, and great the joy they felt;
small concerns, in trivial things,
," he said, "too ready with the stings;"
o apt, in search of growing gains,
e fear of penalties and pains:
were trifling bickerings, petty jars,
strifes, preliminary wars;
ed little, little she express'd
tion, and they both had rest.
as he fix'd to walk the worthy way,
st urged him to a bold essay:—
as that when all at pleasure gam'd
chances, yet of law unblamed;

This Fulham tried: who would to him advance
A pound or crown, he gave in turn a chance
For weighty prize; and should they nothing share,
They had their crown or pound in Fulham's ware;
Thus the old stores within the shop were sold
For that which none refused, new or old.
Was this unjust? yet Conscience could not rest,
But made a mighty struggle in the breast:
And gave th' aspiring man an early proof,
That should they war he would have work enough
"Suppose," said she, "your vended numbers rise
The same with those which gain each real prize,
(Such your proposal,) can you ruin shun?"—
"A hundred thousand," he replied, "to one."
"Still it may happen."—"I the sum must pay."
"You know you cannot."—"I can run away."
"That is dishonest."—"Nay, but you must wink
At a chance hit; it cannot be, I think.
Upon my conduct as a whole decide,
Such trifling errors let my virtues hide;
Fail I at meeting? am I sleepy there?
My purse refuse I with the priest to share?
Do I deny the poor a helping hand?
Or stop the wicked women in the Strand?
Or drink at club beyond a certain pitch?
Which are your charges? Conscience, tell me
which?"

"'Tis well," said she, "but—" "Nay, I pray,
have done:
Trust me, I will not into danger run."
The lottery drawn, not one demand was made;
Fulham gain'd profit and increase of trade.
"See now," said he—for Conscience yet arose—
"How foolish 'tis such measures to oppose:
Have I not blameless thus my state advanced?"—
"Still," mutter'd Conscience, still it might have
chanced."

"Might!" said our hero, "who is so exact
As to inquire what might have been a fact?"
Now Fulham's shop contain'd a curious view
Of costly trifles elegant and new:
The papers told where kind mammas might buy
The gayest toys to charm an infant's eye;
Where generous beaux might gentle damocls please.
And travellers call who cross the land or seas,
And find the curious art, the neat device
Of precious value and of trifling price.
Here Conscience rested, she was find pleased to find,
No less an active than an honest mind;
But when he named his price, and when he swore,
His conscience check'd him, that he ask'd no more
When half he sought had been a large increase
On fair demand, she could not rest in peace:
(Beside th' affront to call th' adviser in,
Who would prevent, to justify the sin?)
She therefore told him, that "he vainly tried
To soothe her anger, conscious that he lied;
If thus he grasp'd at such usurious gains,
He must deserve, and should expect her pains."

The charge was strong; he would in part con-
fess

Offence there was: but who offended less?
"What! is a mere assertion call'd a lie?
And if it be, are men compell'd to buy?
'Twas strange that Conscience on such points
should dwell,
While he was acting (he would call it) well:
He bought as others buy, he sold as others sell

'There was no fraud, and he demanded cause
Why he was troubled, when he kept the laws?'

"My laws?" said Conscience: "What," said he,
are thine?

"Oral or written, human or divine?
Show me the chapter, let me see the text;
By laws uncertain subjects are perplex'd:
Let me my finger on the statute lay,
And I shall feel it duty to obey."

"Reflect," said Conscience, "'twas your own
desire

That I should warn you—does the compact tire?
Repent you this? then bid me not advise,
And rather hear your passions as they rise;
So you may counsel and remonstrance shun,
But then remember it is war begun;
And you may judge from some attacks, my friend,
What serious conflicts will on war attend."

"Nay, but," at length the thoughtful man replied,
'I say not that; I wish you for my guide;
Wish for your checks and your reproofs—but then
Be like a Conscience of my fellow-men;
Worthy I mean, and men of good report,
And not the wretches who with Conscience sport:
There's Bice, my friend, who passes off his grease
Of pigs for bears', in pots a crown apiece;
His Conscience never checks him when he swears
'The fat he sells is honest fat of bears;
And so it is, for he contrives to give
A drachm to each—'tis thus that tradesmen live:
Now why should you and I be overnice?
What man is held in more repute than Bice?'

Here ended the dispute; but yet 'twas plain
The parties both expected strife again:
Their friendship cool'd, he look'd about and saw
Numbers who seem'd unshackled by his awe;
While like a schoolboy he was threaten'd still,
To pay for the deed, now only for the will:
Here Conscience answer'd, "To thy neighbour's
guile

"Thy neighbour leave, and in thine own confide."

Such were each day the charges and replies,
When a new object caught the trader's eyes;
A vestry patriot, could he gain the name,
Would famous make him, and would pay the fame:
He knew full well the sums bequeath'd in charge
For schools, for almshouses, for the poor, were large;
Report had told, and he could feel it true,
That most unfairly dealt the trusted few;
No partners would they in their office take,
Nor clear accounts at annual meetings make;
Aloud our hero in the vestry spoke
Of hidden deeds, and vow'd to draw the cloak;
It was the poor man's cause, and he, for one,
Was quite determined to see justice done:
His foes affected laughter, then disdain,
They too were loud and threatening, but in vain:
The pauper's friend, their foe, arose and spoke again:
Fiercely he cried, "Your glibbed statements show
That you determine we shall nothing know;
But we shall bring your hidden crimes to light,
Ope you to shame, and to the poor their right!"

Virtue like this might some approval ask,
But Conscience sternly said, "You wear a mask!"

"Not," said Fullam, "if I have a view
myself, I serve the public too."

—and his former zeal
began to feel;

"Thus will he ever bark," in peevish tone,
An elder cried; "the cur must have a bone."
They then began to hint, and to begin
Was all they needed—it was felt within;
In terms less veil'd an offer then was made,
Though distant still, it fail'd not to persuade;
More plainly then was every point proposed,
Approved, accepted, and the bargain closed.
"Th' exulting paupers hail'd their friend's suc-
cess,

And bade adieu to murmurs and distress."

Alas! their friend had now superior light,
And, view'd by that, he found that all was right;
"There were no errors, the disbursements small;
This was the truth, and truth was due to all."
And rested Conscience? No! she would not
rest,

Yet was content with making a protest:
Some acts she now with less resistance bore,
Nor took alarm so quickly as before:
Like those in towns besieged, who every ball
At first with terror view, and dread them all;
But, grown familiar with the scenes, they fear
The danger less, as it approaches near;
So Conscience, more familiar with the view
Of growing evils, less attentive grew:
Yet he who felt some pain, and dreaded more,
Gave a peace-offering to the angry poor.

Thus had he quiet; but the time was brief,
From his new triumph sprang a cause of grief;
In office join'd, and acting with the rest,
He must admit the sacramental test:
Now, as a secretary, who had all his life,
As he supposed, been with the church at strife,
(No rules of hers, no laws had he perused,
Nor knew the tenets he by rote abused)
Yet Conscience here arose more fierce and strong,
Than when she told of robbery and wrong;
"Change his religion! No! he must be sure
That was a blow no Conscience could endure."

Though friend to virtue, yet she oft abides
In early notions, fix'd by erring guides:
And is more startled by a call from those,
Than when the foulest crimes her rest oppose:
By error taught, by prejudice misled,
She yields her rights, and fancy rules instead;
When Conscience all her stings and terror deals,
Not as truth dictates, but as fancy feels:
And thus within our hero's troubled breast,
Crime was less torture than the odious test.
New forms, new measures, he must now embrace,
With sad conviction that they warr'd with grace;
To his new church no former friend would come,
They scarce prefer'd her to the church of Rome:
But thinking much, and weighing guilt and gain,
Conscience and he commuted for her pain;
Then promised Fullam to retain his creed,
And their people or parsons still to feed;
Their attic room in secret to attend,
And not forget he was the preacher's friend;
Thus he proposed, and Conscience, troubled, tried,
And wanting peace, reluctantly complied.

Now ere subdued, and apprehensions gone,
In peace our hero went at working on;
But short the period—soon a quarrel rose,
Fierce in the birth, and fatal in the close:
With times of truce between, which rather prov'd
That both were weary, than that either loved

me 'en now dialiked the heavy thrall,
her death would in his anguish call,
's mistaken friend exclaim'd, *Let Carthage*
II?

ur hero, so his wish express'd,
this powerful sprite—*delenda est* ;
her conquest saw not danger near,
na her rival, and without a fear ;
cience conquer'd, men perceive how free,
row fatal such a state must be.
e free our hero's ; foe or friend
ce on him was destined to attend :
d indeed, grew dull, nor seem'd to spy
llowing crime, and each of deeper dye ;
vere noticed, and the reckoning time
account came on ; crime following crime.
nce a foe, now brother in the trust,
ulham late described as fair and just,
sole guardian of a wealthy maid,
his power, and of his frown afraid :
e an idiot, for her busy brain
by poor cunning, trifling points to gain ;
in childish projects her delight,
no heed of each important right.
dly parties met : the guardian cried,
o old ; my sons have each a bride :
my ward, would make an easy wife ;
terms I'll make her yours for life ;
the creature is so weak and mild,
be soothed and threaten'd as a child."—
: obey," said Fulham, " for your fools,
nd male, are obstinate as mules."
points adjusted, these new friends agreed,
the day, and hurried on the deed.
a vile act," said Conscience. " It will
ove,"

the bolder man, " an act of love ;
ced guardian might the girl have sold
as misery for a tyrant's gold ;
y her life be happy, for I mean
my temper even and serene."
a thus compound," the spirit cried,
ve my laws thus broken and defied :
fraud, a bargain for a wife ;
y vengeance, or amend your life."
ife was pretty, trifling, childish, weak ;
I not think, but would not cease to speak :
orbade ; she took the caution ill,
ly rose against his sovereign will ;
a cunning she would watch the hour,
ends were present, to dispute his power :
ant craft, he then was still and calm,
d in private terror and alarm :
trials, she perceived how far
nd tease, without an open war ;
discover'd that so weak a mind
uld lead, and no compulsion bind ;
st force would fail such mind to tame,
was callous to rebuke and shame :
her wealth, the power of law she knew,
dd assist him in the spending too :
stening words with insult she defied,
s reasoning with a stare replied ;
n he begg'd her to attend, would say,
I will, but let me have my way."
st had Conscience : " While you merit
in,
," she cried, " you seek redress in vain."

His thoughts were grievous : " All that I possess
From this vile bargain adds to my distress ;
To pass a life with one who will not mend,
Who cannot love, nor save, nor wisely spend,
Is a vile prospect, and I see no end ;
For if we part, I must of course restore
Much of her money, and must wed no more.

" Is there no way ?"—here Conscience rose in
power,

" O ! fly the danger of this fatal hour ;
I am thy Conscience, faithful, fond, and true,
Ah, fly this thought, or evil must ensue ;
Fall on thy knees, and pray with all thy soul,
Thy purpose banish, thy design control ;
Let every hope of such advantage cease,
Or never more expect a moment's peace."

Th' affrighten'd man a due attention paid,
Felt the rebuke, and the command obey'd.
Again the wife rebell'd, again express'd
A love for pleasure, a contempt of rest ;
" She, whom she pleased, would visit, would
receive

Those who pleased her, nor deign to ask for leave."
" One way there is," said he, " I might contrive
Into a trap this foolish thing to drive :
Who pleased her, said she ?—I'll be certain who—"
" Take heed," said Conscience, " what thou mean'st
to do :

Insure thy wife ?"—" Why, yes," he must confess,
" It might be wrong, but there was no redress ;
Besides, to think," said he, " is not to sin."
" Mistaken man !" replied the power within.
No guest unnoticed to the lady came,
He judg'd th' event with mingled joy and shame ;
Of he withdrew, and seem'd to leave her free,
But still as watchful as a lynx was he ;
Meanwhile the wife was thoughtless, cool, and gay,
And, without virtue, had no wish to stray.

Though thus opposed, his plans were not resign'd ;
" Revenge," said he, " will prompt that daring mind ;
Refused supplies, insulted and distress'd,
Enraged with me, and near a favourite guest—
Then will her vengeance prompt the daring deed,
And I shall watch, detect her, and be freed."

There was a youth—but let me hide the name,
With all the progress of this deed of shame,
He had his views—on him the husband cast
His net, and saw him in his trammels fast.

" Pause but a moment, think what you intend,"
Said the roused sleeper, " I am yet a friend :
Must all our days in enmity be spent ?"

" No !" and he paused ;—" I surely shall repent."
Then hurried on—the evil plan was laid,
The wife was guilty, and her friend betray'd,
And Fulham gain'd his wish, and for his will was
paid.

Had crimes less weighty on the spirit press'd,
This troubled Conscience might have sunk to rest ;
And, like a foolish guard, been bribed to peace,
By a false promise, that offence should cease ;
Past faults had seem'd familiar to the view,
Confused if many, and obscure though true ;
And Conscience, troubled with the dull account,
Had dropp'd her tale, and slumber'd o'er th' amount.
But, struck by daring guilt, alert she rose,
Disturb'd, alarm'd, and could no more repose ;
All hopes of friendship and of peace were past,
And every view with gloom was overcast.

Hence, from that day, that day of shame and sin,
Arose the restless enmity within;
On no resource could Fulham now rely,
Doom'd all expedients, and in vain, to try;
For Conscience, roused, sat boldly on her throne,
Watch'd every thought, attack'd the foe alone,
And with envenom'd sting drew forth the inward
groan :

Expedients fail'd that brought relief before,
In vain his alma gave comfort to the poor,
Give what he would, to him the comfort came no
more :

Not prayer avail'd, and when (his crimes confess'd)
He felt some ease, she said, " Are they redress'd ?
You still retain the profit, and be sure,
Long as it lasts, this anguish shall endure."

Fulham still tried to soothe her, cheat, mislead ;
But Conscience laid her finger on the deed,
And read the crime with power, and all that must
succeed :

He tried t' expel her, but was sure to find
Her strength increased by all that he design'd ;
Nor ever was his groan more loud and deep,
Than when refresh'd she rose from momentary sleep.

Now desperate grown, weak, harass'd, and afraid,
From new allies he sought for doubtful aid ;
To thought itself he strove to bid adieu,
And from devotions to diversions flew ;
He took a poor domestic for a slave,
(Though Avarice grieved to see the price he gave ;)
Upon his board, once frugal, press'd a load
Of viands rich, the appetite to goad ;
The long-protracted meal, the sparkling cup,
Fought with his gloom, and kept his courage up :
Soon as the morning came, there met his eyes
Accounts of wealth, that he might reading rise ;
To profit then he gave some active hours,
Till food and wine again should renovate his
powers :

Yet, spite of all defence, of every aid,
The watchful foe her close attention paid ;
In every thoughtful moment on she press'd,
And gave at once her dagger to his breast ;
He waked at midnight, and the fears of sin,
As waters, through a bursten dam, broke in ;
Nay, in the banquet, with his friends around,
When all their cares and half their crimes were
drown'd,

Would some chance act awake the slumbering fear,
And care and crime in all their strength appear :
The news is read, a guilty victim swings,
And troubled looks proclaim the bosom-stings ;
Some pair are wed ; this brings the wife in view,
And some divorced ; this shows the parting too ;
Nor can he hear of evil word or deed,
But they to thought, and thought to sufferings lead.

Such was his life : no other changes came,
The hurrying day, the conscious night the same ;
The night of horror, when he starting cried.
To the poor startled sinner at his side,
' Is it in law ? am I condemn'd to die ?
Let me escape !—I'll give—O ! let me fly—
How ! but a dream—no judges ! dungeon ! chain !
Or these grim men !—I will not sleep again.
Wilt thou, dread being ! thus thy promise keep ?
Day is thy time—and wilt thou murder sleep !
Sorrow and want repose, and wilt thou come,
Nor give of pure, untroubled gloom ?

" O ! Conscience ! Conscience ! man's most faith-
ful friend,
Him canst thou comfort, ease, relieve, defend ;
But if he will thy friendly checks forego,
Thou art, O ! wo for me, his deadliest foe !"

TALE XV.

ADVICE ; OR, THE 'SQUIRE AND THE PRIEST.

His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, sports—
And never noted him in any study,
Any retirement, any sequestration.

Henry V. act i. sc. 1.

I will converse with iron-witted fools,
With unrespective boys ; none are for me,
Who look into me with considerate eyes.

Richard III. act iv. sc. 3.

You cram these words into mine ears, against
The stomach of my sense.

Tempest, act ii. sc. 1.

A WEALTHY lord of far-extended land,
Had all that pleased him placed at his command ;
Widow'd of late, but finding much relief
In the world's comforts, he dismiss'd his grief ;
He was by marriage of his daughters eased,
And knew his sons could marry if they pleased :
Meantime in travel he indulged the boys,
And kept no spy nor partner of his joys.

These joys, indeed, were of the grosser kind,
That fed the cravings of an earthly mind ;
A mind that, conscious of its own excess,
Felt the reproach his neighbours would express.
Long at th' indulgent board he loved to sit,
Where joy was laughter, and profaneness wit ;
And such the guest and manners of the hall,
No wedded lady on the 'squire would call :
Here reign'd a favourite, and her triumph gain'd
O'er other favourites who before had reign'd ;
Reserved and modest seem'd the nymph to be,
Knowing her lord was charm'd with modesty ;
For he, a sportsman keen, the more enjoy'd,
The greater value had the thing destroy'd.

Our 'squire declared, that, from a wife released
He would no more give trouble to a priest ;
Seem'd it not then ungrateful and unkind,
That he should trouble from the priesthood find ?
The church he honour'd, and he gave the due
And full respect to every son he knew :
But envied those who had the luck to meet
A gentle pastor, civil and discreet ;
Who never bold and hostile sermon penn'd,
To wound a sinner, or to shame a friend ;
One whom no being either shunn'd or fear'd,
Such must be loved wherever they appear'd.

Not such the stern old rector of the time,
Who soothed no culprit, and who spared no crime,
Who would his fears and his contempt express
For irreligion and licentiousness ;
Of him our village lord, his guests among,
By speech vindictive proved his feelings stung.

" Were he a bigot," said the 'squire, " whose soul
Condemn'd us all, I should disdain to feel ;
But when a man of parts, in college train'd,
Prates of our conduct, who would not be pain'd

declaims (where no one dares reply)
 andon'd, grovelling in the sty
 ts in human shape) of shameless luxury.
 patriot's zeal I stand the shock
 uke, example to his flock :
 s rector, thus severe and proud,
 s wide surplice for a narrow shroud,
 place within his seat a youth,
 the Graces, to explain the truth ;
 the flock with gentle hand be led,
 won, and by compassion fed."
 posed teacher was a sister's son,
 r children gave the priesthood one ;
 ad early train'd for this employ
 talents of her college boy :
 times her letters painted all
 r's views, the manners of the hall ;
 's harshness, and the mischief made
 g those whom preachers should per-
 de :
 he youth to views of easy life,
 patron, an obliging wife ;
 his glebe, the garden and the steed,
 s as many as he wish'd to read.
 accorded with the uncle's will,
 a priest compliant, easy, still ;
 ad often to his favourite sent,
 he wrote, " in manly freedom spent ;
 t pleased his spirit to assist
 lad, who scorn'd a Methodist."
 r, too, in her maternal care,
 of canting hypocrites beware ;
 his duties would his heart seduce,
 his talents of no earthly use.
 at a trial of his worth be made,—
 at priest is to the tomb convey'd ;
 uth summon'd from a serious friend,
 and host, new duties to attend.
 onths before, the nephew and the 'squire
 al worth to praise and to admire ;
 h the one too early left his wine,
 still exclaim'd—" My boy will shine ;
 eive that he will soon improve,
 l form the very guide I love ;
 road, he will my name defend,
 at home, be social, and unbend."
 s was specious, for the mind of James
 dely with his uncle's schemes :
 pired not to a higher name
 r clerks of moderate talents claim ;
 pray, and reverently to preach,
 saw, good youth ! within his reach.
 a mass of sulphur long abide
 nert, but to the flame applied,
 t blazes, and consuming turns
 and poison, as it boils and burns.
 eaving college, to a preacher stray'd ;
 'd, he knew not, but the call obey'd :
 pensative, ever led by those
 l some specious novelty propose ;
 e listen'd, while the preacher dwelt
 ng themes, and strong emotions felt ;
 s night was fix'd that pliant will
 le point, and he retains it still.
 his care was to himself confined ;
 nured, he gave it to mankind :
 rew active ; honest, earnest zeal,
 brt dealt to him, he long'd to deal ;
 —17

He to his favourite preacher now withdrew,
 Was taught to teach, instructed to subdue ;
 And train'd for ghostly warfare, when the call
 Of his new duties reach'd him from the hall.
 Now to the 'squire, although alert and stout,
 Came unexpected an attack of gout ;
 And the grieved patron felt such serious pain,
 He never thought to see a church again :
 Thrice had the youthful rector taught the crowd,
 Whose growing numbers spoke his powers aloud,
 Before the patron could himself rejoice
 (His pain still lingering) in the general voice ;
 For he imputed all this early fame
 To graceful manner, and the well-known name ;
 And to himself assumed a share of praise,
 For worth and talents he was pleased to raise.
 A month had flown, and with it fled disease ;
 What pleased before, began again to please ;
 Emerging daily from his chamber's gloom,
 He found his old sensations hurrying home ;
 Then call'd his nephew, and exclaim'd, " My
 boy,
 Let us again the balm of life enjoy ;
 The foe has left me, and I deem it right,
 Should he return, to arm me for the fight."
 Thus spoke the 'squire, the favourite nymph
 stood by,
 And view'd the priest with insult in her eye :
 She thrice had heard him when he boldly spoke
 On dangerous points, and fear'd he would revoke :
 For James she loved not—and her manner told
 " This warm affection will be quickly cold."
 And still she fear'd impression might be made
 Upon a subject nervous and decay'd ;
 She knew her danger, and had no desire
 Of reformation in the gallant 'squire ;
 And felt an envious pleasure in her breast
 To see the rector daunted and distress'd.
 Again the uncle to the youth applied ;
 " Cast, my dear lad, that cursed gloom aside :
 There are for all things time and place ; appear
 Grave in your pulpit, and be merry here :
 Now take your wine ;—for woe's a sure resource,
 And the best prelude to a long discourse."
 James half obey'd, but cast an angry eye
 On the fair lass, who still stood watchful by ;
 Resolving thus, " I have my fears ; but still
 I must perform my duties, and I will :
 No love, no interest, shall my mind control,
 Better to lose my comforts than my soul ;
 Better my uncle's favour to abjure,
 Than the upbraidings of my heart endure."
 He took his glass, and then address'd the 'squire :
 " I feel not well, permit me to retire."
 The 'squire conceived that the ensuing day
 Gave him these terrors for the grand essay,
 When he himself should this young preacher try,
 And stand before him with observant eye ;
 This raised compassion in his manly breast,
 And he would send the rector to his rest :
 Yet first, in soothing voice—" A moment stay,
 And these suggestions of a friend obey :
 Treasure these hints, if fame or peace you prize,
 The bottle emptied, I shall close my eyes.
 " On every priest a twofold care attends,
 To prove his talents, and ensure his friends,
 First, of the first—your stores at once produce,
 And bring your reading to its proper use :

On doctrines dwell, and every point enforce
By quoting much, the scholar's sure resource :
For he alone can show us on each head
What ancient schoolmen and sage fathers said :
No worth has knowledge, if you fail to show
How well you studied, and how much you know :
Is faith your subject, and you judge it right
On theme so dark to cast a ray of light ?
Be it that faith the orthodox maintain,
Found in the rubric, what the creeds explain ;
Fail not to show us on this ancient faith
(And quote the passage) what some martyr saith :
Dwell not one moment on a faith that shocks
The minds of men sincere and orthodox ;
That gloomy faith, that robs the wounded mind
Of all the comfort it was wont to find
From virtuous acts, and to the soul denies
Its proper due for alms and charities ;
That partial faith, that, weighing sins alone ;
Lets not a virtue for a fault alone ;
That starving faith, that would our tables clear,
And make one dreadful Lent of all the year ;
And cruel too, for this is faith that rends
Confiding beauties from protecting friends ;
A faith that all embracing, what a gloom
Deep and terrific o'er the land would come !
What scenes of horror would that time disclose !
No sight but misery, and no sound but woes ;
Your nobler faith, in loftier style convey'd,
Shall be with praise and admiration paid :
On points like these your hearers all admire
A preacher's depth, and nothing more require ;
Shall we a studious youth to college send,
That every clown his words may comprehend ?
'Tis for your glory, when your hearers own
Your learning matchless, but the sense unknown.

" Thus honour gain'd, learn now to gain a friend,
And the sure way is—never to offend ;
For, James, consider—what your neighbours do
Is their own business, and concerns not you :
Shun all resemblance to that forward race
Who preach of sins before a sinner's face ;
And seem as if they overlook'd a pew,
Only to drag a failing man in view :
Much should I feel, when groaning in disease,
If a rough hand upon my limb should seize ;
But great my anger, if this hand were found
The very doctor's, who should make it sound :
So feel our minds, young priest, so doubly feel,
When hurt by those whose office is to heal.

" Yet of our duties you must something tell,
And must at times on sin and frailty dwell ;
Here you may preach in easy, flowing style,
How errors cloud us, and how sins defile :
Here bring persuasive tropes and figures forth,
To show the poor that wealth is nothing worth ;
That they, in fact, possess an ample share
Of the world's good, and feel not half its care ;
Give them this comfort, and, indeed, my gout
In its full vigour causes me some doubt ;
And let it always, for your zeal, suffice,
That vice you combat, in the abstract—vice :
The very captious will be quiet then ;
We all confess we are offending men :
In lashing sin, of every stroke beware,
For sinners feel, and sinners you must spare ;
In general satire, every man perceives
A slight attack neither fears nor grieves ;

But name th' offence, and you absolve the rest,
And point the dagger at a single breast.

" Yet are there sinners of a class so low,
That you with safety may the lash bestow ;
Poachers, and drunkards, idle rogues, who feed
At others' cost, a mark'd correction need :
And all the better sort, who see your zeal,
Will love and reverence for their pastor feel ;
Reverence for one who can inflict the smart,
And love, because he deals them not a part.

" Remember well what love and age advise ;
A quiet rector is a parish prize,
Who in his learning has a decent pride ;
Who to his people is a gentle guide ;
Who only hints at failings that he sees ;
Who loves his glebe, his patron, and his ease,
And finds the way to fame and profit is to please."

The nephew answer'd not, except a sigh
And look of sorrow might be term'd reply ;
He saw the fearful hazard of his state,
And held with truth and safety strong debate ;
Nor long he reason'd, for the zealous youth
Resolved, though timid, to profess the truth ;
And though his friend should like a lion roar,
Truth would he preach, and neither less nor more.

The bells had toll'd—arrived the time of prayer,
The flock assembled, and the 'squire was there :
And now can poet sing, or proseman say,
The disappointment of that trying day !

As he who long had train'd a favourite steed,
(Whose blood and bone gave promise of his speed.)

Sanguine with hope, he runs with partial eye
O'er every feature, and his bets are high ;
Of triumph sure, he sees the rivals start,
And waits their coming with exulting heart ;
Foretelling glory, with impatient glance,
And sure to see his conquering steed advance ;
The conquering steed advances—luckless day !

A rival's Herod bears the prize away.
Nor second his, nor third, but lagging last,
With hanging head he comes, by all surpass'd ;
Surprise and wrath the owner's mind inflame,
Love turns to scorn, and glory ends in shame :—
Thus waited, high in hope, the partial 'squire,
Eager to hear, impatient to admire :

When the young preacher in the tones that find
A certain passage to the kindling mind,
With air and accent strange, impressive, sad,
Alarm'd the judge—he trembled for the lad ;
But when the text announced the power of grace,
Amazement scowl'd upon his clouded face,
At this degenerate son of his illustrious race
Staring he stood, till hope again arose,
That James might well define the words he chose :
For thus he listen'd ; but, alas ! he found
The preacher always on forbidden ground.

And now the uncle left the hated pew,
With James, and James's conduct in his view :
A long farewell to all his favourite schemes !
For now no crazed fanatic's frantic dreams
Seem'd vile as James's conduct, or as James :
All he had long derided, hated, fear'd,
Thus from the chosen youth the uncle heard :—
The needless pause, the fierce disorder'd air,
The groan for sin, the vehemence of prayer,
Gave birth to wrath, that, in a long discourse
Of grace, triumphant rose to fourfold force :

and his thoughts despaired, his rules trans-
gress'd,
the anger kindled in his breast, [press'd :
must be endured that could not be ex-
posed more inflamed his ire,
thrown upon a raging fire :
yet, he sought by threatening sign
his heart, and awe the young divine ;
he refused those angry looks to meet,
dismiss'd his flock, and left his seat :
then he felt his trembling frame,
his soul—his sentiments the same ;
therefore wise it seem'd to fly from rage,
seek for shelter in his parsonage :
forsaken, yet consoled to find
efforts left, though not a few resign'd ;
he lost an erring parent's love,
yet conscience must the cause approve ;
his palate were no longer fed,
and enjoy'd delicious thoughts instead ;
some part of earthly good was flown,
the title of ten good farms his own.
now, and discord, in the village reign,
he remonstrate, and the meek complain ;
he is war within, and wisdom pleads in vain :
heeds the uncle, and proclaims his dread,
boy-priest should turn each rustic head ;
vain converts cost him certain wo,
butful fear lest they should join the foe :
of old, with whom he used to joke,
his honour with a pious look ;
who met him once with lively airs,
his way, and gravely walk to prayers :
companion, whom he long has loved,
and fears confess'd his conscience moved ;
his bottle gave its spirit forth,
yet bore witness to departed worth,
and arose, and he too would depart :—
said the 'squire, " thou wert not wont to
be attended to that foolish boy, [start ;
old abridge all comforts, or destroy !"
he had listen'd, who had slumber'd long,
convinced that something must be wrong :
though affected, still his yielding heart,
his palate, took the uncle's part ;
now oppress'd him, who, when free from
ine,
hadom clearly utter his design ;
though by nature and indulgence weak,
converted, he resolved to speak ;
saying, own'd, " that in his mind the youth
and learning, and that truth was truth :
if he honour'd, and, for his poor part,
I nothing like a hollow heart :
as a maxim he had often tried,
it was right, and there he would abide ;
and learning, and he would confess
whether had his talents—more or less :
agree ? he thought the young divine
such strictness—they might drink and dine ;
a sufficient—but he said before,—
that was truth, and he would drink no more."
heard the 'squire with mix'd contempt and
pain ;
if the priest this recreant sot would gain-
write nymph, though not a convert made,
and the man she scorn'd her cause would
d ;

And when the spirits of her lord were low,
The lass presumed the wicked cause to show :
" It was the wretched life his honour led,
And would draw vengeance on his guilty head ;
Their loves (Heaven knew how dreadfully dis-
tress'd
The thought had made her !) were as yet unblest'd :
And till the church had sanction'd"—Here she saw
The wrath that forced her trembling to withdraw.
Add to these outward ills, some inward light,
That show'd him all was not correct and right :
Though now he less indulg'd—and to the poor,
From day to day, sent alms from door to door ;
Though he some ease from easy virtues found,
Yet conscience told him he could not compound ;
But must himself the darling sin deny,
Change the whole heart ; but here a heavy sigh
Proclaim'd, " How vast the toil ! and ah ! how
weak am I !"

James too has trouble—he divided sees
A parish, once harmonious and at ease :
With him united are the simply meek,
The warm, the sad, the nervous, and the weak ;
The rest his uncle's, save the few beside
Who own no doctrine, and obey no guide ;
With stragglers of each adverse camp, who lend
Their aid to both, but each in turn offend.

Though zealous still, yet he begins to feel
The heat too fierce, that glows in vulgar zeal ;
With pain he hears his simple friends relate
Their week's experience, and their woful state :
With small temptation struggling every hour,
And bravely battling with the tempting power ;
His native sense is hurt by strange complaints
Of inward motions in these warring saints ;
Who never cast on sinful bait a look
But they perceive the devil at the hook :
Grieved, yet compell'd to smile, he finds it hard
Against the blunders of conceit to guard ;
He sighs to hear the jeers his converts cause,
He cannot give their erring zeal applause ;
But finds it inconsistent to condemn
The flights and follies he has nursed in them :
These, in opposing minds, contempt produce,
Or mirth occasion, or provoke abuse :
On each momentous theme disgrace they bring,
And give to Scorn her poison and her sting.

TALE XVI.

THE CONFIDANT.

Think'st thou I'd make a life of jealousy,
To follow still the changes of the moon,
With fresh suspicion ?

Othello, act iii. sc. 3.

Why hast thou lost the fresh blood in thy cheeks,
And given my treasure and my rights in thee
To thick-eyed musing and cursed melancholy

Henry IV. Part I. act ii. sc. 3

It is excellent
To have a giant's strength, but tyrannous
To use it as a giant.

Measure for Measure, act ii. sc. 2.

ANNA was young and lovely—in her eye
The glance of beauty, in her cheek the dye ;

Her shape was slender, and her features small,
But graceful, easy, unaffected all :
The liveliest tints her youthful face disclosed ;
There beauty sparkled, and there health reposed ;
For the pure blood that flush'd that rosy cheek
Spoke what the heart forbade the tongue to speak ;
And told the feelings of that heart as well,
Nay, with more candour than the tongue could
tell :

Though this fair lass had with the wealthy dwelt,
Yet like the damsel of the cot she felt ;
And, at the distant hint or dark surmise,
The blood into the mantling cheek would rise.

Now Anna's station frequent terrors wrought
In one whose looks were with such meaning
fraught ;

For on a lady, as an humble friend,
It was her painful office to attend.

Her duties here were of the usual kind,
And some the body harass'd, some the mind :
Billets she wrote, and tender stories read,
To make the lady sleepy in her bed ;
She play'd at whist, but with inferior skill,
And heard the summons as a call to drill ;
Music was ever pleasant till she play'd
At a request that no request convey'd ;
The lady's tales with anxious looks she heard,
For she must witness what her friend averr'd :
The lady's taste she must in all approve,
Hate whom she hated, whom she loved must love ;
These, with the various duties of her place,
With care she studied, and perform'd with grace ;
She veil'd her troubles in a mask of ease,
And show'd her pleasure was a power to please.

Such were the damsel's duties ; she was poor—
Above a servant, but with service more :
Men on her face with careless freedom gazed,
Nor thought how painful was the glow they raised ;
A wealthy few to gain her favour tried,
But not the favour of a grateful bride :
They spoke their purpose with an easy air,
That shamed and frighten'd the dependent fair ;
Fast time she view'd, the passing time to cheat,
But nothing found to make the present sweet,
With pensive soul she read life's future page,
And saw dependent, poor, repining age.

But who shall dare to assert what *years* may bring,
When wonders from the passing *hour* may spring !—
There dwelt a yeoman in the place, whose mind
Was gentle, generous, cultivated, kind ;
For thirty years he labour'd ; fortune then
Placed the mild rustic with superior men
A richer Stafford who had lived to save,
What he had treasured to the poorer gave ;
Who with a sober mind that treasure view'd,
And the slight studies of his youth renew'd :
He not profoundly, but discreetly read,
And a fair mind with useful culture fed,
Then thought of marriage ; “ But the great,” said he,
“ I shall not suit, nor will the meaner me.”
Anna he saw, admired her modest air,
He thought her virtuous, and he knew her fair ;
Love raised his pity for her humble state,
And prompted wishes for her happier fate ;
No pride in money would his feelings wound,
Nor vulgar manners hurt him and confound :
He then the lady at the hall address'd,
Sought her consent, and his regard express'd ;

Yet if some cause his earnest wish denied,
He begg'd to know it, and he bow'd and sigh'd.

The lady own'd that she was loath to part,
But praised the damsel for her gentle heart,
Her pleasing person, and her blooming health,
But ended thus, “ Her virtue is her wealth.”

“ Then is she rich !” he cried, with lively air ;
“ But whence, so please you, came a lass so fair ?”

“ A placeman's child was Anna, one who died
And left a widow by afflictions tried ;
She to support her infant daughter strove,
But early left the object of her love ;
Her youth, her beauty, and her orphan state,
Gave a kind countess interest in her fate ;
With her she dwelt, and still might dwelling be,
When the earl's folly caused the lass to flee ;
A second friend was she compell'd to shun,
By the rude offers of an uncheck'd son ;
I found her then, and with a mother's love
Regard the gentle girl whom you approve ;
Yet, e'en with me protection is not peace,
Nor man's designs, nor beauty's trial, cease ;
Like sordid boys by costly fruit they feel,
They will not purchase, but they try to steal.”

Now this good lady, like a witness true,
Told but the truth, and all the truth she knew ;
And 'tis our duty and our pain to show
Truth this good lady had not means to know.
Yes, there was lock'd within the damsel's breast
A fact important to be now confess'd ;
Gently, my muse, th' afflicting tale relate,
And have some feeling for a sister's fate.

Where Anna dwelt, a conquering hero ~~came~~—
An Irish captain, Sedley was his name ;
And he too had that same prevailing art,
That gave soft wishes to the virgin's heart :
In years they differ'd ; he had thirty seen
When this young beauty counted just fifteen ;
But still they were a lovely, lively pair,
And trod on earth as if they trod on air.

On love, delightful theme ! the captain dwelt,
With force still growing with the hopes he felt ;
But with some caution and reluctance told,
He had a father, crafty, harsh, and old ;
Who, as possessing much, would much expect,
Or both, for ever, from his love reject :
Why then offence to one so powerful give,
Who (for their comfort) had not long to live ?

With this poor prospect the deluded maid,
In words confiding, was indeed betray'd ;
And, soon as terrors in her bosom rose,
The hero fled ; they hinder'd his repose.
Deprived of him, she to a parent's breast
Her secrets trusted, and her pains express'd ;
Let her to town (so prudence urged) repair,
To shun disgrace, at least to hide it there ;
But ere she went, the luckless damsel pray'd
A chosen friend might lend her timely aid :
“ Yes ; my soul's sister, my Eliza, come,
Hear her last sigh, and ease thy Anna's doom.”
“ 'Tis a fool's wish,” the angry father cried,
But, lost in troubles of his own, complied :
And dear Eliza to her friend was sent,
To indulge that wish, and be her punishment :
The time arrived, and brought a tenfold dread ;
The time was past, and all the terror fled ;
The infant died ; the face resumed each charm,
And reason now brought trouble and alarm :

her Eliza—no! she was too just,
 I and kind—but ah! too young to trust.”
 turn’d, her former place resumed,
 and beauty with new grace rebloom’d;
 some whispers of the past were heard,
 and innocuous, as no cause appear’d;
 her cares on Anna’s bosom press’d,
 her father gloomy and distress’d;
 I o’erwhelm’d with debt, and soon was
 sed
 and sorrow o’er a mother dead:
 ght Eliza’s arms, that faithful friend was
 ed;
 as compassion by the countess shown,
 th’ adventures of her life are known.
 ow beyond her hopes—no longer tried
 sh awe—she lived a yeoman’s bride;
 eas’d her lot, and with a grateful mind
 eful, cheerful, vigilant, and kind;
 the husband felt supreme delight,
 y her joy, and happy in her sight;
 with pride in every friend and guest
 miration and regard express’d:
 rater pride, and with superior joy,
 d exulting on his first-born boy;
 and breast the wife her infant strain’d,
 slings utter’d, some were not explain’d;
 enraptured with her treasure grew,
 it familiar, but the pleasure new.
 ere appear’d within that tranquil state
 reatening prospect of uncertain fate;
 the married when a secret lies,
 suspicion from enforced disguise:
 ght the wife upon her absent friend,
 that must upon her truth depend;
 is no being in the world beside,
 discover what that friend will hide;
 w the fact, knew not my name or state,
 se can tell cannot the fact relate;
 , Eliza, canst the whole impart,
 my safety is thy generous heart.”
 with those fears—but light and transient
 ee—
 as of peace, prosperity, and ease:
 nil all, that scarce a gloomy day
 of gloom unmix’d prepared the way;
 the wife, still happy in her state,
 ly, thoughtless of approaching fate:
 me a letter, that (received in dread,
 served) she in confusion read;
 stance this; “Her friend rejoiced to find
 had riches with a grateful mind;
 or Eliza had from place to place
 ed by hope to labour for disgrace;
 ry scheme her wandering husband tried,
 hile he lived, and perish’d when he died.”
 of want in angry style complain’d,
 d a burden to her life remain’d,
 dred shunn’d her prayers, no end her
 ul sustain’d.
 why neglected? Dearest Anna knew
 th once tried, her friendship ever true;
 d, she trusted, though by wants oppress’d,
 the treasured secret in her breast;
 ’d by trouble, must apply to one,
 new due to her for kindness done.”
 na’s mind was tumult, in her face
 s of dread had momentary place:

“I must,” she judged, “these cruel lines expose,
 Or fears, or worse than fears, my crime disclose.”

The letter shown, he said, with sober smile,
 “Anna, your friend has not a friendly style:
 Say, where could you with this fair lady dwell,
 Who boasts of secrets that she scorns to tell?”
 “At school,” she answer’d: he “At school!” replied;
 “Nay, then I know the secrets you would hide:
 Some longings these, without dispute,
 Some youthful gaspings for forbidden fruit:
 Why so disorder’d, love? are such the crimes
 That give us sorrow in our graver times?
 Come, take a present for your friend, and rest
 In perfect peace—you find you are confess’d.”

This cloud, though past, alarm’d the conscious
 wife,

Presaging gloom and sorrow for her life;
 Who to her answer join’d a fervent prayer,
 That her Eliza would a sister spare:
 If she again—but was there cause?—should send,
 Let her direct—and then she named a friend:
 A sad expedient untried friends to trust,
 And still to fear the tried may be unjust:
 Such is his pain, who, by his debt oppress’d,
 Seeks by new bonds a temporary rest.

Few were her peaceful days till Anna read
 The words she dreaded, and had cause to dread:—

“Did she believe, did she, unkind, suppose
 That thus Eliza’s friendship was to close?
 No! though she tried, and her desire was plain,
 To break the friendly bond, she strove in vain:
 Ask’d she for silence? why so loud the call,
 And yet the token of her love so small?
 By means like these will you attempt to bind
 And check the movements of an injured mind?
 Poor as I am, I shall be proud to show
 What dangerous secrets I may safely know:
 Secrets to men of jealous minds convey’d,
 Have many a noble house in ruins laid:
 Anna, I trust, although with wrongs beset,
 And urged by want, I shall be faithful yet;
 But what temptation may from these arise,
 To take a slighted woman by surprise,
 Becomes a subject for your serious care—
 For who offends, must for offence prepare.”

Perplex’d, dismay’d, the wife foresaw her doom;
 A day deferr’d was yet a day to come;
 But still, though painful her suspended state,
 She dreaded more the crisis of her fate;
 Better to die than Stafford’s scorn to meet,
 And her strange friend perhaps would be discreet:
 Presents she sent, and made a strong appeal
 To woman’s feelings, begging her to feel;
 With too much force she wrote of jealous men,
 And her tears falling spoke beyond the pen;
 Eliza’s silence she again implored,
 And promised all that prudence could afford.

For looks composed and careless Anna tried;
 She seem’d in trouble, and unconscious sigh’d:
 The faithful husband, who devoutly loved
 His silent partner, with concern reproved:
 “What secret sorrows on my Anna press,
 That love may not partake, nor care redress?”
 “None, none,” she answer’d, with a look so
 kind,

That the fond man determined to be blind.

A few succeeding weeks of brief repose,
 In Anna’s cheek revived the faded rose;

A hue like this the western sky displays,
That glows a while, and withers as we gaze.

Again the friend's tormenting letter came—
"The wants she suffer'd were affection's shame;
She with her child a life of terrors led,
Unhappy fruit! but of a lawful bed:
Her friend was tasting every bliss in life,
The joyful mother, and the wealthy wife;
While she was placed in doubt, in fear, in want,
To starve on trifles that the happy grant;
Poorly for all her faithful silence paid,
And tantalized by ineffectual aid:
She could not thus a beggar's lot endure;
She wanted something permanent and sure:
If they were friends, then equal be their lot,
And she was free to speak if they were not."

Despair and terror seized the wife, to find
The artful workings of a vulgar mind;
Money she had not, but the hint of dress
Taught her new bribes, new terrors to redress:
She with such feeling then described her woes,
That envy's self might on the view repose;
Then to a mother's pains she made appeal,
And painted grief like one compell'd to feel.

Yes! so she felt, that in her air, her face,
In every purpose, and in every place;
In her slow motion, in her languid mien,
The grief, the sickness of her soul were seen.

Of some mysterious ill the husband sure,
Desired to trace it, for he hoped to cure;
Something he knew obscurely, and had seen
His wife attend a cottage on the green;
Love, loath to wound, endured conjecture long,
Till fear would speak, and spoke in language
strong.

"All I must know, my Anna—truly know
Whence these emotions, terror, troubles flow;
Give me thy grief, and I will fairly prove
Mine is no selfish, no ungenerous love."

Now Anna's soul the seat of strife became,
Fear with respect contended, love with shame;
But fear prevailing was the ruling guide,
Prescribing what to show and what to hide.

"It is my friend," she said—"But why disclose
A woman's weakness struggling with her woes?
Yes, she has grieved me by her fond complaints,
The wrongs she suffers, the distress she paints:
Something we do—but she afflicts me still,
And says, with power to help, I want the will;
This plaintive style I pity and excuse,
Help when I can, and grieve when I refuse;
But here my useless sorrows I resign,
And will be happy in a love like thine.
The husband doubted; he was kind but cool:—
"Tis a strong friendship to arise at school;
Once more then, love, once more the sufferer
aid,—

I too can pity, but I must upbraid;
Of these vain feelings then thy bosom free.
Nor be o'erwhelm'd by useless sympathy."

The wife again despatch'd the useless bribe,
Again essay'd her terrors to describe;
With kindest words entreated peace,
And begg'd her offerings for a time might cease.

A calm succeeded, but too like the one
That causes terror ere the storm comes on:
A secret sorrow lived in Anna's heart,
In Stafford's mind a secret fear of art;

Not long they lasted—this determined foe
Knew all her claims, and nothing would forego;
Again her letter came, where Anna read,
"My child, one cause of my distress, is dead:
Heaven has my infant."—"Heartless wretch!" she
cried,

"Is this thy joy?"—"I am no longer tied:
Now will I, hastening to my friend, partake
Her cares and comforts, and no more forsake;
Now shall we both in equal station move,
Save that my friend enjoys a husband's love."

Complaint and threats so strong the wife amazed,
Who wildly on her cottage neighbour gazed;
Her tones, her trembling, first betray'd her grief;
When floods of tears gave anguish its relief.

She fear'd that Stafford would refuse assent,
And knew her selfish friend would not relent;
She must petition, yet delay'd the task,
Ashamed, afraid, and yet compell'd to ask;
Unknown to him some object fill'd her mind,
And, once suspicious, he became unkind:
They sat one evening, each absorb'd in gloom,
When, hark! a noise, and, rushing to the room,
The friend tripp'd lightly in, and laughing said, "I
come."

Anna received her with an anxious mind,
And meeting whisper'd, "Is Eliza kind?"
Reserved and cool, the husband sought to prove
The depth and force of this mysterious love.
To naught that pass'd between the stranger friend
And his meek partner seem'd he to attend;
But, anxious, listen'd to the lightest word
That might some knowledge of his guest afford;
And learn the reason one to him so dear
Should feel such fondness, yet betray such fear.

Soon he perceived this uninvited guest,
Unwelcome too, a sovereign power possess'd;
Lofty she was and careless, while the meek
And humbled Anna was afraid to speak:
As mute she listen'd with a painful smile,
Her friend sat laughing and at ease the while,
Telling her idle tales with all the glee
Of careless and unfeeling levity.

With calm good sense he knew his wife endow'd,
And now with wounded pride her conduct view'd;
Her speech was low, her every look convey'd—
"I am a slave subservient and afraid."

All trace of comfort vanish'd if she spoke,
The noisy friend upon her purpose broke;
To her remarks with insolence replied,
And her assertions doubted or denied;
While the meek Anna like an infant shook,
Wo-struck and trembling at the serpent's look.

"There is," said Stafford, "yes, there is a cause—
This creature frights her, overpowers, and awes."
Six weeks had pass'd—"In truth, my love, the
friend

Has liberal notions; what does she intend?
Without a hint she came, and will she stay
Till she receives the hint to go away?"

Confused the wife replied, in spite of truth,
"I love the dear companion of my youth."
"Tis well," said Stafford; "then your loves renew
Trust me, your rivals, Anna, will be few."

Though playful thus, she felt too much distress
To admit the consolation of a jest;
Ill she reposed, and in her dreams would sigh,
And, murmuring forth her anguish, beg to die;

an eye, slow pace, and pallid cheek,
 confusion, and she fear'd to speak.
 the friend beheld, for, quick of sight,
 the husband eager for her flight;
 by force alone she could retain
 the comforts she had hope to gain:
 perceived, to win her post for life,
 infuse fresh terrors in the wife;
 to friendship's feeble ties adieu,
 to claim the object in her view:
 he husband's love, and knew the power
 might use in some propitious hour.
 the anxious wife, from pure distress
 courage, said, "I will confess:"
 her children felt a parent's pride,
 at once more the hated truth to hide.
 l, grieved, impatient, Stafford bore
 change till he could bear no more;
 truth, in speech and action plain,
 ll fraud and cunning in disdain;
 to find, and falsehood to detect,
 he fled to measures indirect.
 the friends were seated in that room
 with care adorn'd, and named her home:
 the eye, there curious prints were
 ed,
 light volumes to amuse the taste;
 d music, on a table laid,
 rite studies of the fair betray'd;
 the window was the toilet spread,
 re gleam'd upon a crimson bed.
 's looks and falling tears were seen
 eating had their subjects been:
 resumed the friend, "I plainly find
 and Stafford know each other's mind;
 art, must on the world be thrown,
 discarded, worthless, and unknown;
 carry, and to please a foe,
 secret in my bosom? No!
 your friend a reptile you may tread
 far feet, and say, the worm is dead;
 e feeling, and will not be made
 of her whom love cannot persuade:
 your word, your slightest wish, effect
 hope, petition, or expect?
 you have, but you the use decline—
 you feel not, or you fear not mine.
 a time, when I, a tender maid,
 call, and your desires obey'd;
 ther to the child became,
 our sorrow, and conceal'd your shame;
 town rich and happy, from the door
 a bosom friend, despised and poor;
 alive, its mother might have known
 ingrateful spirit she has shown."
 used the guest, and Anna cried at
 th—
 me, cruel friend! beyond my strength;
 ad been beside my infant laid,
 he would vex me, threaten, or upbraid."
 's looks the friend beheld despair;
 she soften'd, and composed her air;
 professing love, she answered still—
 befriend me, but you want the will."
 ad thus, and Anna went her way,
 her secret sorrows, and to pray.
 amused with books, and fond of home,
 oft dispell'd the evening gloom;

History or tale—all heard him with delight,
 And thus was pass'd this memorable night.
 The listening friend bestow'd a flattering smile;
 A sleeping boy the mother held the while;
 And ere she fondly bore him to his bed,
 On his fair face the tear of anguish shed.
 And now his task resumed, "My tale," said he,
 "Is short and sad, short may our sadness be!"
 "The Caliph Harun,* as historians tell,
 Ruled, for a tyrant, admirably well;
 Where his own pleasures were not touch'd, to men
 He was humane, and sometimes even then;
 Harun was fond of fruits, and gardens fair,
 And wo to all whom he found poaching there!
 Among his pages was a lively boy,
 Eager in search of every trifling joy;
 His feelings vivid, and his fancy strong,
 He sigh'd for pleasure while he shrank from wrong;
 When by the caliph in the garden placed
 He saw the treasures which he long'd to taste;
 And oft alone he ventured to behold
 Rich hanging fruits with rind of glowing gold;
 Too long he stayed forbidden bliss to view,
 His virtue failing, as his longings grew;
 Athirst and wearied with the noontide heat,
 Fate to the garden led his luckless feet;
 With eager eyes and open mouth he stood,
 Smelt the sweet breath, and touch'd the fragrant
 food;
 The tempting beauty sparkling in the sun
 Charm'd his young sense—he ate, and was undone:
 When the fond glutton paused, his eyes around
 He turn'd, and eyes upon him turning found;
 Pleased he beheld the spy, a brother page,
 A friend allied in office and in age;
 Who promised much that secret he would be,
 But high the price he fix'd on secrecy.
 "Were you suspected, my unhappy friend,"
 Began the boy, 'where would your sorrows end?
 In all the palace there is not a page
 The caliph would not torture in his rage:
 I think I see thee now impaled alive,
 Writhing in pangs—but come, my friend! revive;
 Had some beheld you, all your purse contains
 Could not have saved you from terrific pains;
 I scorn such meanness; and, if not in debt,
 Would not an asper on your folly set."
 "The hint was strong; young Osmyn search'd
 his store
 For bribes, and found he soon could bribe no more;
 That time arrived, for Osmyn's stock was small,
 And the young tyrant now possess'd it all;
 The cruel youth, with his companions near,
 Gave the broad hint that raised the sudden fear;
 Th' ungenerous insult now was daily shown,
 And Osmyn's peace and honest pride were flown;
 Then came augmenting woes, and fancy strong
 Drew forms of suffering, a tormenting throng;
 He felt degraded, and the struggling mind
 Dared not be free, and could not be resign'd;
 And all his pains and fervent prayers obtain'd
 Was truce from insult, while the fears remain'd.

* The sovereign here meant is the Haroun Alraschid,
 or Harun al Rashid, who died early in the ninth century;
 he is often the hearer, and sometimes the hero, of a tale
 in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments.

"One day it chanced that this degraded boy
And tyrant friend were fix'd at their employ ;
Who now had thrown restraint and form aside,
And for his bribe in plainer speech applied :
'Long have I waited, and the last supply
Was but a pittance, yet how patient I !
But give me now what thy first terrors gave,
My speech shall praise thee, and my silence
save.'

"Osmyn had found, in many a dreadful day,
The tyrant fiercer when he seem'd in play :
He begg'd forbearance ; 'I have not to give ;
Spare me a while, although 'tis pain to live :
O ! had that stolen fruit the power possess'd
To war with life, I now had been at rest.'

"So fond of death," replied the boy, "'tis plain
Thou hast no certain notion of the pain ;
But to the caliph were a secret shown,
Death has no pain that would be then unknown.'

"Now, says the story, in a closet near,
The monarch, seated, chanced the boys to hear ;
There oft he came, when wearied on his throne,
To read, sleep, listen, pray, or be alone.

"The tale proceeds, when first the caliph
found

that he was robb'd, although alone, he frown'd :
And swore in wrath, that he would send the boy
Far from his notice, favour, or employ ;
But gentler movements soothed his ruffled mind,
And his own failings taught him to be kind.

"Relenting thoughts then painted Osmyn young,
His passion urgent, and temptation strong ;
And that he suffer'd from that villain spy
Pains worse than death till he desired to die ;
Then if his morals had received a stain,
His bitter sorrows made him pure again :
To Renson, Pity lent her generous aid,
For one so tempted, troubled, and betray'd ;
And a free pardon the glad boy restored
To the kind presence of a gentle lord ;
Who from his office and his country drove
That traitor friend, whom pains nor prayers could
move ;

Who raised the fears no mortal could endure,
And then with cruel avarice sold the cure.

"My tale is ended ; but, to be applied,
I must describe the place where caliphs hide."

Here both the females look'd alarm'd, dis-
tress'd,

With hurried passions hard to be express'd.

"It was a closet by a chamber placed,
Where slept a lady of no vulgar taste ;
Her friend attended in that chosen room
That she had honour'd and proclaim'd her home :
To please the eye were chosen pictures placed,
And some light volumes to amuse the taste ;
Letters and music on a table laid,
For much the lady wrote, and often play'd ;
Beneath the window was a toilet spread,
And a fire gleam'd upon a crimson bed."

He paused, he rose ; with troubled joy the wife
Felt the new era of her changeful life ;
Frankness and love appear'd in Stafford's face,
And all her trouble to delight give place.

Twice made the guest an effort to sustain
Her feelings, twice resumed her seat in vain,
Nor could suppress her shame, nor could support
her pain :

Quick she retired, and all the dismal night
Thought of her guilt, her folly, and her flight ;
Then sought unseen her miserable home,
To think of comforts lost, and brood on wants
come.

TALE XVII.

RESENTMENT.

She hath a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as day for melting charity ;
Yet, notwithstanding, being incensed, is flint—
Her temper, therefore, must be well observ'd

Henry IV. Part I. act iv. sc.

—Three or four wenches where I stood cry
"Alas ! good soul !" and forgave him with all th
hearts : but there is no need to be taken of them ;
Cæsar had stabb'd their mothers, they would have d
no less.

Julius Cæsar, act I. sc.

How dost ? Art cold ?

I'm cold myself—Where is the straw, my fellow !
The art of our necessities is strange,
That can make vile things precious.

King Lear, act III. sc.

FEMALES there are of unsuspicious mind,
Easy and soft, and credulous and kind ;
Who, when offended for the twentieth time,
Will hear th' offender and forgive the crime ;
And there are others whom like these to cheat,
Asks but the humblest effort of deceit ;
But they, once injured, feel a strong disdain,
And, seldom pardoning, never trust again ;
Urged by religion, they forgive—but yet
Guard the warm heart, and never more forget :
Those are like wax—apply them to the fire,
Melting, they take th' impressions you desire ;
Easy to mould, and fashion as you please,
And again moulded with an equal ease :—
Like smelted iron these the forms retain,
But once impress'd will never melt again.

A busy port a serious merchant made
His chosen place to recommence his trade ;
And brought his lady, who, their children dead,
Their native seat of recent sorrow fled :
The husband duly on the quay was seen,
The wife at home became at length serene ;
There in short time the social couple grew
With all acquainted, friendly with a few :
When the good lady, by disease assail'd,
In vain resisted—hope and science fail'd :
Then spake the female friends, by pity led,
"Poor merchant Paul ! what think ye ? will
wed ?

A quiet, easy, kind, religious man,
Thus can he rest !—I wonder if he can."

He too, his grief subdained in his mind,
Gave place to notions of congenial kind :
Grave was the man, as we have told before ;
His years were forty—he might pass for more ;
Composed his features were, his stature low,
His air important, and his motion slow ;
His dress became him, it was neat and plain,
The colour purple, and without a stain ;
His words were few, and special was his care
In simplest terms his purpose to declare ;

more civil, sober, and discreet,
 more ve and courteous, you could seldom meet :
 frugal he, yet sumptuous was his board,
 how much he could afford ;
 he reserved himself, he loved to see
 plentiful, and his neighbours free :
 these friends he sat in solem style,
 they soften'd to a sober smile ;
 observant friends their reasons gave—
 none so vast would make the idlest grave :
 such man to be of language free,
 seem incongruous as a singing tree :
 give their music, but the birds they shield
 paying tribute for protection yield ;
 simple tree the tuneful choir defends,
 "rich merchant cheers his happy friends!"
 same town it was his chance to meet
 a lady, with a mind discreet ;
 in life's decline, nor bloom of youth,
 sed for maiden modesty and truth :
 she cool, in pious habits bred,
 'd on lovers with a virgin's dread :
 she, rakes, and libertines were they,
 unless beauty their pursuit and prey ;
 as giants in the ancient times
 odern lovers, and the same their crimes :
 she heard of her all-conquering charms,
 she fled to her defensive arms ;
 'er the tales her maiden aunt had told,
 she-like, was motionlike and cold ;
 sayer of love, like that Pygmalion pray'd,
 hard stone became the yielding maid—
 not change in this chaste nymph ensued,
 n'd to stone the breathing flesh and blood :
 er youth described his wounded heart,
 me to rob her, and she scorn'd his art ;
 o of raptures once presumed to speak,
 stening maids he thought them fond and weak :
 old a worthy man his hopes display
 plain words, and beg a *yes* or *no* ;
 ld deserve an answer just and plain,
 lulation only moved disdain—
 y friends object not, come again."
 e our brave lover, though he liked the face,
 not a feature—dwelt not on a grace ;
 he simplest terms declared his state,
 low'd man, who wish'd a virtuous mate ;
 ar'd neglect, and was compell'd to trust
 and wasteful, idle, or unjust ;
 ld they not the trusted stores destroy,
 they could not help him to enjoy,
 h her person and her prudence blest,
 e would prosper, and his soul have rest :
 she be his?"—"Why that was much to say ;
 old consider : he a while might stay ;
 ed his manners, and believed his word ;
 not flatter, flattery she abhor'd :
 her happy lot in peace to dwell—
 change make better what was now so well ?
 e would ponder."—"This," he said, "was
 ind."
 egg'd to know "when she had fix'd her
 mind."
 static maidens would have scorn'd the air,
 e cool prudence of a mind so fair ;
 ll it pleased this wiser maid to find
 a mild virtue in her lover's mind.

His worldly wealth she sought, and quickly
 grew
 Pleased with her search, and happy in the view
 Of vessels freighted with abundant stores,
 Of rooms whose treasures press'd the groaning
 floors ;
 And he of clerks and servants could display
 A little army, on a public day.
 Was this a man like needy bard to speak
 Of balmy lip, bright eye, or rosy cheek ?
 The sum appointed for her widow'd state,
 Fix'd by her friend, excited no debate ;
 Then the kind lady gave her hand and heart,
 And, never finding, never dealt with art :
 In his engagements she had no concern ;
 He taught her not, nor had she wish to learn :
 On him in all occasions she relied,
 His word her surety, and his worth her pride.
 When ship was launch'd, and merchant Paul had
 share,
 A bounteous feast became the lady's care ;
 Who then her entry to the dinner made,
 In costly raiment, and with kind parade.
 Call'd by this duty on a certain day,
 And robed to grace it in a rich array,
 Forth from her room with measured step
 came,
 Proud of th' event, and stately look'd the dame :
 The husband met her at his study-door—
 "This way, my love—one moment and no more :
 A trifling business—you will understand,
 The law requires that you affix your hand ;
 But first attend, and you shall learn the cause
 Why forms like these have been prescribed by
 laws."
 Then from his chair a man in black arose,
 And with much quickness hurried off his prose :
 That "Ellen Paul the wife, and so forth, freed
 From all control, her own the act and deed,
 And forasmuch"—said she, "I've no distrust,
 For he that asks it is discreet and just ;
 Our friends are waiting—where am I to sign ?
 There!—Now be ready when we meet to
 dine."
 This said, she hurried off in great delight,
 The ship was launch'd, and joyful was the night.
 Now, says the reader, and in much disdain,
 This serious merchant was a rogue in grain ;
 A treacherous wretch, an artful, sober knave,
 And ten times worse for manners cool and grave,
 And she devoid of sense, to set her hand
 To scoundrel deeds she could not understand.
 Alas! 'tis true ; and I in vain had tried
 To soften crime, that cannot be denied ;
 And might have labour'd many a tedious verse
 The latent cause of mischief to rehearse :
 Be it confess'd, that long, with troubled look,
 This trader view'd a huge accounting book
 (His former marriage for a time delay'd
 The dreaded hour, the present lent its aid ;)
 But he too clearly saw the evil day,
 And put the terror, by deceit, away ;
 Thus by connecting with his sorrows crime,
 He gain'd a portion of uneasy time.—
 All this too late the injured lady saw,
 What love had given, again she gave to law ;
 His guilt, her folly—these at once impress'd
 Their lasting feelings on her guileless breast.

"Shame I can bear," she cried, "and want sustain,
But will not see this guilty wretch again ;"
For all was lost, and he, with many a tear,
Confess'd the fault—she turning scorn'd to hear.
To legal claim he yielded all his worth,
But small the portion, and the wrong'd were wroth,
Nor to their debtor would a part allow ;
And where to live he knew not—knew not how.

The wife a cottage found, and thither went
The suppliant man, but she would not relent :
Thenceforth she utter'd with indignant tone,
"I feel the misery, and will feel alone."
He would turn servant for her sake, would keep
The poorest school ; the very streets would sweep,
To show his love.—"It was already shown :
And her affliction should be all her own.
His wants and weakness might have touch'd her heart,

But from his meanness she resolved to part."
In a small alley was she lodged, beside
Its humblest poor, and at the view she cried,
"Welcome—yes ! let me welcome, if I can,
The fortune dealt me by this cruel man ;
Welcome this low thatch'd roof, this shatter'd
door,
These walls of clay, this miserable floor ;
Welcome, my envied neighbours ; this, to you,
Is all familiar—all to me is new ;
You have no hatred to the loathsome meal ;
Your firmer nerves no trembling terrors feel,
Nor, what you must expose, desire you to conceal ;
What your coarse feelings bear without offence,
Disgusts my taste, and poisons every sense :
Daily shall I your sad relations hear,
Of wanton women, and of men severe ;
There will dire curses, dreadful oaths abound,
And vile expressions shock me and confound ;
Noise of dull wheels, and songs with horrid words,
Will be the music that this lane affords ;
Mirth that disgusts, and quarrels that degrade
The human mind, must my retreat invade :
Hard is my fate ! yet easier to sustain
Than to abide with guilt and fraud again ;
A grave impostor ! who expects to meet,
In such gray locks and gravity, deceit ?
Where the sea rages, and the billows roar,
Men know the danger, and they quit the shore ;
But, be there nothing in the way decried,
When o'er the rocks smooth runs the wicked tide,
Sinking unwarn'd, they execrate the shock,
And the dread peril of the sunken rock."

A frowning world had now the man to dread,
Taught in no arts, to no profession bred ;
Pining in grief, beset with constant care,
Wandering he went, to rest he knew not where.

Meantime the wife—but she abjured the name—
Endured her lot, and struggled with the shame ;
When lo ! an uncle on the mother's side,
In nature something, as in blood allied,
Admired her firmness, his protection gave,
And show'd a kindness she disdain'd to crave.

Frugal and rich the man, and frugal grew
The sister mind, without a selfish view ;
And further still : the temperate pair agreed
With what they saved the patient poor to feed :
His whole estate, when to the grave consign'd,
Left the good kinsman to the kindred mind ;

Assured that law, with spell secure and tight,
Had fix'd it as her own peculiar right.

Now to her ancient residence removed,
She lived as widow, well endow'd and loved,
Decent her table was, and to her door
Came daily welcomed the neglected poor :
The absent sick were soothed by her relief,
As her free bounty sought the haunts of grief ;
A plain and homely charity had she,
And loved the objects of her alms to see ;
With her own hands she dress'd the savoury meal,
With her own fingers wrote the choice receipt ;
She heard all tales that injured wives relate,
And took a double interest in their fate ;
But of all husbands not a wretch was known
So vile, so mean, so cruel as her own.

This bounteous lady kept an active spy,
To search th' abodes of want, and to supply ;
The gentle Susan served the liberal dame—
Unlike their notions, yet their deeds the same :
No practised villain could a victim find
Than this stern lady more completely blind ;
Nor (if detected in his fraud) could meet
One less disposed to pardon a deceit ;
The wrong she treasured, and on no pretence
Received th' offender, or forgot th' offence :
But the kind servant, to the thrice-proved knave
A fourth time listen'd, and the past forgave.

First in her youth, when she was blithe and gay,
Came a smooth rogue, and stole her love away ;
Then to another and another flew,
To boast the wanton mischief he could do :
Yet she forgave him, though so great her pain,
That she was never blithe or gay again.

Then came a spoiler, who, with villain art,
Implored her hand, and agonized her heart ;
He seized her purse, in idle waste to spend
With a vile wanton, whom she call'd her friend ;
Five years she suffer'd—he had revell'd five—
Then came to show her he was just alive ;
Alone he came, his vile companion dead ;
And he, a wandering pauper, wanting bread ;
His body wasted, wither'd life and limb,
When this kind soul became a slave to him :
Nay, she was sure that, should he now survive,
No better husband would be left alive ;
For him she mourn'd, and then, alone and poor,
Sought and found comfort at her lady's door :
Ten years she served, and, mercy her employ,
Her tasks were pleasure, and her duty joy.

Thus lived the mistress and the maid, design'd
Each other's aid—one cautious, and both kind :
Oft at their window, working, they would sigh
To see the aged and the sick go by ;
Like wounded bees, that at their home arrive,
Slowly and weak, but labouring for the hive.

The busy people of a mason's yard
The curious lady view'd with much regard ;
With steady motion she perceived them draw
Through blocks of stone the slowly-working saw ;
It gave her pleasure and surprise to see
Among these men the signs of revelry :
Cold was the season, and confined their view,
Tediuous their tasks, but merry were the crew ;
There she beheld an aged pauper wait,
Patient and still, to take an humble freight ;
Within the panniers on an ass he laid
The ponderous grit, and for the portion paid :

old, and, with each trifling gift,
so live, and wretched was the shift.
It be by every reader told
is humble trader, poor and old.
The author would a name suppress,
not hint a reader learns to guess;
lost our novels sometimes treat,
are—assured again to meet:
writer for concealment tries,
a purpose under all disguise;
he tells us they are dead and gone,
e wot—they will appear anon;
they fight, are wounded, hopeless lie,
y cannot—nay, they cannot die;
se tricks and stratagems are known,
once, the simple truth to own.
The husband; in an humble shed
slept, and daily sought his bread:
ief the weary man applied;
is rich," the angry vestry cried:
red not to his wife complain,
wrong, and fearing her disdain:
methods he had tried to live,
effort would subsistence give:
nsher in a school, till noise
as able than the weaker boys;
he went, till he in vain
s, or words, or meanings to retain;
employment in each neighbouring town
ook, to lay as quickly down:
s fate, he fail'd in all he plann'd,
prosper'd in his luckless hand.
home, his motive half suppress'd,
o more for riches, but for rest:
the bounteous wife, and at her gate
heerful groups the needy wait;
right with bolder hope 't apply?"
as answer'd, and went groaning by:
mains of spirit, temper, pride,
rayer he knew would be denied.
the grieving man, with burden'd ass,
day along the street to pass:
Susan? who the poor old man?
lls; do make him, if you can."
us damsel still delay'd to speak,
confused, and had her words to seek;
's fears the fact her mistress knew,
"The wretch! what scheme has he
w?
t?—but let him, let him feel—
the courage, not the will to steal."
l winter came, each day severe,
mild, and icy cold when clear;
e humble dealer took his load,
low, and shivering on the road:
ill relentless, saw him come,
l wonder, has the wretch a home?"—
hovel!"—"Then his fate appears
crime."—"Yes, lady, not his years:—
sufferings, nor that form decay'd."—
the parish give its paupers aid;
e villainess of his acts allow."—
dear lady, that he feels it now."—
h dissemblers on their deeds reflect,
e pity they refused expect?
evil, evil shall he dread."—
"quoth Susan, "falls upon his bed—
ide the thatch—it melts upon his head."

"'Tis weakness, child, for grieving guilt to feel."—
"Yes, but he never sees a wholesome meal;
Through his bare dress appears his shrivell'd
skin,
And ill he fares without, and worse within!
With that weak body, lame, diseased, and slow,
What cold, pain, peril, must the sufferer know!"—
"Think on his crime."—"Yes, sure, 'twas very
wrong;
But look, (God bless him!) how he gropes along."—
"Brought me to shame."—"O! yes, I know it
all;
What cutting blast! and he can scarcely crawl;
He freezes as he moves; he dies! if he should fall.
With cruel fierceness drives this icy sleet,
And must a Christian perish in the street,
In sight of Christians?—There! at last, he lies;—
Nor unsupported can he ever rise:
He cannot live."—"But is he fit to die?"—
Here Susan softly mutter'd a reply,
Look'd round the room, said something of its
state,
Dives the rich, and Lazarus at his gate;
And then aloud—"In pity do behold
The man affrighten'd, weeping, trembling, cold:
O! how those flakes of snow their entrance win!
Through the poor rags, and keep the frost within;
His very heart seems frozen as he goes,
Leading that starved companion of his woes:
He tried to pray—his lips, I saw them move,
And he so turn'd his piteous looks above;
But the fierce wind the willing heart opposed,
And, ere he spoke, the lips in misery closed:
Poor suffering object! yes, for ease you pray'd,
And God will hear—he only, I'm afraid."
"Peace! Susan, peace! Pain ever follows sin."
—"Ah! then," thought Susan, "when will ours
begin?
When reach'd his home, to what a cheerless fire
And chilling bed will those cold limbs retire!
Yet ragged, wretched as it is, that bed
Takes half the space of his contracted shed;
I saw the thorns beside the narrow grate,
With straw collected in a putrid state:
There will he, kneeling, strive the fire to raise,
And that will warm him, rather than the blaze;
The sullen, smoky blaze, that cannot last
One moment after his attempt is past:
And I so warmly and so purely laid,
To sink to rest—indeed, I am afraid."—
"Know you his conduct?"—"Yes, indeed, I
know—
And how he wanders in the wind and snow:
Safe in our rooms the threatening storm we hear,
But he feels strongly what we faintly fear."—
"Wilful was rich, and he the storm defied,
Wilful is poor, and must the storm abide;"
Said the stern lady—"Tis in vain to feel;
Go and prepare the chicken for our meal."
Susan her task reluctantly began,
And utter'd as she went—"The poor old man!"
But while her soft and ever-yielding heart
Made strong protest against her lady's part,
The lady's self began to think it wrong
To feel so wrathful and resent so long.
"No more the wretch would she receive
again,
No more behold him—but she would sustain;

Great his offence, and evil was his mind,—
But he had suffer'd, and she would be kind :
She spurn'd such baseness, and she found
within

A fair acquittal from so foul a sin ;
Yet she too err'd, and must of Heaven expect
To be rejected, him should she reject."

Susan was summon'd ; " I'm about to do
A foolish act, in part seduced by you ;
Go to the creature, say that I intend,
Foe to his sins, to be his sorrow's friend ;
Take, for his present comforts, food and wine,
And mark his feelings at this act of mine :
Observe if shame be o'er his features spread,
By his own victim to be soothed and fed ;
But, this inform him, that it is not love
That prompts my heart, that duties only move :
Say, that no merits in his favour plead,
But miseries only, and his abject need ;
Nor bring me grovelling thanks, nor high-flown
praise ;

I would his spirits, not his fancy raise ;
Give him no hope that I shall ever more
A man so vile to my esteem restore ;
But warn him rather, that, in time of rest,
His crimes be all remember'd and confess'd :
I know not all that form the sinner's debt,
But there is one that he must not forget."

The mind of Susan prompted her with speed
To act her part in every courteous deed :
All that was kind she was prepared to say,
And keep the lecture for a future day ;
When he had all life's comforts by his side,
Pity might sleep, and good advice be tried.

This done, the mistress felt disposed to look,
As self-approving, on a pious book :
Yet, to her native bias still inclined,
She felt her act too merciful and kind ;
But when, long musing on the chilling scene
So lately past—the frost and sleet so keen—
The man's whole misery in a single view—
Yes! she could think some pity was his due.

Thus fix'd, she heard not her attendant glide
With soft slow step—till, standing by her side,
The trembling servant gasp'd for breath, and
shed

Relieving tears, then utter'd—" He is dead !"

" Dead !" said the startled lady. " Yes, he
fell

Close at the door where he was wont to dwell ;
There his sole friend, the ass, was standing by,
Half dead himself, to see his master die."

" Expired he then, good Heaven! for want of
food !"—

" No! crusts and water in a corner stood ;—
To have this plenty, and to wait so long,
And to be right too late, is doubly wrong :
Then, every day to see him totter by,
And to forbear—O! what a heart had I !"

" Blame me not, child ; I tremble at the news."

" 'Tis my own heart," said Susan, " I accuse :
To have this money in my purse—to know
What grief was his, and what to grief we owe :
To see him often, always to conceive
How he must pine and languish, groan and
grieve ;

And every day in ease and peace to dine,
And comfort!—what a heart is mine !"

T A L E XVIII.

THE WAGER.

'Tis thought your deer doth hold you at a bay.

Twining of the Shrew, act v. sc. 2

I choose her for myself:

If she and I are pleased, what's that to you

And

Let's send each one to his wife,
And he whose wife is most obedient
Shall win the wager.

And

Now by the world it is a lusty wench,
I love her ten times more than e'er I did.

sb. act. II. sc. I.

COUNTER and CLUBB were men in trade, whose
pains,

Credit, and prudence, brought them constant gains ;
Partners and punctual, every friend agreed
Counter and Clubb were men who must succeed.
When they had fix'd some little time in life,
Each thought of taking to himself a wife ;
As men in trade alike, as men in love
They seem'd with no according views to move ;
As certain ores in outward view the same,
They show'd their difference when the magnet
came.

Counter was vain : with spirit strong and high,
'Twas not in him like suppliant swain to sigh :
" His wife might o'er his men and maids preside,
And in her province be a judge and guide ;
But what he thought, or did, or wish'd to do,
She must not know, or censure if she knew ;
At home, abroad, by day, by night, if he
On aught determined, so it was to be :
How is a man," he ask'd, " for business fit,
Who to a female can his will submit ?
Absent a while, let no inquiring eye
Or plainer speech presume to question why,
But all be silent ; and, when seen again,
Let all be cheerful ;—shall a wife complain ?
Friends I invite, and who shall dare t' object.
Or look on them with coolness or neglect ?
No! I must ever of my house be head,
And, thus obey'd, I condescend to wed."

Clubb heard the speech—" My friend is nice,"
said he ;

" A wife with less respect will do for me :
How is he certain such a prize to gain ?
What he approves, a lass may learn to feign,
And so affect t' obey, till she begins to reign ;
A while complying, she may vary then,
And be as wives of more unwary men ;
Besides, to him who plays such lordly part
How shall a tender creature yield her heart ?
Should he the promised confidence refuse,
She may another more confiding choose ;
May show her anger, yet her purpose hide,
And wake his jealousy, and wound his pride.
In one so humbled, who can trace the friend ?
I on an equal, not a slave, depend ;
If true, my confidence is wisely placed,
And being false, she only is disgraced."

Clubb, with these notions, cast his eye around,
And one so easy soon a partner found.
The lady chosen was of good repute ;
Meekness she had not, and was seldom mute ;

nick to anger, still she loved to smile;
 d be calm if men would wait a while.
 her duty, and she loved her way,
 sed in truth to govern than obey;
 her priest with reverence, and her spouse
 so felt the pressure of her vows;
 d civil, all her friends confess'd,
 her way, and she would choose the best;
 me, indeed, a sly remark would make,
 r not, and she would choose to take.
 when Clubb some cheerful months had
 nt,
 onfess'd, and said he was content.
 meantime selected, doubted, weigh'd,
 brought home a young complying maid;
 creature, full of fears as charms,
 us nursing from its mother's arms;
 eet blossom, such as men must love,
 serve must keep it in the stove:
 mild, subdued, expiring look—
 the voice, and this fair creature shook;
 alone, she felt a thousand fears—
 d she melted into floods of tears;
 e pleaded, and would gently sigh,
 why, or she knew not why;
 to govern none could be afraid—
 as finger, this meek thing obey'd;
 husband had the easiest task—
 a will, no question would she ask;
 t no reasons, no affairs she knew,
 spoke not, and had naught to do.
 claim'd, "How meek! how mild! how
 I!
 'twere cruel but to seem unkind;
 rer silent when I take my leave,
 y heart to think how hers will grieve;
 n on earth with such a wife to dwell,
 ptures to have sped so well;
 not, my friend, your envy raise,
 y life, your patience has my praise."
 d, though silent, felt the scorn implied,
 ed of patience?" to himself he cried:
 woman o'er her house to rule,
 or child just hurried from her school;
 o care, yet never lives at ease;
 le, and indisposed to please;
 govern? there his boast should end,
 d's power can make a slave his friend."
 ie custom of these friends to meet
 r neighbours in a neighbouring street;
 nter oft times would occasion seize
 is silent friend by words like these:
 said he, "if govern'd by his wife,
 is rank and dignity in life;
 r fate befalls my friend and me"—
 and look'd th' approving smile to see.
 et partner, when he chose to speak,
 a friend, "another theme to seek;
 they met, he judged that state affairs
 important subjects should be theirs."
 e partner, in his lighter vein,
 use in Clubb affliction or disdain;
 m anxious to detect the cause
 boasting: "Wants my friend applause?
 ly proves him not at perfect ease,
 pleasure, he would wish to please.
 mps here for some regrets atone—
 ure blast let other men alone."

Thus made suspicious, he observed and saw
 His friend each night at early hour withdraw;
 He sometimes mention'd Juliet's tender nerves,
 And what attention such a wife deserves:
 "In this," thought Clubb, "full sure some mystery
 lies—

He laughs at me, yet he with much complies,
 And all his vaunts of bliss are proud apologies."

With such ideas treasured in his breast,
 He grew composed, and let his anger rest;
 Till Counter once (when wine so long went round
 That friendship and discretion both were drown'd)
 Began in teasing and triumphant mood
 His evening banter—"Of all earthly good,
 The best," he said, "was an obedient spouse,
 Such as my friend's—that every one allows:
 What if she wishes his designs to know?
 It is because she would her praise bestow;
 What if she wills that he remains at home?
 She knows that mischief may from travel come.
 I, who am free to venture where I please,
 Have no such kind preventing checks as these;
 But mine is double duty, first to guide
 Myself aright, then rule a house beside;
 While this our friend, more happy than the free,
 Resigns all power, and laughs at liberty."

"By Heaven," said Clubb, "excuse me if I
 swear,

I'll bet a hundred guineas, if he dare,
 That uncontroll'd I will such freedoms take,
 That he will fear to equal—there's my stake."

"A match!" said Counter, much by wine in-
 flamed;

"But we are friends; let smaller stake be named:
 Wine for our future meeting, that will I
 Take, and no more—what peril shall we try?"
 "Let's to Newmarket," Clubb replied; "or choose
 Yourself the place, and what you like to lose;
 And he who first returns, or fears to go,
 Forfeits his cash—" Said Counter, "Be it so."

The friends around them saw with much delight
 The social war, and hail'd the pleasant night;
 Nor would they further hear the cause discuss'd,
 Afraid the recreant heart of Clubb to trust.

Now sober thoughts return'd as each withdrew,
 And of the subject took a serious view:

"'Twas wrong," thought Counter, "and will
 grieve my love."

"'Twas wrong," thought Clubb, "my wife will
 not approve:

But friends were present; I must try the thing,
 Or with my folly half the town will ring."

He sought his lady; "Madam, I'm to blame,
 But was reproach'd, and could not bear the shame,
 Herein my folly—for 'tis best to say
 The very truth—I've sworn to have my way:
 To that Newmarket—(though I hate the place,
 And have no taste or talents for a race,
 Yet so it is—well, now prepare to chide)—
 I laid a wager that I dared to ride;
 And I must go: by Heaven, if you resist
 I shall be scorn'd, and ridiculed, and hiss'd;
 Let me with grace before my friends appear,
 You know the truth, and must not be severe;
 He too must go, but that he will of course;
 Do you consent?—I never think of force."

"You never need," the worthy dame replied.
 "The husband's honour is the woman's pride;

If I in trifles be the wilful wife,
Still for your credit I would lose my life;
Go! and when fix'd the day of your return,
Stay longer yet, and let the blockheads learn,
That though a wife may sometimes wish to rule,
She would not make th' indulgent man a fool;
I would at times advise—but idle they
Who think th' assenting husband *must* obey."

The happy man, who thought his lady right
In other cases, was assured to-night;
Then for the day with proud delight prepared,
To show his doubting friends how much he
dared.

Counter—who grieving sought his béd, his
rest

Broken by pictures of his love distress'd—
With soft and winning speech the fair prepared;
"She all his counsels comforts, pleasures
shared:

She was assur'd he loved her from his soul,
She never knew and need not fear control;
But so it happen'd he was grieved at heart
It happen'd so, that they a while must part—
A little time—the distance was but short,
And business call'd him—he despised the sport;
But to Newmarket he engag'd to ride,
With his friend Clubb," and there he stopp'd and
sigh'd.

A while the tender creature look'd dismay'd,
Then floods of tears the call of grief obey'd.

"She an objection! No!" she sobb'd, "not
one;

Her work was finish'd, and her race was run;
For die she must, indeed she would not live
A week alone, for all the world could give;
He too must die in that same wicked place;
It always happen'd—was a common case;
Among those horrid horses, jockeys, crowds,
'Twas certain death—they might bespeak their
shrowds;

He would attempt a race, be sure to fall—
And she expire with terror—that was all;
With love like hers she was indeed unfit
To bear such horrors, but she must submit."

"But for three days, my love! three days at
most—"

"Enough for me; I then shall be a ghost—"
"My honour's pledged!"—"O! yes, my dearest
life,

I know your honour must outweigh your wife;
But ere this absence, have you sought a friend?
I shall be dead—on whom can you depend?
Let me one favour of your kindness crave,
Grant me the stone I mention'd for my grave."

"Nay, love, attend—why, bless my soul—I
say

I will return—there—weep no longer—nay!"

"Well! I obey, and to the last am true,

But spirits fail me; I must die; adieu!"

"What, madam! must!—'us wrong—I'm angry—
zounds!

Can I remain and lose a thousand pounds!"

"Go then, my love! it is a monstrous sum,
Worth twenty wives—go, love! and I am dumb—
Nor be displeased—had I the power to live,
You might be angry, now you must forgive;
Alas! I faint—ah! cruel—there's no need
Of wounds or fevers—this had done the deed."

The lady fainted, and the husband sent
For every aid, for every comfort went;
Strong terror seized him; "O! she loved us
well,

And who th' effect of tenderness could tell!"

She now recover'd, and again began

With accent querulous—"Ah! cruel man—"

Till the sad husband, conscience struck, con-
fess'd,

"'Twas very wicked with his friend to jest;
For now he saw that those who were obey'd,
Could like the most subservient feel afraid;
And though a wife might not dispute the will
Of her liege lord, she could prevent it still.

The morning came, and Clubb prepared to ride
With a smart boy, his servant and his guide;
When, ere he mounted on the ready steed,
Arrived a letter, and he stopp'd to read.

"My friend," he read—"Our journey I decline,
A heart too tender for such strife is mine;
Yours is the triumph, be you so inclined,
But you are too considerate and kind.

In tender pity to my Juliet's fears

I thus relent, o'ercome by love and tears;

She knows your kindness; I have heard her say,

A man like you 'tis pleasure to obey:

Each faithful wife, like ours, must disapprove

Such dangerous trifling with connubial love;

What has the idle world, my friend, to do

With our affairs? they envy me and you:

What if I could my gentle spouse command—

Is that a cause I should her tears withstand?

And what if you, a friend of peace, submit

To one you love—is that a theme for wit?

'Twas wrong, and I shall henceforth judge it weak

Both of submission and control to speak:

Be it agreed that all contention cease,

And no such follies vex our future peace;

Let each keep guard against domestic strife,

And find nor slave nor tyrant in his wife."

"Agreed," said Clubb, "with all my soul
agreed"—

And to the boy, delighted, gave his steed;

"I think my friend has well his mind express'd,

And I assent; such things are not a jest."

"True," said the wife, "no longer he can hide

The truth that pains him by his wounded pride:

Your friend has found it not an easy thing,

Beneath his yoke, this yielding soul to bring;

These weeping willows, though they seem inclined

By every breeze, yet not the strongest wind

Can from their bent divert this weak but stubborn
kind;

Drooping they seek your pity to excite,

But 'tis at once their nature and delight;

Such women feel not; while they sigh and
weep,

'Tis but their habit—their affections sleep;

They are like ice that in the hand we hold,

So very melting, yet so very cold;

On such affection let not man rely,

The husbands suffer, and the ladies sigh;

But your friend's offer let us kindly take,

And spare his pride for his vexation's sake;

For he has found, and through his life will find,

'Tis easiest dealing with the firmest mind—

More just when it resists, and, when it yields, more
kind."

TALE XIX.

THE CONVERT.

upster is a good trade, and an old cloak makes kin ; a wither'd serving-man, a fresh tapster.

Merry Wives of Windsor, act i. sc. 3.

w, sir, that I have known go about with my lames.

Winter's Tale, act iv. sc. 2.

yourself, sometimes leaving the fear of Heaven on und, and holding mine honour in my necessity, to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch.

Merry Wives of Windsor, act ii. sc. 2.

Yea, and at that very moment, misadventure like an angel came, I whipp'd th' offending Adam out of him.

Henry V. act i. sc. 1.

we lived long enough : My May of life all'n into the sore, the yellow leaf ; I that which should accompany old age, honour, love, obedience, troops of friends, must not look to have.

Macbeth, act v. sc. 3.

our hero have a hero's name
because no father's he could claim ;
d his mother with precision state
ir claim to her certificate ;
wn word the marriage must depend—
he was not eager to defend :
without a father's name, can raise
so high, deserves the greater praise :
advantage to the strife he brought,
ter wonders has his prowess wrought ;
depends upon his wind and limbs,
ither cork nor bladder when he swims ;
by empty breath be puff'd along,
myself—but in his helpers—strong.
it then, our hero's name was clear,
John Dighton, and he answer'd, " Here !"
that name in early life assign'd
r found, he never tried to find ;
his kindred were to John disgrace,
to them, is a disputed case ;
it state owed nothing to their care—
I neglected, and his body bare ;
access must on himself depend,
no money, counsel, guide, or friend ;
market town an active boy
l, and sought in various ways employ ;
a, thus cast upon the world, began
the talents of a thriving man.
spirit high John learn'd the world to
ave,
oth senses was a ready knave :
of old, obedient, keen, and quick,
at present, skill'd to shift and trick ;
mble part of many trades he taught,
e builder and the painter wrought ;
ng maids on secret errands ran,
er's helper, and the hostler's man ;
n he chanced (oft chanced he) place to
e,
ng genius shone in blacking shoes :
at faber by the pond he stood,
peacher, he o'erlook'd the wood ;
ction John's impartial mind
e cause nor candidate confined ;

To all in turn full he allegiance swore,
And in his hat the various badges bore :
His liberal soul with every sect agreed,
Unheard their reasons, he received their creed ;
At church he deign'd the organ pipes to fill,
And at the meeting sang both loud and shrill :
But the full purse these different merits gain'd,
By strong demands his lively passions drain'd ;
Liquors he loved of each inflaming kind,
To midnight revels flew with ardent mind ;
Too warm at cards, a losing game he play'd,
To fleecing beauty his attention paid ;
His boiling passions were by oaths express'd,
And lies he made his profit and his jest.

Such was the boy, and such the man had been,
But fate or happier fortune changed the scene ;
A fever seized him, " He should surely die—"
He fear'd, and lo ! a friend was praying by ;
With terror moved, this teacher he address'd,
And all the errors of his youth confess'd :
The good man kindly clear'd the sinner's way
To lively hope, and counsel'd him to pray ;
Who then resolv'd, should he from sickness rise,
To quit cards, liquors, poaching, oaths, and lies :
His health restored, he yet resolv'd, and grew
True to his masters, to their meeting true :
His old companions at his sober face
Laugh'd loud, while he, attesting it was grace,
With tears besought them all his calling to em-
brace :

To his new friends such converts gave applause,
Life to their zeal, and glory to their cause :
Though terror wrought the mighty change, yet
strong

Was the impression, and it lasted long ;
John at the lectures due attendance paid,
A convert meek, obedient, and afraid.
His manners strict, though form'd on fear alone,
Pleased the grave friends, nor less his solemn
tone,

The lengthen'd face of care, the low and inward
groan :

The stern good men exulted, when they saw
Those timid looks of penitence and awe ;
Nor thought that one so passive, humble, meek,
Had yet a creed and principles to seek.

The faith that reason finds, confirms, avows,
The hopes, the views, the comforts she allows—
These were not his, who by his feelings found,
And by them only, that his faith was sound ;
Feelings of terror these, for evil past,
Feelings of hope, to be received at last ;
Now weak, now lively, changing with the day,
These were his feelings, and he felt his way.

Sprung from such sources, will this faith remain
While these supporters can their strength retain :
As heaviest weights the deepest rivers pass,
While icy chains fast bind the solid mass ;
So, born of feelings, faith remains secure,
Long as their firmness and their strength endure :
But when the waters in their channel glide,
A bridge must bear us o'er the threatening tide :
Such bridge is reason, and there faith relies,
Whether the varying spirits fall or rise.

His patrons, still disposed their aid to lend,
Behind a counter placed their humble friend ;
Where pens and paper were on shelves display'd,
And pious pamphlets on the windows laid ;

By nature active and from vice restrain'd,
Increasing trade his bolder views sustain'd;
His friends and teachers, finding so much zeal
In that young convert whom they taught to feel,
His trade encouraged, and were pleased to find
A hand so ready, with such humble mind.

And now, his health restored, his spirits eased,
He wish'd to marry, if the teachers pleased.
They, not unwilling, from the virgin class
Took him a comely and a courteous lass;
Simple and civil, loving and beloved,
She long a fond and faithful partner proved;
In every year the elders and the priest
Were duly summon'd to a christening feast;
Nor came a babe, but by his growing trade,
John had provision for the coming made:
For friends and strangers all were pleased to deal
With one whose care was equal to his zeal.

In human friendship, it compels a sigh,
To think what trifles will dissolve the tie.
John, now become a master of his trade,
Perceived how much improvement might be made;
And as this prospect open'd to his view,
A certain portion of his zeal withdrew;
His fear abated—"What had he to fear—
His profits certain, and his conscience clear!"
Above his door a board was placed by John,
And, "Dighton, stationer," was gilt thereon;
His window next, enlarged to twice the size,
Shone with such trinkets as the simple prize;
While in the shop with pious works were seen
The last new play, review, or magazine:
In orders punctual, he observed—"The books
He never read, and could he judge their looks?
Readers and critics should their merits try,
He had no office but to sell and buy;
Like other traders, profit was his care;
Of what they print, the authors must beware."
He held his patrons and his teachers dear,
But with his trade—they must not interfere.

'Twas certain now that John had lost the dread
And pious thoughts that once such terrors bred;
His habits varied, and he more inclined
To the vain world, which he had half resign'd:
He had moreover in his brethren seen,
Or he imagined, craft, conceit, and spleen;
"They are but men," said John, "and shall I then
Fear man's control, or stand in awe of men?
'Tis their advice, (their convert's rule and law),
And good it is—I will not stand in awe."

Moreover Dighton, though he thought of books
As one who chiefly on the title looks,
Yet sometimes ponder'd o'er a page to find,
When vex'd with cares, amusement for his mind;
And by degrees that mind had treasured much
From works his teachers were afraid to touch:
Satiric novels, poets bold and free,
And what their writers term philosophy;
All these were read, and he began to feel
Some self-approval on his bosom steal.
Wisdom creates humility, but he
Who thus collects it will not humble be:
No longer John was fill'd with pure delight
And humble reverence in a pastor's sight;
Who, like a grateful zealot, listening stood,
To hear a man so friendly and so good;
But felt the dignity of one who made
Himself important by a thriving trade;

And growing pride in Dighton's mind was bred
By the strange food on which it coarsely fed.

Their brother's fall the grieving brethren heard,
The pride indeed to all around appear'd;
The world, his friends agreed, had won the soul
From its best hopes, the man from their control:
To make him humble, and confine his views
Within their bounds, and books which they pursue;
A deputation from these friends select,
Might reason with him to some good effect;
Arm'd with authority, and led by love,
They might those follies from his mind remove;
Deciding thus, and with this kind intent,
A chosen body with its speaker went.

"John," said the teacher, "John, with great
concern,

We see thy frailty, and thy fate discern;
Satan with toils thy simple soul beset,
And thou art careless, slumbering in the net;
Unmindful art thou of thy early vow!
Who at the morning meeting sees thee now?
Who at the evening? where is brother John?
We ask—are answer'd, To the tavern gone:
Thee on the Sabbath seldom we behold;
Thou canst not sing, thou'rt nursing for a cold;
This from the churchmen thou hast learn'd, for they
Have colds and fevers on the Sabbath day;
When in some snug warm room they sit, and pen
Bills from their ledgers, (world entangled men.)

"See with what pride thou hast enlarged thy shop,
To view thy tempting stores the heedless stop;
By what strange names dost thou these bibles
know,

Which wantons wear, to make a sinful show!
Hast thou in view these idle volumes placed,
To be the pander of a vicious taste?
What's here? a book of dances!—you advance
In goodly knowledge—John, wilt learn to dance!
How! 'Go!—' it says, and 'to the devil go!
And shake thyself!' I tremble—but 'tis so—
Wretch as thou art, what answer canst thou make?
O! without question thou wilt go and shake.
What's here! the 'School for Scandal!—pretty
schools!

Well, and art thou proficient in the rules?
Art thou a pupil, is it thy design
To make our names contemptible as thine?
'Old Nick, a novel!' O! 'tis mighty well;
A fool has courage when he laughs at hell;
'Frolic and Fun,' the humours of 'Tim Grib';
Why, John, thou grow'st facetious in thy sin;
And what? 'th' Archdeacon's Charge'—'tis
mighty well—

If Satan publish'd, thou wouldst doubtless sell;
Jests, novels, dances, and this precious stuff,
To crown thy folly we have seen enough;
We find thee fitted for each evil work—
Do print the Koran, and become a Turk.

"John, thou art lost; success and worldly pride
O'er all thy thoughts and purposes preside,
Have bound thee fast, and drawn thee far aside;
Yet turn; these sin-traps from thy shop expel,
Repent and pray, and all may yet be well.

"And here thy wife, thy Dorothy, behold,
How fashion's wanton robes her form unfold!
Can grace, can goodness with such trappings
dwell!

John, thou hast made thy wife a Jezebel:

on rests the sign of sin,
 f of naughty thoughts within;
 s; come hither—as a friend
 seek the shameful badge I rend.”
 dare,” said Dighton; “you shall

though to peace inclined;
 ful! have I not my pay
 ly for th’ expected day?—
 nteous board you deign to come,
 il, and my house your home;
 reasons who my meat enjoy
 a, and treat me as a boy?
 d how Rome’s insulting priests
 laymen like a herd of beasts;
 seeing and their forgery made
 ing an accursed trade?
 its and insolence condemn,
 most power resemble them?
 you what books I set for sale?
 ice may be a virtuous tale;
 ’tis neither wise nor just,
 I not, to condemn on trust;
 Archdeacon’s Charge your spleen

: th’ archbishop, may be right.
 our meetings I refrain, is true;
 ing pleasant—nothing new;
 ota, that not one text explain,
 hts, where all things dark remain;
 nts on earth—but I have found
 : you, and the best unsound:
 rillings, like the crowds below,
 sure hot and cold can blow.
 our grave deportment saw,
 I was fill’d with awe;
 rmly, and it seems so well,
 ough it treason to rebel;
 at a man like me
 ection in such teachers see?
 iver you sent from heaven to brave
 and sinful souls to save?
 a wakes, our prospects clear,
 vs, and blemishes appear.
 ere mounted in your rostrum high,
 th your tone, your frown, your eye;
 I us abject, fallen, low,
 ry from our baseness grow;
 words, I trembled like the rest,
 eness and your power confess’d:
 ’d, are men divine, and gazed
 ght, delighted, and amazed;
 ish’d, if by chance he cast
 : a sinner, as he pass’d.
 riew’d you in a clearer light,
 I and carnal appetite;
 nble prayer, you deign’d to eat
 : a civil sinner’s meat;
 contented and at ease,
 re on the ducks and pease;
 ve comforts in such place to find,
 nd to be a little kind;
 ve, in heaven there might be room
 besides your own to come;
 ’s good engaged your carnal view,
 e you enjoy’d it too;
 ng, can you think it strange
 ou should work an equal change?”

“Wretch that thou art,” an elder cried, “and gone
 For everlasting.”——“Go thyself,” said John;
 “Depart this instant, let me hear no more
 My house my castle is, and that my door.”

The hint they took, and from the door withdrew,
 And John to meeting bade a long adieu;
 Attach’d to business, he in time became
 A wealthy man of no inferior name.
 It seem’d, alas! in John’s deluded sight,
 That all was wrong because not all was right;
 And when he found his teachers had their stains,
 Resentment and not reason broke his chains:
 Thus on his feelings he again relied,
 And never look’d to reason for his guide:
 Could he have wisely view’d the frailty shown,
 And rightly weigh’d their wanderings and his
 own,

He might have known that men may be sincere,
 Though gay and feasting on the savoury cheer;
 That doctrines sound and sober they may teach,
 Who love to eat with all the glee they preach;
 Nay, who believe the duck, the grape, the pine,
 Were not intended for the dog and swine;
 But Dighton’s hasty mind on every theme
 Ran from the truth, and rested in th’ extreme:
 Flaws in his friends he found, and then withdrew
 (Vain of his knowledge) from their virtues too.
 Best of his books he loved the liberal kind,
 That, if they improve not, still enlarge the mind;
 And found himself, with such advisers, free
 From a fix’d creed, as mind enlarged could be.
 His humble wife at these opinions sigh’d,
 But her he never heeded till she died:
 He then assented to a last request,
 And by the meeting window let her rest;
 And on her stone the sacred text was seen,
 Which had her comfort in departing been.

Dighton with joy beheld his trade advance,
 Yet seldom publish’d, loath to trust to chance;
 Then wot a doctor’s sister—poor indeed,
 But skill’d in works her husband could not read—
 Who, if he wish’d new ways of wealth to seek,
 Could make her half-crown pamphlet in a week;
 This he rejected, though without disdain,
 And chose the old and certain way to gain.
 Thus he proceeded, trade increased the while,
 And fortune woo’d him with perpetual smile:
 On early scenes he sometimes cast a thought,
 When on his heart the mighty change was wrought
 And all the ease and comfort converts find
 Was magnified in his reflecting mind:
 Then on the teacher’s priestly pride he dwelt,
 That caused his freedom, but with this he felt
 The danger of the free—for since that day,
 No guide had shown, no brethren join’d his way.
 Forsaking one, he found no second creed,
 But reading doubted, doubting what to read.

Still, though reproof had brought some present
 pain,

The gain he made was fair and honest gain;
 He laid his wares, indeed, in public view,
 But that all traders claim a right to do:
 By means like these, he saw his wealth increase,
 And felt his consequence, and dwelt in peace.

Our hero’s age was threescore years and five,
 When he exclaim’d, “Why longer should I strive?
 Why more amaze, who never must behold
 A young John Dighton, to make glad the old?”

(The sons he had to early graves were gone,
And girls were burdens to the mind of John.)
"Had I a boy, he would our name sustain,
That now to nothing must return again;
But what are all my profits, credit, trade,
And parish honours!—folly and parade."

Thus Dighton thought, and in his looks appear'd
Sadness increased by much he saw and heard:
The brethren often at the shop would stay,
And make their comments ere they walk'd away:
They mark'd the window, fill'd in every pane
With lawless prints of reputations slain;
Distorted forms of men with honours graced,
And our chief rulers in derision placed:
Amazed they stood, remembering well the days
When to be humble was their brother's praise,
When at the dwelling of their friend they stopp'd
To drop a word, or to receive it dropp'd;
Where they beheld the prints of men renown'd,
And far-famed preachers posted all around;
(Such mouths! eyes! hair! so prim! so fierce! so sleek!

They look'd as speaking what is wo to speak :)
On these the passing brethren loved to dwell—
How long they spake! how strongly! warmly!
well!

What power had each to dive in mysteries deep,
To warm the cold, to make the harden'd weep;
To lure, to fright, to soothe, to awe the soul,
And listening flocks to lead and to control!

But now discoursing, as they linger'd near,
They tempted John (whom they accused) to hear
Their weighty charge—"And can the lost one feel,
As in the time of duty, love, and zeal;
When all were summon'd at the rising sun,
And he was ready with his friends to run;
When he, partaking with a chosen few,
Felt the great change, sensation rich and new?
No! all is lost, her favours Fortune shower'd
Upon the man, and he is overpower'd;
The world has won him with its tempting store
Of needless wealth, and that has made him poor:
Success undoes him, he has risen to fall,
Has gain'd a fortune, and has lost his all;
Gone back from Zion, he will find his age
Loath to commence a second pilgrimage;
He has retreated from the chosen track;
And now must ever bear the burden on his back."

Hurt by such censure, John began to find
Fresh revolutions working in his mind;
He sought for comfort in his books, but read
Without a plan or method in his head;
What once amused, now rather made him sad,
What should inform, increased the doubts he had;
Shame would not let him seek at church a guide,
And from his meeting he was held by pride;
His wife derided fears she never felt,
And passing brethren daily censures dealt;
Hope for a son was now for ever past,
He was the first John Dighton, and the last;
His stomach fail'd, his case the doctor knew,
But said, "He still might hold a year or two."
"No more!" he said, "but why should I camp
A life of doubt must be a life of pain."
Could I be sure—but why should I
I'm sure my conduct has been false
In youth indeed I had a wicked
But I repented, and have seen

I had my comforts, and a growing trade
Gave greater pleasure than a fortune made;
And as I more possess'd and reason'd more,
I lost those comforts I enjoy'd before,
When reverend guides I saw my table round,
And in my guardian guest my safety found:
Now sick and sad, no appetite, no ease,
Nor pleasure have I, nor a wish to please;
Nor views, nor hopes, nor plans, nor taste have
Yet sick of life, have no desire to die."

He said, and died; his trade, his name is gone
And all that once gave consequence to John.
Unhappy Dighton! had he found a friend,
When conscience told him it was time to mend
A friend discreet, considerate, kind, sincere,
Who would have shown the grounds of hope and
fear;

And proved that spirits, whether high or low,
No certain tokens of man's safety show;
Had reason ruled him in her proper place,
And virtue led him while he lean'd on grace;
Had he while zealous been discreet and pure,
His knowledge humble, and his hope secure:—
These guides had placed him on the solid rock,
Where faith had rested, nor received a shock;
But his, alas! was placed upon the sand,
Where long it stood not, and where none can stand

TALE XX.

THE BROTHERS.

A brother noble,
Whose nature is so far from doing harms,
That he suspects none; on whose foolish honesty
My practice may ride easy.

King Lear, act i. sc.

He lets me feed with birds,

Bars me the place of brother.

As You Like It, act i. sc.

'Twas I, but 'tis not I: I do not shame
To tell you what I was, being what I am.

Id. act iv. sc.

THAN old George Fletcher, on the British coast
Dwelt not a seaman who had more to boast;
Kind, simple, and sincere—he seldom spoke,
But sometimes sang and chorused, "*Hours of Oak*;
In dangers steady, with his lot content,
His days in labour and in love were spent.

He left a son so like him, that the old
With joy exclaim'd, "'tis Fletcher we behold!"
But to his brother when the kinsmen came,
And view'd his form, they grudged the father's
name.

George was a bold, intrepid, careless lad,
With just the failings that his father had;

His was weak, attentive, slow, exact,
With such a sense that his father lack'd.

urther, till his art was gain'd,
 a friend unwearied he remain'd :
 his brother was of spirit low,
 or peevish, and his motions slow ;
 bustle in a world, or make
 his fortune for his merit's sake :
 ind sailor could not boast the art
 g deeply in the human heart ;
 he seen that this weak brother knew
 n to court, what objects to pursue ;
 o distant gain the way discern'd,
 so crooked but his genius learn'd.
 as poor, and this the brother felt ;
 a house, and there the landsman dwelt ;
 at his trade, and had an easy home,
 would George with cash and comforts
 se ;
 a they parted, Isaac look'd around,
 ber friends and helpers might be found.
 id for some port-place, and one might fall,
 r thought, if he should try for all ;
 vote—and, were it well applied,
 re its worth—and he had views beside ;
 as Steel was able to promote
 e man who served him with a vote ;
 felt not what some tempers feel,
 and bent the neck to Burgess Steel ;
 attention to a lady gave,
 at friend, a maiden spare and grave :
 the visage long and look demure
 leased—he seem'd sedate and pure ;
 st heart conceived a gentle flame
 bo waited on this virtuous dame :
 rageous love, a scorching fire,
 ly liking and chastised desire ;
 he waited, patient in delay,
 favour and in fortune's way.
 then was coasting—war was yet delay'd,
 he gain'd was to his brother paid ;
 the seaman what he saved or spent :
 his grog, wrought hard, and was
 tent ;
 waked the land, and George began
 what part became a useful man :
 I must go ; why then, 'tis better far
 enter like a British tar,
 ave captain and the foe to shun,
 r'd the music of a gun."
 ' said Isaac—" You shall wear disguise."
 said the seaman, " clothe myself with
 r"
 bere's danger."—" Danger in the fleet ?
 e mean, good brother, of defeat ;
 dangers I at land must share—
 ieu ! and trust a brother's care."
 hile demurr'd—but, in his heart,
 e share, he was disposed to part :
 e mind will sometimes feel the pain
 tions—favour is a chain ;
 the feeling scorn, and what they wish
 ain ;—
 ngs form'd in coarser mould will hate
 r hand they ought to venerate ;
 r George should in this cause prevail,
 extending who was glad to fail :
 ewell ! do wipe that doleful eye ;
 came, and groaning we may die.
 omething 'twixt the groan and cry :

And hear me, brother, whether pay or prize,
 One-half to thee I give and I devise ;
 For thou hast oft occasion for the aid
 Of learn'd physicians, and they will be paid :
 Their wives and children men support, at sea,
 And thou, my lad, art wife and child to me :
 Farewell !—I go where hope and honour call,
 Nor does it follow that who fights must fall."

Isaac here made a poor attempt to speak,
 And a huge tear moved slowly down his cheek ;
 Like Pluto's iron drop, hard sign of grace,
 It slowly roll'd upon the rueful face,
 Forced by the striving will alone its way to trace.

Years fled—war lasted—George at sea remain'd,
 While the slow landsman still his profits gain'd :
 An humble place was vacant ; he besought
 His patron's interest, and the office caught ;
 For still the virgin was his faithful friend,
 And one so sober could with truth commend,
 Who of his own defects most humbly thought,
 And their advice with zeal and reverence sought :
 Whom thus the mistress praised, the maid approved,
 And her he wedded whom he wisely loved.

No more he needs assistance—but, alas !
 He fears the money will for liquor pass ;
 Or that the seaman might to flatterers lend,
 Or give support to some pretended friend :
 Still he must write—he wrote, and he confess'd
 That, till absolved, he should be sore distress'd ;
 But one so friendly would, he thought, forgive
 The hasty deed—heaven knew how he should live ;
 " But you," he added, " as a man of sense,
 Have well consider'd danger and expense :
 I ran, alas ! into the fatal snare,
 And now for trouble must my mind prepare ;
 And how, with children, I shall pick my way,
 Through a hard world, is more than I can say :
 Then change not, brother, your more happy state,
 Or on the hazard long deliberate."

George answer'd gravely, " It is right and fit,
 In all our crosses, humbly to submit :
 Your apprehensions are unwise, unjust ;
 Forbear repining, and expel distrust."
 He added, " Marriage was the joy of life,"
 And gave his service to his brother's wife ;
 Then vow'd to bear in all expense a part,
 And thus concluded, " Have a cheerful heart."

Had the glad Isaac been his brother's guide,
 In these same terms the seaman had replied ;
 At such reproofs the crafty landsman smiled,
 And softly said, " This creature is a child."

Twice had the gallant ship a capture made,
 And when in port the happy crew were paid,
 Home went the sailor, with his pocket stored,
 Ease to enjoy, and pleasure to afford ;
 His time was short, joy shone in every face,
 Isaac half fainted in the fond embrace :
 The wife resolved her honour'd guest to please,
 The children clung upon their uncle's knees ;
 The grog went round, the neighbours drank his
 health,

And George exclaim'd, " Ah ! what to this is wealth ?
 Better," said he, " to bear a loving heart,
 Than roll in riches—but we now must part!"

All yet is still—but hark ! the winds o'er sweep
 The rising waves, and howl upon the deep ;
 Ships late becalm'd on mountain-billows ride—
 So life is threaten'd, and so man is tried.

Ill were the tidings that arrived from sea,
The worthy George must now a cripple be;
His leg was lopp'd; and though his heart was sound,
Though his brave captain was with glory crown'd,
Yet much it vex'd him to repose on shore,
An idle log, and be of use no more:
True, he was sure that Isaac would receive
All of his brother that the foe might leave;
To whom the seaman his design had sent,
Ere from the port the wounded hero went:
His wealth and expectations told, he "knew
Wherein they fail'd, what Isaac's love would do;
That he the grog and cabin would supply,
Where George at anchor during life would lie."

The landsman read—and, reading, grew distress'd:—

' Could he resolve t' admit so poor a guest?
Better at Greenwich might the sailor stay,
Unless his purse could for his comforts pay ;"
So Isaac judged, and to his wife appeal'd,
But yet acknowledged it was best to yield:
" Perhaps his pension, with what sums remain
Due or unsquander'd, may the man maintain;
Refuse we must not."—With a heavy sigh
The lady heard, and made her kind reply:
" Nur would I wish it, Isaac, were we sure
How long his crazy building will endure;
Like an old house, that every day appears
About to fall—he may be propp'd for years;
For a few months, indeed, we might comply,
But these old batter'd fellows never die."

The hand of Isaac, George on entering took,
With love and resignation in his look;
Declared his comfort in the fortune past,
And joy to find his anchor safely cast;
" Call then my nephews, let the grog be brought,
And I will tell them how the ship was fought."

Alas! our simple seaman should have known,
That all the care, the kindness, he had shown,
Were from his brother's heart, if not his memory,
flown:

All swept away to be perceived no more,
Like idle structures on the sandy shore;
The chance amusement of the playful boy,
That the rude billows in their rage destroy.

Poor George confess'd, though loath the truth to find,

Slight was his knowledge of a brother's mind:
The vulgar pipe was to the wife offence,
The frequent grog to Isaac an expense;
Would friends like hers, she question'd, "choose to come,

Where clouds of poison'd fume defiled a room?
This could their lady friend, and Burgess Steel,
(Teased with his worship's asthma), bear to feel?
Could they associate or converse with him—
A loud rough sailor with a timber limb?"

Cold as he grew, still Isaac strove to show,
By well-feign'd care, that cold he could not grow;
And when he saw his brother look distress'd,
He strove some petty comforts to suggest;
On his wife solely their neglect to lay,
And then t' excuse it, is a woman's way;
He too was chidden when her rules he broke,
And then she sicken'd at the scent of smoke.

George, though in doubt, was still consoled to find

His brother wishing to be reckon'd kind:

That Isaac seem'd concern'd by his distress
Gave to his injured feelings some redress;
But none he found disposed to lend an ear
To stories, all were once intent to hear:
Except his nephew, seated on his knee,
He found no creature cared about the sea;
But George indeed—for George they call'd the
boy,

When his good uncle was their boast and joy—
Would listen long, and would contend with sleep
To hear the woes and wonders of the deep;
Till the fond mother cried—"That man we
teach

The foolish boy his loud and boisterous speech."
So judged the father—and the boy was taught
To shun the uncle, whom his love had sought.

The mask of kindness now but seldom worn,
George felt each evil harder to be borne;
And cried, (vexation growing day by day)
" Ah! brother Isaac!—What! I'm in the way."
" No! on my credit, look ye, No! but I
Am fond of peace, and my repose would buy
On any terms—in short, we must comply:
My spouse had money—she must have her will—
Ah! brother—marriage is a bitter pill."

George tried the lady—"Sister, I offend."
" Me?" she replied—"O no!—you may depend
On my regard—but watch your brother's way,
Whom I, like you, must study and obey."

" Ah!" thought the seaman, "what a head we
mine,

That easy birth at Greenwich to resign!
I'll to the parish"—but a little pride,
And some affection, put the thought aside.

Now gross neglect and open scorn he bore
In silent sorrow—but he felt the more:
The odious pipe he to the kitchen took,
Or strove to profit by some pious book.

When the mind stoops to this degraded state,
New griefs will darken the dependant's fate;
" Brother!" said Isaac, "you will sure excuse
The little freedom I'm compell'd to use:
My wife's relations—(curse the haughty crew)—
Affect such niceness, and such dread of you:
You speak so loud—and they have natures so—
Brother—I wish—do go upon the loft!"

Poor George obey'd, and to the garret fled,
Where not a being saw the tears he shed:
But more was yet required, for guests were come—
Who could not dine if he disgraced the room.
It shock'd his spirit to be esteem'd unfit
With an own brother and his wife to sit;
He grew rebellious—at the vestry spoke
For weekly aid—they heard it as a joke:
" So kind a brother, and so wealthy—you
Apply to us?—No! this will never do:
Good neighbour Fletcher," said the overseer,
" We are engaged—you can have nothing here!"

George mutter'd something in despairing tone,
Then sought his loft, to think and grieve alone;
Neglected, slighted, restless on his bed,
With heart half broken, and with scraps ill fed;
Yet was he pleased, that hours for play design'd
Were given to ease his ever-troubled mind;
The child still listen'd with increasing joy,
And he was soothed by the attentive boy.

At length he sicken'd, and this duteous child
Watch'd o'er his sickness, and his pains beguiled:

bade him from the loft refrain,
with caution, yet he went again;
a tales the sailor feebly told,
as heavy, and his limbs were cold:
boy came often to entreat
and friend would of his presents eat;
purchased, for he saw, with shame,
touch'd that to his uncle came;
body and in mind, received
indulgence, gratified and grieved.
will die!" said George—the piteous

She saw no value in his life;
well, to my commands attend,
more to your complaining friend."
a vex'd; he felt his heart reprove
ecree.—What! punish'd for his love!
uld go, but softly to the room,
silence—for he knew his doom.
week the father came to say,
e you ill!"—and hurried him away;
ife would on their duties dwell,
ry, "Do use my brother well:"
ing kind, no question, Isaac meant,
not credit for the vague intent.
nd, the gentle boy essay'd
uncle, firm, although afraid;
father caught him at the door,
ng—yes, the man in office swore,
A way! How! brother, I'm surprised,
old can be so ill advised:
dare to visit you again,
stories will disturb his brain;
to court a foolish boy,
beard narrations to enjoy?
on!—ha! George Fletcher! you shall

u are, your bread depends on me!"
and, frowning, to his dinner went,
and felt some qualms of discontent;
t on times when he compell'd his son
as stories, nay, to beg for one:
e's wrath o'ercame the brother's pain,
was felt, and conscience rose in vain.
t stole up, he saw his uncle lie
bed, and heard his heavy sigh:
ed, before he went to rest,
one so dear and so distress'd;
d his time, but with a childlike art,
omething treasured at his heart:
ant wife remark'd, "The boy is
a
brother, that he seems his own;
I sullen! and I still suspect
meet—do watch them and detect."
ow remark'd that all was still at
d up with terror and delight;
e cried, and softly tapp'd the door;
in"—but he could add no more;
father caught him in the fact,
—You serpent! is it thus you act?
r mother!"—and with hasty blow,
indignant boy to grieve below;
door an angry speech began—
r conduct!—is it thus you plan?
child, and make my house a scene
ite—What is it that you mean!—

George, are you dumb? do learn to know your friends,

And think a while on whom your bread depends:
What! not a word? be thankful I am cool—
But, sir, beware, no longer play the fool;
Come! brother, come! what is that you seek
By this rebellion?—Speak, you villain, speak!—
Weeping! I warrant—sorrow makes you dumb:
I'll ope your mouth, impostor! if I come:
Let me approach—I'll shake you from the bed,
You stubborn dog—O God! my brother's dead!"

Timid was Isaac, and in all the past
He felt a purpose to be kind at last;
Nor did he mean his brother to depart,
Till he had shown this kindness of his heart:
But day by day he put the cause aside,
Induced by avarice, peevishness, or pride.
But now awaken'd, from this fatal time
His conscience Isaac felt, and found his crime:
He raised to George a monumental stone,
And there retired to sigh and think alone;
An ague seized him, he grew pale, and shook—
"So," said his son, "would my poor uncle look."
"And so, my child, shall I like him expire."
"No! you have physic and a cheerful fire."
"Unhappy sinner! yes, I'm well supplied
With every comfort my cold heart denied."
He view'd his brother now, but not as one
Who vex'd his wife by fondness for her son;
Not as with wooden limb, and seaman's tale,
The odious pipe, vile grog, or humbler ale:
He now the worth and grief alone can view
Of one so mild, so generous, and so true;
"The frank, kind brother, with such open heart,
And I to break it—'twas a demon's part!"

So Isaac now, as led by conscience, feels,
Nor his unkindness palliates or conceals.
"This is your folly," said his heartless wife.
"Alas! my folly cost my brother's life;
It suffer'd him to languish and decay,
My gentle brother, whom I could not pay,
And therefore left to pine, and fret his life away."
He takes his son, and bids the boy unfold
All the good uncle of his feelings told,
All he lamented—and the ready tear
Falls as he listens, soothed, and grieved to hear.
"Did he not curse me, child?"—"He never
cursed,

But could not breathe, and said his heart would burst."

"And so will mine."—"Then, father, you must pray;

My uncle said it took his pains away."

Repeating thus his sorrows, Isaac shows
That he, repenting, feels the debt he owes,
And from this source alone his every comfort flows.
He takes no joy in office, honours, gain;
They make him humble, nay, they give him pain;
"These from my heart," he cries, "all feeling
drove;

They made me cold to nature, dead to love:"

He takes no joy in home, but sighing, sees
A son in sorrow, and a wife at ease:
He takes no joy in office—see him now,
And Burgess Steel has but a passing bow;
Of one sad train of gloomy thoughts possess'd,
He takes no joy in friends, in food, in rest—
Dark are the evil days, and void of peace the best,

As thus he lives, if living be to sigh,
And from all comforts of the world to fly,
Without a hope in life—without a wish to die.

TALE XXI.

THE LEARNED BOY.

Like one well studied in a sad ostent,
To please his grandam.

Merchant of Venice, act ii. sc. 2.

And then the whining school-boy, with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like snail,
Unwillingly to school.

As You Like It, act ii. sc. 7.

He is a better scholar than I thought he was—
He has a good sprag memory.

Merry Wives of Windsor, act iv. sc. 1.

One that feeds
On objects, arts, and imitations,
Which out of use, and staled by other men,
Begin his fashion.

Julius Caesar, act iv. sc. 1.

O! torture me no more—I will confess.

Henry VI. Part 2. act ii. sc. 3.

An honest man was Farmer Jones, and true,
He did by all as all by him should do;
Grave, cautious, careful, fond of gain was he,
Yet famed for rustic hospitality:
Left with his children in a widow'd state,
The quiet man submitted to his fate;
Though prudent matrons waited for his call,
With cool forbearance he avoided all;
Though each profess'd a pure maternal joy,
By kind attention to his feeble boy:
And though a friendly widow knew no rest,
Whilst neighbour Jones was lonely and distress'd:
Nay, though the maidens spoke in tender tone
Their hearts' concern to see him left alone—
Jones still persisted in that cheerless life,
As if 'twere sin to take a second wife.

O! 'tis a precious thing, when wives are dead,
To find such numbers who will serve instead:
And in whatever state a man be thrown,
'Tis that precisely they would wish their own;
Left the departed infants—then their joy
Is to sustain each lovely girl and boy:
Whatever calling his, whatever trade,
To that their chief attention has been paid;
His happy taste in all things they approve,
His friends they honour, and his food they love;
His wish for order, prudence in affairs,
And equal temper, (thank their stars!) are theirs;
In fact, it seem'd to be a thing decreed,
And fix'd as fate, that marriage must succeed;
Yet some like Jones, with stubborn hearts and hard,
Can hear such claims, and show them no regard.

Soon as our farmer, like a general, found
By what strong foes he was encompass'd round—
Engag'd he dared not, and he could not fly,
But saw his hope in gentle parley lie;
With looks of kindness then, and trembling heart,
He met the foe, and art opposed to art.

Now spoke that foe insidious—gentle tones,
And gentle looks, assumed for Farmer Jones:
"Three girls," the widow cried, "a lively three
To govern well—indeed it cannot be."

"Yes," he replied, "it calls for pains and care;
But I must bear it."—"Sir, you cannot bear;
Your son is weak, and asks a mother's eye."—
"That, my kind friend, a father's may supply."—
"Such growing griefs your very soul will tear."—
"To grieve another would not give me ease—
I have a mother."—"She, poor ancient soul!
Can she the spirits of the young control?
Can she thy peace promote, partake thy care,
Procure thy comforts, and thy sorrows share!
Age is itself impatient, uncontroll'd."—
"But wives like mothers must at length be old."—
"Thou hast shrewd servants—they are evil
sore."—

"Yet a shrewd mistress might afflict me more."—
"Wilt thou not be a weary wailing man?"—
"Alas! and I must bear it as I can."

Resisted thus, the widow soon withdrew,
That in his pride the hero might pursue;
And off his wonted guard, in some retreat,
Find from a foe prepared entire defeat:
But he was prudent, for he knew in flight
These Partian warriors turn again and fight:
He but at freedom, not at glory aim'd,
And only safety by his caution claim'd.

Thus, when a great and powerful state decrees
Upon a small one, in its love, to seize—
It vows in kindness to protect, defend,
And be the fond ally, the faithful friend;
It therefore wills that humbler state to place
Its hopes of safety in a fond embrace;
Then must that humbler state its wisdom prove,
By kind rejection of such pressing love;
Must dread such dangerous friendship to com-
mence,

And stand collected in its own defence—
Our farmer thus the proffer'd kindness fled,
And shunn'd the love that into bondage led.

The widow failing, fresh besiegers came,
To share the fate of this retiring dame:
And each foresaw a thousand ills attend
The man that fled from so discreet a friend;
And pray'd, kind soul! that no event might mah
The harden'd heart of Farmer Jones to ache.

But he still govern'd with resistless hand,
And where he could not guide, he would command
With steady view in course direct he steer'd,
And his fair daughters loved him, though the
fear'd;

Each had her school, and, as his wealth was known
Each had in time a household of her own.

The boy indeed was, at the grandam's side,
Humour'd and train'd, her trouble and her pride:
Companions dear, with speech and spirits mild,
The childish widow and the vapourish child;
This nature prompts; minds uninform'd and weak
In such alliance ease and comfort seek;
Push'd by the levity of youth aside,
The cares of man, his humour, or his pride,
They feel, in their defenceless state, allied:
The child is pleased to meet regard from age,
The old are pleas'd e'en children to engage;
And all their wisdom, scorn'd by proud mankind
They love to pour into the ductile mind;
By its own weakness into error led,
And by fond age with prejudices fed.

The father, thankful for the good he had,
Yet saw with pain a whining, timid lad;

re, instructing, led through cultured fields,
 / what man performs, what nature yields:
 then, listless, wander'd from the view,
 wate he fled, for butterflies he flew,
 y gazed about, in search of something new.
 ibs indeed he loved, and wish'd to play
 inge so mild, so harmless, and so gay;
 eed the weakest of the flock to see,
 hom he felt a sickly sympathy.
 time, the dame was anxious, day and night,
 e the notions of her babe aright,
 the favourite mind to throw her glimmering
 ght;
 le stories she impress'd betimes,
 'd his head with hymns and holy rhymes;
 ers unseen, the good and ill, she dwelt,
 : poor boy mysterious terrors felt;
 ightful dreams, he waking sobb'd in dread,
 good lady came to guard his bed.
 ather wish'd such errors to correct,
 them pass in duty and respect:
 e it grieved his worthy mind to see
 ephen never would a farmer be;
 he tried the shifless lad to guide,
 'twas time that something should be tried:
 e village school perchance might gain
 such mind could gather and retain;
 good dame affirm'd her favourite child
 and studious, though sedate and mild;
 e on many a learned point could speak,
 at his body, not his mind, was weak."
 ather doubted—but to school was sent
 id Stephen, weeping as he went:
 he rude lads compell'd the child to fight,
 it him bleeding to his home at night;
 the grandam more indulgent grew,
 le her darling "Shun the beastly crew;
 Satan ruled, and who were sure to lie,
 g in torments, when they came to die."
 as such comfort, that in high disdain
 their fate, and felt their blows again:
 he boy had not a hero's heart,
 the school he play'd a better part;
 te a clean, fine hand, and at his slate,
 ore success than many a hero, sate;
 ight not much indeed—but what depends
 s and care, was at his fingers' ends.
 had his father's praise, who now espied
 : of merit, with a blaze of pride:
 ough a farmer he would never make,
 ht a pen with some advantage take;
 a clerk that instrument employ,
 . adapted to a timid boy.
 ondon cousin soon a place obtain'd,
 ut humble—little could be gain'd:
 e arrived when youth and age must part,
 e each eye, and sorrow in each heart;
 reful father bade his son attend
 is duties, and obey his friend;
 p his church and there behave aright,
 existing in his Maker's sight,
 s to habits led, and duty to delight:
 try, my boy, as quickly as you can,
 me the looks and spirit of a man;
 e honest, faithful, civil, true,
 is you may, and yet have courage too:
 men, their country's boast and pride,
 ear'd their God, and nothing fear'd beside:

While others daring, yet imbecile, fly
 The power of man, and that of God defy:
 Be manly then, though mild, for sure as fate,
 Thou art, my Stephen, too effeminate;
 Here, take my purse, and make a worthy use
 ('Tis fairly stock'd) of what it will produce:
 And now my blessing, not as any charm
 Or conjuration, but 'twill do no harm."
 Stephen, whose thoughts were wandering up
 and down,
 Now charm'd with promised sights in London town,
 Now loath to leave his grandam—lost the force,
 The drift, and tenor of this grave discourse;
 But, in a general way, he understood
 'Twas good advice, and meant, "My son, be good;"
 And Stephen knew that all such precepts mean,
 That lads should read their Bible, and be clean.
 The good old lady, though in some distress,
 Begg'd her dear Stephen would his grief suppress;
 "Nay, dry those eyes, my child—and, first of all,
 Hold fast thy faith, whatever may befall:
 Hear the best preacher, and preserve the text
 For meditation, till you hear the next;
 Within your Bible night and morning look;
 There is your duty, read no other book;
 Be not in crowds, in broils, in riots seen,
 And keep your conscience and your linen clean:
 Be you a Joseph, and the time may be,
 When kings and rulers will be ruled by thee."
 "Nay," said the father—"Hush, my son," replied
 The dame; "The Scriptures must not be denied."
 The lad, still weeping, heard the wheels ap-
 proach,
 And took his place within the evening coach,
 With heart quite rent asunder. On one side
 Was love, and grief, and fear, for scenes untried;
 Wild beasts and wax-work fill'd the happier part
 Of Stephen's varying and divided heart:
 This he betray'd by sighs and questions strange,
 Of famous shows, the Tower, and the Exchange.
 Soon at his desk was placed the curious boy,
 Demure and silent at his new employ:
 Yet as he could, he much attention paid
 To all around him, cautious and afraid;
 On older clerks his eager eyes were fix'd,
 But Stephen never in their council mix'd:
 Much their contempt he fear'd, for if like them,
 He felt assured he should himself condemn;
 O! they were all so eloquent, so free,
 No! he was nothing—nothing could he be:
 They dress so smartly, and so boldly look,
 And talk as if they read it from a book;
 "But I," said Stephen, "will forbear to speak,
 And they will think me prudent and not weak.
 They talk, the instant they have dropp'd the pen,
 Of singing women, and of acting men;
 Of plays and places where at night they walk
 Beneath the lamps, and with the ladies talk;
 While other ladies for their pleasure sing,
 O! 'tis a glorious and a happy thing:
 They would despise me, did they understand
 I dare not look upon a scene so grand;
 Or see the plays when critics rise and roar,
 And hiss and groan, and cry—Encore! encore!—
 There's one among them looks a little kind;
 If more encouraged, I would ope my mind."
 Alas! poor Stephen, happier had he kept
 His purpose secret, while his envy slept;

Virtue, perhaps, had conquer'd, or his shame
At least preserved him simple as he came.
A year elapsed before this clerk began
To treat the rustic something like a man ;
He then in trifling points the youth advised,
Talk'd of his coat, and had it modernized ;
Or with the lad a Sunday walk would take,
And kindly strive his passions to awake ;
Meanwhile explaining all they heard and saw,
Till Stephen stood in wonderment and awe :
To a neat garden near the town they stray'd,
Where the lad felt delighted and afraid ;
There all he saw was smart, and fine, and fair,—
He could but marvel how he ventured there :
Soon he observed, with terror and alarm,
His friend enlock'd within a lady's arm,
And freely talking—" But it is," said he,
" A near relation, and that makes him free ;"
And much amazed was Stephen, when he knew
This was the first and only interview :
Nay, had that lovely arm by him been seized,
The lovely owner had been highly pleased :
" Alas !" he sigh'd, " I never can contrive,
At such bold, blessed freedoms to arrive ;
Never shall I such happy courage boast,
I dare as soon encounter with a ghost."

Now to a play the friendly couple went,
But the boy murmur'd at the money spent ;
" He loved," he said, " to buy, but not to spend—
They only talk a while, and there's an end."

" Come, you shall purchase books," the friend
replied ;

" You are bewild'rd, and you want a guide ;
To me refer the choice, and you shall find
The light break in upon your stagnant mind !"

The cooler clerks exclaim'd, " In vain your art
T' improve a cub without a head or heart ;
Rustics though coarse, and savages though wild,
Our cares may render liberal and mild ;
But what, my friend, can flow from all these
pains !

There is no dealing with a lack of brains."—

" True I am hopeless to behold him man,
But let me make the booby what I can :
Though the rude stone no polish will display,
Yet you may strip the rugged coat away."

Stephen beheld his books—" I love to know
How money goes—now here is that to show :
And now," he cried, " I shall be pleased to get
Beyond the Bible—there I puzzle yet."

He spoke abash'd—" Nay, nay !" the friend
replied,

" You need not lay the good old book aside ;
Antique and curious, I myself indeed
Read it at times, but as a man should read ;
A fine old work it is, and I protest
I hate to hear it treated as a jest ;
The book has wisdom in it, if you look
Wisely upon it, as another book :

For superstition (as our priests of sin
Are pleased to tell us) makes us blind within :
Of this hereafter—we will now select
Some works to please you, others to direct :
Tales and romances shall your fancy feed,
And reasoners form your morals and your creed."

The books were view'd, the price was fairly
paid,

And Stephen read undaunted, undismay'd :

But not till first he paper'd all the row,
And placed in order, to enjoy the show ;
Next letter'd all the backs with care and speed,
Set them in ranks, and then began to read.

The love of order,—I the thing receive
From reverend men, and I in part believe,—
Shows a clear mind and clean, and whose needs
This love, but seldom in the world succeeds ;
And yet with this some other love must be,
Ere I can fully to the fact agree :
Valour and study may by order gain,
By order sovereigns hold more steady reign :
Through all the tribes of nature order runs,
And rules around in systems and in suns :
Still has the love of order found a place,
With all that's low, degrading, mean, and base,
With all that merits scorn, and all that meets dis-
grace :

In the cold miser, of all change afraid,
In pompous men in public seats obey'd ;
In humble placemen, heralds, solemn drons,
Fanciers of flowers, and lads like Stephen Jones ;
Order to these is armour and defence,
And love of method serves in lack of sense.

For rustic youth could I a list produce
Of Stephen's books, how great might be the use ;
But evil fate was theirs—survey'd, enjoy'd
Some happy months, and then by force destroy'd :
So will'd the fates—but these, with patience read,
Had vast effect on Stephen's heart and head.

This soon appear'd—within a single week
He ope'd his lips, and made attempt to speak ;
He fail'd indeed—but still his friend confess'd
The best have fail'd, and he had done his best :
The first of swimmers, when at first he swims,
Has little use or freedom in his limbs ;
Nay, when at length he strikes with manly force,
The cramp may seize him, and impede his course.
Encouraged thus, our clerk again essay'd
The daring act, though daunted and afraid ;
Succeeding now, though partial his success,
And pertness mark'd his manner and address,
Yet such improvement issued from his books,
That all discern'd it in his speech and looks ;
He ventured then on every theme to speak,
And felt no feverish tingling in his cheek ;
His friend approving, hail'd the happy change,
The clerks exclaim'd—" 'Tis famous, and 'tis
strange !"

Two years had pass'd ; the youth attended still
(Though thus accomplish'd) with a ready quill ;
He sat th' allotted hours, though hard the case,
While timid prudence ruled in virtue's place :
By promise bound, the son his letters penn'd
To his good parent, at the quarter's end.
At first he sent those lines, the state to tell
Of his own health, and hoped his friends were
well ;

He kept their virtuous precepts in his mind,
And needed nothing—then his name was sign'd :
But now he wrote of Sunday walks and views,
Of actors' names, choice novels, and strange news :
How coats were cut, and of his urgent need
For fresh supply, which he desired with speed.
The father doubted, when these letters came,
To what they tended, yet was loath to blame :
" Stephen was once *my dutious son*, and now
My most obedient—this can I allow !

pleasure or with patience see
ice so heartless, and so free?"
the kineman heavy tidings told,
and prudence could no more withhold:
though steady at his desk, was grown
coxcomb—this he grieved to own;
left his church, and spent the day
bout in quite a heathen way;
he swore, but had indeed the grace
e shame imprinted on his face:
is room, and in his absence read
I knew would turn a stronger head;
of atheists half the number made,
ere lives of harlots leaving trade;
her man or boy would deign to read,
scandal and pollution freed:
threaten'd, and would fairly state
f things so vile and profligate;
it, such works are lost on me—
nowledge, and (good Lord!) philosophy."
him down," the father soon replied;
ehold him, and my skill be tried:
kindness lose their wonted use,
er medicine will the end produce."
with grief and anger heard his doom—
farmer? to the rustic's home?
base threat'ning—"Nay, child, never
; long, your case is growing worse."—
the youth, "I challenge all mankind
ault; what fault have you to find?
not in manner, speech, and grace?
y friends will tell it to your face;
n taught to guard his kine and sheep?
me has other things to keep;
m know."—"It would his wrath excite:
prepare, you must away to-night."—
ave my studies, my improvements leave,
I friends and intimates to grieve!"—
ur father, Stephen, let him see
mprovements: they are lost on me."
h, though loath, obey'd, and soon he saw
r father, with some signs of awe;
yet silent, waited to behold
ould act, so daring yet so cold:
e found, between the friendly pair
e pass'd which he was not to share;
lved those secrets to obtain,
rebellion in his lawful reign.
though vain, was with his father
; crisis, and he shunn'd dispute:
long'd with youthful pride to show
uch things as farmers could not know:
e grandam he with freedom spoke,
assessment, and enjoy'd the joke:
father when he cast his eye,
he found that made his valour shy;
here seem'd to be a hollow truce,
easing something dismal to produce.
the father at his leisure read
hoice volumes, and his wonder fled;
w wrought the works of either kind
iming, yet so weak a mind;
chosen hour he made his prey,
, and bore with vengeful thoughts away;
close recess, the couple near,
sen to see, unheard to hear.

There soon a trial for his patience came;
Beneath were placed the youth and ancient dame,
Each on a purpose fix'd—but neither thought
How near a foe, with power and vengeance fraught.

And now the matron told, as tidings sad,
What she had heard of her beloved lad;
How he to graceless, wicked men gave heed,
And wicked books would night and morning read;
Some former lectures she again began,
And begg'd attention of her little man;
She brought, with many a pious boast, in view
His former studies, and condemn'd the new:
Once he the names of saints and patriarchs old,
Judges and kings, and chiefs and prophets, told;
Then he in winter nights the Bible took,
To count how often in the sacred book
The sacred Name appear'd; and could rehearse
Which were the middle chapter, word and verse,
The very letter in the middle placed,
And so employ'd the hours that others waste.

"Such wert thou once; and now, my child,
they say

Thy faith like water runneth fast away;
The prince of devils hath, I fear, beguiled
The ready wit of my backsliding child."

On this, with lofty looks, our clerk began
His grave rebuke, as he assumed the man—

"There is no devil," said the hopeful youth,
"Nor prince of devils; that I know for truth:
Have I not told you how my books describe
The arts of priests and all the canting tribe?
Your Bible mentions Egypt, where it seems
Was Joseph found when Pharaoh dream'd his
dreams:

Now in that place, in some bewilder'd head
(The learned write) religious dreams were bred;
Whence through the earth, with various forms
combined,

They came to frighten and afflict mankind,
Prone (so I read) to let a priest invade
Their souls with awe, and by his craft be made
Slave to his will, and profit to his trade:
So say my books, and how the rogues agreed
To blind the victims, to defraud and lead;
When joys above to ready dupes were sold,
And hell was threaten'd to the shy and cold.

"Why so amazed, and so prepared to pray?
As if a Being heard a word we say:

This may surprise you; I myself began
To feel disturb'd, and to my Bible ran;
I now am wiser—yet agree in this,
The book has things that are not much amiss;
It is a fine old work, and I protest
I hate to hear it treated as a jest:
The book has wisdom in it, if you look
Wisely upon it as another book."

"O! wicked! wicked! my unhappy child,
How hast thou been by evil men beguiled!"

"How! wicked, say you? you can little guess
The gain of that which you call wickedness:
Why, sins you think it sinful but to name
Have gain'd both wives and widows, wealth and
fame;

And this because such people never dread
Those threaten'd pains; hell comes not in their
head:

Love is our nature, wealth we all desire,
And what we wish 'tis lawful to acquire;

So say my books—and what besides they show
 'Tis time to let this honest farmer know.
 Nay, look not grave; am I commanded down
 To feed his cattle and become his clown?
 Is such his purpose? then he shall be told
 The vulgar insult—"

—"Hold, in mercy hold—"

"Father, O! father! throw the whip away;
 I was but jesting, on my knees I pray—
 There, hold his arm—O! leave us not alone:
 In pity cease, and I will yet atone
 For all my sin—" In vain; stroke after stroke,
 On side and shoulder, quick as mill-wheels broke;
 Quick as the patient's pulse, who trembling cried,
 And still the parent with a stroke replied;
 Till all the medicine he prepared was dealt,
 And every bone the precious influence felt;
 Till all the panting flesh was red and raw,
 And every thought was turn'd to fear and awe;
 Till every doubt to due respect gave place—
 Such cures are done when doctors know the
 case.

"O! I shall die—my father! do receive
 My dying words; indeed I do believe;
 The books are lying books, I know it well,
 There is a devil, O! there is a hell;
 And I'm a sinner: spare me, I am young,
 My sinful words were only on my tongue;
 My heart consented not; 'tis all a lie:
 O! spare me then, I'm not prepared to die."

"Vain, worthless, stupid wretch!" the father
 cried,

"Dost thou presume to teach? art thou a guide?"

Driveller and dog, it gave the mind distress
 To hear thy thoughts in their religious dress;
 Thy pious folly moved my strong disdain,
 Yet I forgave thee for thy want of brain:
 But Job in patience must the man exceed
 Who could endure thee in thy present creed;
 Is it for thee, thou idiot, to pretend
 The wicked cause a helping hand to lend!
 Canst thou a judge in any question be?
 Atheists themselves would scorn a friend like
 thee.—

"Lo! yonder blaze thy worthies; in one heap
 Thy scoundrel favourites must for ever sleep:
 Each yields his poison to the flame in turn,
 Where whores and infidels are doom'd to burn;
 Two noble fagots made the flame you see,
 Reserving only two fair twigs for thee;
 That in thy view the instruments may stand,
 And be in future ready for my hand:
 The just mementos that, though silent, show
 Whence thy correction and improvements flow;
 Beholding these, thou wilt confess their power,
 And feel the shame of this important hour.

"Hast thou been humble, I had first design'd
 By care from folly to have freed thy mind;
 And when a clean foundation had been laid,
 Our priest, more able, would have lent his aid:
 But thou art weak, and force must folly guide,
 And thou art vain, and pain must humble pride:
 Teachers men honour, learners they allure;
 But learners teaching, of contempt are sure;
 Scorn is their certain meed, and smart their only
 cure!"

THOMAS CHATTERTON.

THOMAS CHATTERTON, the posthumous son of a schoolmaster in Bristol, was born there on the 20th of November, 1752. At the age of five years, he was placed at the school which his father had superintended; but he showed such little capacity for learning, that he was sent back to his mother as a dull boy, incapable of improvement. Mrs. Chatterton, says Dr. Gregory, in his life of the subject of our memoir, was rendered extremely unhappy by the apparently tardy understanding of her son, till he "fell in love," as she expressed herself, with the illuminated capitals of an old musical manuscript, in French, which enabled her, by taking advantage of the momentary passion, to initiate him in the alphabet. She afterwards taught him to read out of a black-letter Bible; and this circumstance, in conjunction with the former, is supposed to have inspired him with that fondness for antiquities which he subsequently displayed. At eight years of age, he was removed to Colston's charity-school, where he remained for some time undistinguished, except by a pensive gravity of demeanour, and a thirst for pre-eminence over his playmates. This he exhibited, says his sister, even before he was five years old; and not long afterwards, her brother being asked what device he would have painted on a small present of earthenware about to be made to him, "Paint me," he is said to have replied, "an angel, with wings, and a trumpet, to trumpet my name over the world."

It was not, however, until his tenth year, that he acquired a taste for reading; for which he suddenly exhibited such a relish, that he devoted his little pocket-money to the hire of books from a library, and borrowed others as he had opportunity. Before he was twelve he had gone through about seventy volumes in this manner, consisting chiefly of history and divinity; and, about the same time, he appears to have filled with poetry a pocket-book, which had been presented to him by his sister as a new-year's gift. Among these verses, were probably those entitled *Apostate Will*, a satire upon his instructors and school-fellows. In 1765, he was confirmed by the bishop; and his sister relates, that he made very sensible and serious remarks on the swiftness of the ceremony, and on his own feelings preparatory to it. In July, 1767, at which time he possessed a knowledge of drawing and music, in addition to his other acquirements, he was articled to Mr. Lambert, an attorney at Bristol, where the only fault his master had to find with him, for the first year, was the sending an abusive anonymous letter to his late schoolmaster, of which he was discovered to be the author, from his inability to disguise his own handwriting so successfully as he did afterward.

As a preface to the history of Chatterton's literary

impostures, which commenced about this time, a short sketch will be necessary of the circumstances which gave rise to them. It was well known at Bristol, that in the church of St. Mary, Redcliff, an old chest had been opened, about 1727, for purpose of searching for some title deeds, and since that time, a number of other manuscripts being left exposed to casual depredation, had various times, been taken away. The uncle Chatterton's father being sexton to the church, enabled his nephew to enter it freely; and, on these occasions, he removed baskets full of parchments, of which, however, he made no other than to cover books. A thread-paper belonging to his mother, which had been formed out of one of these parchments, attracted the notice of young Chatterton, soon after the commencement of his clerkship; and his curiosity was so excited, that he obtained a remaining hoard of them yet unopened, and ultimately acquired possession of all that remained in the old chest, and in his mother's house. His answer to inquiries on the subject was, "I had a treasure, and was so glad nothing could be like it." The parchments, he said, consisted of poetical and other compositions, by Mr. Canynge and Thomas Rowley, whom our author, at first called a monk, and afterward a secular priest of the fifteenth century.

Thus prepared for carrying on his system of literary imposture, he, on the opening of the new bridge at Bristol, in October, 1768, drew up a paper, entitled, *A Description of the Fryars first passing over the Old Bridge*, taken from an ancient manuscript. It was inserted in Farley's Bristol Journal, and authorship was traced to Chatterton; who, being questioned in an authoritative tone, haughtily refused to give any account. Milder usage at length induced him to enter into an explanation; and after some prevarication, he asserted that he had received the paper in question from his father, who had found it, with several others, in Redcliff Church. The report that he was in possession of the poetry of Canynge and Rowley was now spread about; and coming to the ears of Mr. Catcott, inhabitant of Bristol, of an inquiring turn, he procured an introduction to Chatterton, who furnished him, gratuitously, with various poetical pieces under the name of Rowley. These were communicated to Mr. Barrett, a surgeon, then employed in writing a history of Bristol, into which he introduced several of the above fragments, by the permission of our author, who was, in return, occasionally supplied with money, and introduced into company. He also studied surgery, for a short time, under Mr. Barrett, and would talk, says Mr. Thistlethway, "of Galen, Hippocrates, and Paracelsus, with the confidence and familiarity of a modern em-

ric." His favourite studies, however, were heraldry and English antiquities; and one of his chief occupations was in making a collection of old English words from the glossaries of Chaucer and others. During these pursuits, he employed his pen in writing satirical essays, in prose and verse; and, about the same period, gave way to fits of poetical enthusiasm, by wandering about Redcliffe meadows, talking of the productions of Rowley, and sitting up at night to compose poems at the full of the moon. "He was always," says Mr. Smith, "extremely fond of walking in the fields; and would sometimes say to me, 'Come, you and I will take a walk in the meadow. I have got the cleverest thing for you imaginable. It is worth half-a-crown merely to have a sight of it, and to hear me read it to you.'" This he would generally do in one particular spot, within view of the church, before which he would sometimes lie down, keeping his eyes fixed upon it in a kind of trance.

In 1769, he contributed several papers to the *Town and Country Magazine*, among which were some extracts from the pretended Rowley, entitled *Saxon poems*, written in the style of Ossian, and subscribed with Chatterton's usual signature of *Dunkelmuus Bristolienis*. But his most celebrated attempt at imposture, in this year, was an offer to furnish Horace Walpole with some accounts of a series of eminent painters who had flourished at Bristol, at the same time enclosing two small specimens of the Rowley poems. Mr. Walpole returned a very polite reply, requesting further information; and, in answer, was informed of the circumstances of Chatterton, who hinted a wish that the former would free him from an irksome profession, and place him in a situation where he might pursue the natural bias of his genius. In the mean time, however, Gray and Mason having pronounced the poems sent to Walpole to be forgeries, the latter, who, nevertheless, could not, as he himself confesses, help admiring the spirit of poetry displayed in them, wrote a cold monitory letter to our author, advising him to apply himself to his profession. Incensed at this, he demanded the immediate return of his manuscripts, which Walpole enclosed in a blank cover, after his return from a visit to Paris, when he found another letter from Chatterton, peremptorily requiring the papers, and telling Walpole "that he would not have dared to use him so, had he not been acquainted with the narrowness of his circumstances." Here their correspondence ended, and on these circumstances alone is the charge founded against Mr. Walpole of barbarously neglecting, and finally causing the death of, Chatterton. Mr. Walpole, observes Dr. Gregory, afterward regretted that he had not seen this extraordinary youth, and that he did not pay a more favourable attention to his correspondence; but to ascribe to Mr. Walpole's neglect the dreadful catastrophe which happened at the distance of nearly two years after, would be the highest degree of injustice and absurdity.

Our author now entered into politics; and, in March, 1770, composed a satirical poem of one thousand three hundred lines, entitled *Kew Gardens*, in which he abused the Princess-dowager of Wales and Lord Bute, together with the partisans

of ministry at Bristol, not excepting Mr. Catcott, other of his friends and patrons. His charms, also, in other respects, began to develop themselves in an unfavourable light; but the assertion that plunged into profligacy at this period, is contradicted by unexceptionable testimony. The prominent feature in his conduct was his continence and open avowal of infidelity, and of his intention to commit suicide as soon as life should become burdensome to him. He had also grown thoroughly disgusted with his profession; and purpose was supposed, leaving upon his desk a paper, entitled his Last Will, in which he avowed his determination to destroy himself on Easter Sunday, he received his dismissal from Mr. Lambert, whose hands the document had fallen. He determined to repair to London; and on being questioned by Mr. Thistlethwayte concerning plan of life, returned this remarkable answer: "first attempt," said he, "shall be in the literary way; the promises I have received are sufficient to dispel doubt; but should I, contrary to expectation, find myself deceived, I will, in that turn Methodist preacher. Credulity is as potent as deity as ever, and a new sect may easily be devised. But if that, too, should fail me, my last final resource is a pistol." Such was the language of one not much beyond seventeen years of age; certainly, as Dr. Aikin observes, not that of a simple, ingenuous youth, "amid with the love of me song," a Beattie's minstrel, as some of Chatterton's admirers have chosen to paint him.

At the end of April, he arrived in the metropolis; and, on the 6th of May, writes to his mother that he is in such a settlement as he could desire. "I get," he adds, "four guineas a month by magazine; shall engage to write a history of England, and other pieces, which will more than double that sum. Occasional essays for the day papers would more than support me. What a glorious prospect!" His engagements, in fact, appear to have been numerous and profitable; but we are cautioned, by Dr. Gregory, against giving implicit credence to every part of Chatterton's letters written at this time, relative to his literary and literary friends in the metropolis. It seems, however, that he had been introduced to Mr. Beckford then lord mayor, and had formed high expectations of patronage from the opposition party, which at first espoused; but the death of Beckford, which he is said to have gone almost frantic, the scarcity of money which he found on the position side, altered his intentions. He owed to a friend, that "he was a poor author, who could write on both sides;" and it appears that he actually did so, as two essays were found after death, one eulogizing, and the other abusing, administration, for rejecting the city remonstrance. On the latter, addressed to Mr. Beckford, is indorsement:

Accepted by Bingley—set for, and thrown out of it
North Britain, 21st of June, on account of a
lord mayor's death.

Lost by his death on this essay.....£1 11
Gained in elegies.....£2 2
— in essays.....3 3

5 5

Am glad he is dead by.....£3 13

opes of obtaining eminence as a political writer became extravagantly sanguine, and at last seems to have considered himself a considerable public importance. "My father," he says, in a letter to his sister, "is everywhere; and could I humble myself to a computer, could have had twenty places now; but I must be among the great; state suit me better than commercial." These prospects, about July, appear to have been clouded; and, after a short career of on, which kept pace with his hopes, he at last had nothing to expect from the patronage of the great; and, to escape the scene of affliction, made an unsuccessful attempt to be post of surgeon's-mate to the coast of Italy. It is less certain to what extent he was employed by the booksellers, than that he had an idea of dependence upon them inapparent, and soon fell into such a state of indolence as to be reduced to the want of necessary means. It was his pride, however, that when, at the end of three days, his landlady invited him to dinner, he refused the invitation as an insult, rather than he was not hungry. This is the last record of his life; a few hours afterward, he was found dead of a dose of arsenic, and was found the next morning, August the 25th, 1770, surrounded by fragments of numerous manuscripts, which appeared to have been destroyed. His suit-case was found in a shell, in the burying-ground of the lane workhouse. This melancholy case is heightened by the fact, that Dr. Fry, of St. John's College, Oxford, had just gone to the purpose of assisting Chatterton, and was there informed of his death.

The controversy respecting the authenticity of the poems attributed to Rowley is now at an end; there are still a few, perhaps, who may be deceived. Dean Milles and others, against the host of imitators, including Gibbon, Johnson, and the two who ascribe the entire authorship to Chatterton. The latter have, perhaps, come to a conclusion, which is not likely to be again disturbed, that however extraordinary it was for a man to produce them in the eighteenth century, it was impossible that Rowley could have been the author of them in the fifteenth. But, whether or no, it was or was not the author of the poems ascribed to Rowley, his transcendent genius must be the subject of wonder and admiration. The opinions of his friends, and the opinions of the realists respecting him, are certainly too various. Dean Milles prefers Rowley to Homer, Virgil, Spenser, and Shakspeare; Mr. Mauleverer Chatterton to have been the greatest poet that England has produced since the days of Shakspeare; and Mr. Croft, the author of *Madness*, asserts, that "no such genius, at any period of life, has ever been known, or possibly ever will be known." This praise is not confined to the critical world; the British muse has paid some of her most beautiful tributes to the genius and memory of Chatterton. The poems of Rowley, as published by Dean Milles, consist of pieces of all the principal kinds of poetical composition: tragedies,

lyric and heroic poems, pastorals, epistles, ballads, &c. Sublimity and beauty pervade many of them; and they display wonderful powers of imagination and facility of composition; yet, says Dr. Aikin, there is also much of the commonplace flatness and extravagance, that might be expected from a juvenile writer, whose fertility was greater than his judgment, and who had fed his mind upon stores collected with more avidity than choice. The haste and ardour, with which he pursued his various literary designs, was in accordance with his favourite maxim, "that God had sent his creatures into the world with arms long enough to reach any thing, if they would be at the trouble of extending them."

In 1778, a miscellaneous volume of the avowed writings of Chatterton was published; and, in 1803, an edition of his works appeared, in three volumes, octavo, with an account of his life, by Dr. Gregory, from whom we have before quoted. The general character of his productions has been well appreciated by Lord Orford, who, after expatiating upon his quick intuition, his humour, his vein of satire, the rapidity with which he seized all the topics of conversation, whether of politics, literature, or fashion, remarks, "Nothing in Chatterton can be separated from Chatterton. His noblest flight, his sweetest strain, his grossest ribaldry, and his most commonplace imitations of the productions of magazines, were all the effervescences of the same ungovernable impulse, which,ameleon-like, imbibed the colours of all it looked on. It was Osian, or a Saxon monk, or Gray, or Smollett, or Junius; and if it failed most in what it most affected to be, a poet of the fifteenth century, it was because it could not imitate what had not existed." In person, Chatterton is said to have been, like his genius, premature; he had, says his biographer, a manliness and dignity beyond his years, and there was something about him uncommonly prepossessing. His most remarkable feature was his eyes, which, though gray, were uncommonly piercing; when he was warmed in argument, or otherwise, they sparkled with fire; and one eye, it is said, was still more remarkable than the other.

The character of Chatterton has been sufficiently developed in the course of the preceding memoir; his ruling passion, we have seen, was literary fame; and it is doubtful whether his death was not rather occasioned through fear of losing the reputation he had already acquired, than despair of being able to obtain a future subsistence. This is rendered at least plausible, by the fact of his having received pecuniary assistance from Mr. Hamilton, senior, the proprietor of the *Critical Review*, not long before his death, with a promise of more; that he was employed by his literary friends, almost to the last hour of his existence; and that he was aware of the suspicions existing that himself and Rowley were the same. Though he neither confessed nor denied this, it was evident that his conduct was influenced by some mystery, known only to himself; he grew wild, abstracted, and incoherent, and a settled gloominess at length took possession of his countenance, which was a presage of his fatal resolution. He has been accused of libertinism, but there are no proofs of this during his residence either at London or Bristol; though

many of his productions show a laxity of principle which might justify the supposition. The best qualities in his character were the negative ones of temperance and affection for his family, to whom he sent small presents out of his first gains, and always spoke of their welfare as one of the principal ends of his exertions. But what deeper affliction could he have brought upon them than that

caused by the last act of his life? His sister said that "he was a lover of truth from the early dawn of reason;" yet his life was one continuous career of deception. He is to be pitied for his misfortunes, and admired for his genius; but, as Kirke White in our remembrance, we can wish to forget all else that belonged to Chatterton.

BRISTOWE TRAGEDIE;

OR, THE DETHE OF SYR CHARLES BAWDIN.

THE featherd songster chaunticleer
Hath wounde his bugle horne,
And tolde the earlie villager
The commynge of the morne:

Kynge Edward sawe the ruddie streakes
Of lyghte eclypse the greie;
And herde the raven's crokyng throte
Proclayme the fated daie.

"Thou'rt ryght," quod he, "for, by the Godde
That syttes enthroned on hyghe!
Charles Bawdin, and his fellowes twaine,
To-daie shall surelie die."

Thenne wythe a juggle of nappy ale
His knyghtes dydd onne hymm waite;
"Goe tell the traytour, thatt to-daie
Hee leaves this mortal state."

Syr Canterlone thenne bendedd lowe
Wythe harte brymm-fulle of woe;
Hee journey'd to the castle-gate,
And to Syr Charles dydd goe.

But whenne hee came, his children twaine,
And eke his lovynge wyfe,
Wythe brinie tears dydd wet the floore,
For goode Syr Charleses lyfe.

"O goode Syr Charles!" sayd Canterlone,
"Badde tydynge I doe brynge."
"Speke boldlie, manne," sayd brave Syr Charles,
"Whattis says the traytour kynge?"

"I greeve to telle: before yonne sonne
Does fromme the welkinn flye,
Hee hath uppon his honour sworne,
Thatt thou shalt surelie die."

"We all must die," quod brave Syr Charles,
"Of thatte I'm not afforde;
Whattis bootes to lyve a little space?
Thanke Jesu, I'm prepared:

"Butt telle thye kynge, for myne hee's not,
I'de sooner die to-daie,
Thanne lyve his slave, as manie are,
Though I shoulde lyve for aie."

Then Canterlone hee dydd goe out,
To tell the maior straitis
To gett all thynges ynned reddyness
For goode Syr Charleses fate.

Thenne Maister Canynge saughie the kynge,
And felle down onne his knee;
"I'm come," quod hee, "unto your grace,
To move your clemencye."

"Thenne," quod the kynge, "your tale spekes
You have been much our friends:
Whatever your request may bee,
Wee wyll to ytte attende."

"My nobile leige! alle my request
Ys for a nobile knyghte,
Who, though mayhap hee has donne wronge,
He thoughte ytte styll was ryghte:

"Hee has a spouse and children twaine;
Alle rewyn'd are for aie,
Yff that you are resolved to lett
Charles Bawdin die to-daie."

"Speke not of such a traytour vile,"
The kynge ynn furie sayde,
"Before the evening starre doth sheene,
Bawdin shall loose his hedde:

"Justice does loudlie for hym calle,
And hee shalle have his meede:
Speke, Maister Canynge! whattis thynges eke
Att present doe you neede?"

"My nobile leige!" goode Canynge sayde,
"Leave justice to our Godde,
And laye the yronne rule asyde;
Be thynne the olyve rodde."

"Was Godde to serche our hertes and reines,
The best were synners grete;
Christ's vicar only knowes us synne,
Ynned all this mortal state."

"Let mercie rule thynne infante reigne,
"Twylle faste thye crowne fulle sure;
From race to race thye familie
Alle sovereigns shall endure:

"But yff wythe bloode and slaughter thou
Beginne thy infante reigne,
Thy crowne upponne thy childrennes browe
Wylle never long remayne."

"Canynge, awaie! this traytour vile
Has scorn'd my power and mee;
Howe canst thou then for such a manne
Entreate my clemencye?"

"My nobile leige! the trulie brave
Wylle val'rous actions prize,
Respect a brave and nobile mynde,
Although ynned enemies."

awaie! By Godde ynne heaven
 I'd mee being gyve
 I taste a bit of broad
 ys Syr Charles dothe lyve.

and alle seinctes ynne heaven,
 ne shall be hys laste."
 nyngs dropp'd a brinie teare,
 the presence paste.

brymm-fulle of gnawyngs grief,
 yr Charles dydd goe,
 nm downe uponne a stoole,
 as beganne to flowe.

must die," quod brave Syr Charles;
 bootes ytte howe or whenne;
 e sure, the certaine fate
 e mortall menne.

my friende, this honest soul
 er att thyne eye;
 my most welcome doome
 u dost child-lyke crye!"

e Canynge, "I doe weepe,
 u so soone must die,
 thy sonnes and helpless wyfe;
 thatt wettes myne eye."

lie the tears thatt out thyne eye
 lie fountaines sprynge;
 spise, and alle the power
 urde, traytour kynge.

rough the tyrant's welcome means
 signe my lyfe,
 I serve wylle soone provyde
 e my sonnes and wyfe.

awe the lightsome sunne,
 a appointed mee;
 all manne repyne or grudge
 xde ordeynes to bee!

ynne bataille have I stoode,
 oosands dyed arounde;
 kynge streemes of crimson bloode
 d the fatten'd grounde:

dd I knowe thatt every darte,
 tte the airie waie,
 it fynde passage to my harte,
 e myne eyes for aie?

I I nowe, forr feere of dethe,
 anne and bee dysmayde?
 a my herte lie childyshe feere;
 the manne display'd.

elyke Henry! Godde forefende,
 rde thee and this sonne,
 y wylle; but yff 'tis nott,
 nne hys wylle bee donne.

st friende, my faulte has beene
 Godde and my prynce;
 I no tyme-server am,
 e wylle soone convynce.

ndonne citey was I borne,
 as of grette note;
 lydd a nobile armes
 a onne hys cote:

"I make no doubte butt hee ys gone,
 Where soone I hope to goe;
 Where wee for ever shall bee blest,
 From oute the reech of woe.

"Hee taughte mee justice and the laws
 Wyth pitie to unite;
 And eke hee taughte mee howe to knowe
 The wronge cause from the ryghte:

"Hee taughte mee wythe a prudent hande
 To feede the hungrie poore,
 Ne lett mye sarvants dryve awaie
 The hungrie fromm my doore:

"And none can saye but alle mye lyfe
 I have hys wordyes kept;
 And summ'd the actyonns of the daie
 Eche nyghte before I slept.

"I have a spouse, goe aske of her
 Yff I defyled her bedde;
 I have a kynge, and none can laie
 Black treason onne my hedde.

"Yune Lent, and onne the holie eve,
 Fromm fleshe I dydd refrayne;
 Whie should I thenne appeare dismay'd
 To leave thys worlde of payne?

"Ne, hapless Henrie! I joyce
 I shall ne see thys dethe;
 Most willynglie ynne thys just cause
 Doe I resign my brethe.

"Oh, fickle people! rewyn'd londe!
 Thou wylt kenne peace ne moe;
 Whyle Richard's sonnes exalt themselves,
 Thy brookes wythe bloude wylle flowe.

"Saie, were ye tyred of godlie peace,
 And godlie Henrie's reigne,
 Thatt you dydd choppe your easie daies
 For those of bloude and payne?

"Whatte though I onne a sledde be drawne,
 And mangled by a hynde,
 I doe defy the traytour's power,
 Hee can ne harm my mynde;

"Whatte though, uphoisted onne a pole,
 My lymbes shall rotte ynne ayre,
 And ne ryche monument of brasse
 Charles Bawdin's name shall bear;

"Yett ynne the holie book above,
 Whyche tyme can't eate awaie,
 There wythe the sarvants of the Lord
 Mye name shall lyve for aie.

"Thenne welcome dethe! for lyfe eterne
 I leave thys mortall lyfe:
 Farewell vayne worlde, and all that's deare
 Mye sonnes and lovyngs wyfe!

"Nowe dethe as welcome to mee comes
 As e'er the moneth of Maie;
 Nor woulde I even wyshe to lyve,
 Wyth my dere wyfe to staie."

Quod Canynge, "Tys a goodlie thyng
 To bee prepared to die;
 And from thys worlde of payne and grefe
 To Godde ynne heaven to flie."

And nowe the belle began to tolle,
And claryonnes to sound ;
Syr Charles hee herde the horses foete
A prauncyng onne the grounde :

And just before the officers
His lovyng wyfe came ynne,
Weepyng unfeigned teers of woe,
Wythe loude and dysmalle dynne.

" Sweet Florence ! nowe I praie forbere,
Ynn quiet lett mee die ;
Praie Godde that every Christian soule
Maye looke onne dethe as I.

" Sweet Florence ! why these brinie teers ?
Theye washe my soule awaie,
And almost make mee wyshe for lyfe,
Wyth thee, sweete dame, to staie.

" Tys butt a journie I shalle goe
Untoe the lande of blyss ;
Nowe, as a prooffe of husbände's love,
Receive thys holie kyss."

Thenne Florence, fault'ring ynne her saie,
Tremblyng these wordyes spoke,
" Ah, cruele Edward ! bloudie kynge !
Mye herte ys welle nyghe broke :

" Ah, sweete Syr Charles ! why wylt thou goe
Wythoute thy lovyng wyfe ?
The cruelle axe thatt cuttes thyr necke,
Ytte eke shall ende mye lyfe."

And nowe the officers came ynne
To bryng Syr Charles awaie,
Who turnedd to hys lovyng wyfe,
And thus to her dydd saie :

" I goe to lyfe, and nott to dethe ;
Truste thou ynne Godde above,
And teache thy sonnes to feare the Lorde,
And ynne theyre hertes hym love :

" Teache them to runne the nobile race
Thatt I theyre fader runne ;
Florence ! should dethe thee take—adien !
Yee officers, leade onne.

Thenne Florence raved as anie madde,
And dydd her tremes tere ;
" Oh, staie mye husbände, lorde, and lyfe !" —
Syr Charles thenne dropt a teare.

" Tyll tyredd oute wythe ravyng loude,
Shée fellen onne the floore ;
Syr Charles exerted alle hys myghte,
And march'd fromm oute the dore.

Uponne a sledde hee mounted thenne,
Shée lookes fulle brave and sweete,
Lookes thatt enashone ne moe concern
Thanne anie ynne the strete.

Before hym went the council-menne,
Ynne scarlett robes and golde,
And tassels spanglyng ynne the sunne,
Muche glorious to beholde :

The Freers of Seincte Augustyne next
Appeared to the syghte,
Alle cladd ynne homelie russett weedes,
Of godlie monkyshe plyghte :

Ynne diffaunt partes a godlie psalme
Moste sweetlie theye dydd chaunt ;
Behynde theyre backes syx mynstrelles came,
Who tuned the strunge bataunt.

Thenne fyve-and-twenty archers came ;
Echone the bowe dydd bende,
From rescue of Kynge Henrie's friends
Syr Charles forr to defend.

Bolde as a lyon came Syr Charles,
Drawne onne a cloth-ladye sledde,
Bye two blacke stedes ynne trappynge whyn,
Wyth plumes uponne theyre hedde :

Behynde hym fyve-and-twenty moe
Of archers strong and stoute,
Wyth bended bowe echone ynne hande,
Marched ynne goodlie route :

Seincte Jameses Freers marched next,
Echone hys parte dydd chaunt ;
Behynde theyre backes syx mynstrelles came,
Who tuned the strunge bataunt :

Thenne came the maior and eldermenne,
Ynne clothe of scarlett deck't ;
And theyre attendyng menne echone,
Lyke easterne princes trick't :

And after them a multitude
Of citizenne dydd thronge ;
The wyndowes were alle fulle of heddes
As hee dydd passe alonge.

And whenne hee came to the hyghe crosse,
Syr Charles dydd turne and saie,
" O Thou thatt savest manne fromme synne,
Washe mye soule clean thys daie !"

Att the grete mynster wyndowe sat
The kynge ynne myckle state,
To see Charles Bawdin goe alonge
To hys most welcom fate

Soone as the sledde drewe nyghe snowe,
Thatt Edward hee myghte heare,
The brave Syr Charles hee dydd stande uppe,
And thus hys wordes declare :

" Thou seest me, Edward ! traytour vile !
Exposed to infamie ;
Butt bee assured, disloyall manne !
I'm greaterr nowe thanne thee.

" Bye foule procedyngs, murdre, blouds,
Thou wearest nowe a crowne ;
And hast appoynted mee to die,
By power nott thyne owne.

" Thou thynkest I shall dye to-daie ;
I have beene dede ull nowe,
And soone shall lyve to weare a crowne
For aie uponne my browe :

" Whylst thou, perhaps, for some few years,
Shalt rule thys fickle lande,
To lett them knowe howe wyde the rule
Twixt kynge and tyrante hande :

" Thy power unjust, thou traytour slave !
Shall falle onne thy owne hedde"—
Fromm out of hearyng of the kynge
Departed thenne the sledde.

rd'e soule rush'd to hys face,
hys hedde awaie,
roder Gloucester
ydd speke and saie :

t soe-much-dreaded dethe
: terrors brynge,
nanne ! hee spake the truthe,
er thanne a kynge !"

n die !" Duke Richarde sayde ;
e echone oure foes
: theyre neckes to blouddie axe,
the carryon crowes.'

e horses gentlie drew
: uppe the hyghe hylle ;
i gylsterr ynn the sunne,
as bloude to spylle.

lydd uppe the scaffold goe,
gilded carre
ys val'rous chiefs
is the blouddie warre :

rople hee dyd saie,
rou see mee dye,
loyally mye kynge,
: most ryghtfullie.

Edwarde rules thys lande,
ou wylle knowe :
and husbandes shalle bee slayne.
as wythe bloude shalle flowe.

our goode and lawfull kyng,
me advenitye ;
not the true cause stycke,
: true cause dye."

wyth preestes, uponne hys knees,
: Godde dyd make,
hym unto hymselfe
ge soule to take.

lynge downe, hee layde hys hedde,
lie onne the blocke ;
me hys bodie fayre at once
eddes-manne stroke :

bloude beganne to flowe,
e the scaffold twyne ;
now to washe't awaie,
: fromme each man's eyne.

are hys bodie fayre
: partes cutte ;
arte, and eke hys hedde,
xole was patte.

d rotte onne Kynwulph-hylle,
he mynster-tower,
: off the castle-gate
n dydd devoure :

ne Seyncte Powle's goode gate,
sectacle ;
as placed onne the hyghe crosse,
e strete most nobile.

: ende of Bawdin's fate :
per longe oure kynge,
as maye, wyth Bawdin's soule,
ren Godde's mercie synge !

MYNSTRELLES SONGE.

O ! synge untoe mie roundelaie,
O ! droppe the brynle teare wythe mee,
Daunce ne moe atte hallie daie,
Lycke a rennyng ryver bee ;
Mie love ys dedde,
Gon to hys death-bedde,
Al under the wylowe tree.

Blacke hys cryne as the wyntere nyghte,
Whyte hys rode as the sommer snowe,
Rodde hys face as the mornynge lyghte,
Cald he lyes ynn the grave belowe ;
Mie love ys dedde,
Gon to hys death-bedde,
Al under the wylowe tree.

Swote hys tongue as the throates note,
Quycke ynn daunce as thought canne bee,
Defe hys taboure, codgelle stote,
O ! hee lyes bie the wylowe tree :
Mie love ys dedde,
Gonne to hys death-bedde,
Al under the wylowe tree.

Harke, the ravenne flappes hys wyng,
Ynn the briered delle belowe ;
Harke ! the dethe-owle loude dothe synge,
To the nyghte-mares as haie goe ;
Mie love ys dedde,
Gonne to hys death-bedde,
Al under the wylowe tree.

See ! the whyte moone sheenes onne hie ;
Whyterre ys mie true love's shroude ;
Whyterre yanne the mornynge skie,
Whyterre yanne the evenynge cloude ;
Mie love ys dedde,
Gon to hys death-bedde,
Al under the wylowe tree.

Heere uponne mie true love's grave,
Schalle the baren fleurs be layde,
Nee on hallie seyncte to save
Al the celness of a mayde.
Mie love ys dedde,
Gon to hys death-bedde,
Al under the wylowe tree.

Wythe mie hondes I'll dente the brieres
Rounde his hallie corse to gre,
Ouphante fairie, lyghte your fyres,
Heere mie bodie still schalle bee.
Mie love ys dedde,
Gon to hys death-bedde,
Al under the wylowe tree.

Comme, wythe acorne-coppe and thorne,
Drayne mie hartys blodde awaie ;
Lyfe and alle yts goode I acorne,
Daunce bie nete, or feaste bie daie.
Mie love ys dedde,
Gon to hys death-bedde,
Al under the wylowe tree.

Waterre wythes, crownde wythe reytas
Bere mee to yer leathalle tyde.
I die : I comme ; mie true love waytes.—
Thos the damselle spake, and dyed.

WILLIAM GIFFORD.

WILLIAM GIFFORD, the son of a plumber and glazier, who dissipated his property by intemperance and extravagance, was born at Ashburton, in Devonshire, in April, 1755. He lost his father when only twelve years of age, and in about a year afterward his mother died, leaving himself and an infant brother, "without a relation or friend in the world." The latter was sent to the work-house, and the subject of our memoir was received into the house of his godfather, who put him to school for about three months, but at the end of that period took him home, with the view of employing him as a ploughboy. Being unfitted, however, for this occupation, by an injury on his breast, he was sent to sea in a coasting vessel, in which he remained for nearly a year. "It will be easily conceived," he says in his autobiography, "that my life was a life of hardship. I was not only 'a ship-boy on the high and giddy mast,' but also in the cabin, where every menial office fell to my lot; yet, if I was restless and discontented, I can safely say it was not so much on account of this, as of my being precluded from all possibility of reading; as my master did not possess, nor do I recollect seeing, during the whole time of my abode with him, a single book of any description, except the *Coasting Pilot*."

He was at length recalled by his godfather, and again put to school, where he made such rapid progress, that in a few months he was qualified to assist his master in any extraordinary emergency; and, although only in his fifteenth year, began to think of turning instructor himself. His plans were, however, treated with contempt by his guardian, who apprenticed him to a shoemaker, at Ashburton, to whom our author went "in sullenness and in silence," and with a perfect hatred of his new occupation. His favourite pursuit at this time was arithmetic, and the manner in which he continued to extend his knowledge of that science is thus related by himself: "I possessed," he observes, "but one book in the world; it was a treatise on algebra, given to me by a young woman, who had found it in a lodging-house. I considered it as a treasure, but it was a treasure locked up; for it supposed the reader to be well acquainted with simple equations, and I knew nothing of the matter. My master's son had purchased Fenning's Introduction: this was precisely what I wanted; but he carefully concealed it from me, and I was indebted to chance alone for stumbling on his hiding-place. I sat up for the greatest part of several nights successively; and, before he suspected his treatise was discovered, had completely mastered it. I could now enter upon my own; and that carried me pretty far into the science. This was not done without difficulty. I had not a

farthing on earth, nor a friend to give me one; pen, ink, and paper, therefore, (in despite of the flippant remark of Lord Orford,) were, for the most part, as completely out of my reach as a crown and sceptre. There was, indeed, a resource; but the utmost caution and secrecy were necessary in applying to it. I beat out pieces of leather as much as possible, and wrought my problems on them with a blunted awl; for the rest, my memory was tenacious, and I could multiply and divide by it to a great extent."

Under the same unfavourable circumstances, he composed and recited to his associates small pieces of poetry, and, being at last invited to repeat them to other circles, little collections were made for him, which, he says, sometimes produced him "as much as sixpence in an evening." The sum which he thus obtained, he devoted to the purchase of pens, paper, &c.; books of geometry, and of the higher branches of algebra; but his master, finding that he had, in some of the verses before mentioned, satirized both himself and his customers, seized upon his books and papers, and prohibited him from again repeating a line of his compositions. At length, in the sixth year of his apprenticeship, his lamentable doggerel, as he calls it, having reached the ears of Mr. Cookeley, a surgeon, that gentleman set on foot "a subscription for purchasing the remainder of the time of William Gifford, and for enabling him to improve himself in writing and English grammar."

He now quitted shoemaking, and entered the school of the Rev. Thomas Smardon; and in two years and two months from what he calls the day of his emancipation, he had made such progress that his master declared him to be fit for the university. He was accordingly sent by Mr. Cookeley to Oxford, where he obtained, by the exertions of the same gentleman, the office of Bible reader at Exeter College, of which he was entered a member. Here he pursued his studies with unremitting diligence, and had already commenced his poetical translation of the Satires of Juvenal, when the death of Mr. Cookeley interrupted the progress of the work. A fortunate accident procured him a new patron in Earl Grosvenor, in whose family he for some time resided, and afterward accompanied to the continent his son, Lord Belgrave. On his return to England, he settled in London, and, devoting himself to literary pursuits, published, in 1791, and 1794, successively, his poetic satires, the *Baviad*, and the *Meviad*; the first containing an attack on the drama, and the other an invective against the favourite poets of the day. In 1800, he published his *Epistle to Peter Finch* in which he charged the satirist with blasphemy, and Wolcot accused him of obscenity. This led

it, and Wolcot would have inflicted severe punishment on Gifford, but for the interference of a Frenchman, who happened to be and who turned Wolcot out of the reading-room where the scene occurred, into the street, his wig and cane after him. In 1802, appeared a long-promised version of Juvenal, which was asked by the Critical Review, in an erudite and somewhat personal article, that called forth from our author, entitled, Examination of the Satires of the Critical Review upon Juve-

35, and 1816, he published, successively, those of Massinger, and Ben Jonson; and in 1820 he published his translation of Persius. He next published works of Ford, in two volumes; and he succeeded with five volumes of those of Shakspeare, his labours were terminated by his death. He died at Pimlico, on the 31st of December, 1836, interred in Westminster Abbey. Being a man, he died in opulent circumstances; he enjoyed, for some years, an annuity from the government, besides holding the office of paymaster of the band of gentleman pensioners, with a salary of 300*l.* a year; and, for a time, that of collector of the lottery, with a salary of 600*l.* a

year. Gifford rests principally upon his satire, which occupied the greater part of his life, and was sent into the world with every advantage that could be derived from the most careful revision on the part of the author, and the sanction of his most able friends. It still falls far short, however, of Mr. Gifford's attempt to give

Juvenal entire, except in his grossness, and to make him speak as he would have spoken among us. In this he has so far failed, that whilst he omits to furnish the glowing imagery, luxuriant diction, and impetuous fluency of the Roman satirist, he has retained many of his worst and most objectionable passages. It has been well observed, by a writer in the New Monthly Magazine, that his translation presents us rather with the flail of an infatuated rustic, than with the exterminating falchion of Juvenal. His Baviad and Mæviad evince first-rate satirical powers; but in these, as in most of his writings, a degree of coarse virulence displays itself, which shows that literary associations had not refined his mind.

These satires would not have found a place in this collection, but for their intimate connexion with English literary history, and the influence they undoubtedly exerted in reforming public taste, and preparing the way for that galaxy of illustrious poets who succeeded him. Of late years Gifford was principally known as the editor of the Quarterly Review, a work established by himself in 1809, and of which he continued to be the conductor till 1824. He also for some time edited the Anti-jacobin newspaper, in which he displayed his usual acuteness, asperity, and subservience to the party by which he thrived; his politics being invariably those of his interest.

Gifford is chiefly known in America by his base and venomous attacks upon us in the Quarterly Review. These, however, were probably necessary in order for him to retain the direction of that periodical. He slandered for his bread.

THE BAVIAD.

INTRODUCTION.

*obors tamen est inimica, omnesque manipuli
res magno officium:—dignum erit ergo
satoris Mutinensis corde Vagelli,
no crura habetas, offendere tot caligatos!*

5, a few English of both sexes,* whom I had jumbled together at Florence, took a whole day away their time in scribbling high-sounding eulogies on themselves, and complimentary verses on two or three Italians,† who under-

g whom I find the names of Mrs. Plozzi, Mr. I. Mr. Merry, Mr. Parsons, &c.

Plozzi has since published a work on what she is to call British Synonyms: the better, I enable these foreign gentlemen to comprehend multifarious erudition.

"no one better knows his own house" than I of this woman, yet the idea of her undertaking work had never entered my head; and I was rick when I first saw it announced. To exert any tolerable degree of success, required a union of talents, among the least of which unnumbered, neatness of style, acuteness of perception, more than common accuracy of discrimination. Mrs. Plozzi brought to the task a jargon long since proverbial for its vulgarity, an utter incapacity of defining a single term in the language, and just

stood too little of the language in which they were written to be disgusted with them. In this there was not much harm; nor, indeed, much good: but, as folly is progressive, they soon wrought themselves into an opinion that the fine things were really deserved, which they mutually said and sung of each other.

Thus persuaded, they were unwilling that their inimitable productions should be confined to the little circle which produced them; they therefore transmitted them hither; and, as their friends were strictly enjoined not to show them, they were first handed about the town with great assiduity, and then sent to the press.

A short time before the period of which we speak, a knot of fantastic coxcombs, headed by one Este,

as much Latin from a child's Syntax, as sufficed to expose the ignorance which she so anxiously labours to conceal. "If such a one be fit to write on Synonyms, speak." Pignotti himself laughs in his sleeve; and his countrymen, long since undeceived, prize the lady's talents at their true worth.

Et centum Tales! curto centusse licentur.‡

1 Quare Thales!—Printer's Devil.

2 Thus translated by Mr. Bulmer's devil, (the young gentleman who furnished the conjectural emendation above, which is highly spoken of by the German critics.)

And, for a clipped half-crown, expose to sale
A hundred Synonyms like Madam Thale.

had set up a daily paper called the *World*.* It was perfectly unintelligible, and therefore much read; it was equally lavish of praise and abuse, (praise of what appeared in its own columns, and abuse of every thing that appeared elsewhere;) and as its conductors were at once ignorant and conceited, they took upon themselves to direct the taste of the town, by prefixing a short panegyric to every trifle which came before them.

It is scarcely necessary to observe, that Yendas, and Laura Marias, and Tony Pasquins, have long claimed a prescriptive right to infest our periodical publications: but as the editors of them never pretended to criticise their harmless productions, they were merely perused, laughed at, and forgotten. A paper, therefore, which introduced their trash with hyperbolic encomiums, and called upon the town to admire it, was an acquisition of the utmost importance to these poor people, and naturally became the grand depository of their lucubrations.

At this auspicious period the first cargo of poetry arrived from Florence, and was given to the public through the medium of this favoured paper. There was a specious brilliancy in these exotics which dazzled the native grubs who had never ventured beyond a sheep, and a crook, and a rose tree grove, with an ostentatious display of "blue hills," and "crashing torrents," and "petrifying suns."† From admiration to imitation is but a step. Honest Yenda tried his hand at a descriptive ode, and succeeded beyond his hopes; Anna Matilda followed; in a word,

—Contagio lahem

Hanc dedit in plures, sicut grex totus in agris
Unius scalie cadit, et porrigine porci.

While the epidemic malady was raging from fool to fool, Della Crusca came over, and immediately announced himself by a sonnet to Love. Anna Matilda wrote an incomparable piece of nonsense in praise of it: and the two "great luminaries of the age," as Mr. Bell properly calls them, fell desperately in love; with each other. From that period,

* In this paper were given the earliest specimens of those unqualified and audacious attacks on all private character: which the town first smiled at for their quaintness, then tolerated for their absurdity, and now—that other papers, equally wicked, and more intelligible, have ventured to imitate it,—will have to lament to the last hour of British liberty.

† Here Mr. Parsons is pleased to advance his farthing rubbish. "Crashing torrents and petrifying suns are extremely ridiculous,"—*habes confidentem*! "but they are not to be found in the Florence Miscellany." Who said they were? But apropos of the Florence Miscellany Mr. Parsons says that I obtained a copy of it by a breach of confidence; and seems to fancy, "good easy man!" that I derived some prodigious advantage from it: yet I had written both the poems, and all the notes save one, before I knew that there was such a treasure in existence. He might have seen, if passion had not rendered him as blind as a mill horse, that I constantly allude to poems published separately in the periodical sheets of the day, and afterwards collected with great parade by Bell and others. I never looked into the Florence Miscellany but once; and the only use then made of it was to extract a sounding passage from the ode of that deep-mouthed Theban, Bertie Greathead, Esq;

‡ The termination of this "overweening" attachment was curious. When the genuine enthusiasm of the correspondence (Preface to the Album) had continued for

not a day passed without an amatory epistle freighted with thunder and lightning, et quocumque labens telorum armamentaria cœli.—The fever turned to a frenzy; Laura Maria, Carlos, Orlando, Adelaide, and a thousand nameless names caught the infection: and from one end of the kingdom to the other, all was nonsense and Della Crusca.

Even THEN, I waited, with a patience which I can better account for than excuse, for some one (abler than myself) to step forth to correct the growing depravity of the public taste, and check the inundation of absurdity now bursting upon us from a thousand springs. As no one appeared, and as the evil grew every day more alarming, (for half-ridden old women, and girls at their samplers began to rave,) I determined, without much confidence of success, to try what could be effected by my feeble powers; and accordingly wrote the following poem.

1800.

Whoever has read the first editions of the *Bavian* must have perceived, that its satire was directed against the wretched taste of the followers of the *Cruscan* school, without the slightest reference to their other qualities, moral or political.

In this I should have persevered to the end, had I not been provoked to transgress the bounds prescribed to myself, by the diabolical conduct of one of my heroes, the notorious *Anthony Pasquin*.

This man, who earned a miserable subsistence by working on the fear or vanity of artists, actors, &c., hardened by impunity, flew at length at higher

some time, Della Crusca became impatient for a sight of his beloved, and Anna, in evil hour, consented to become visible. What was the consequence?

Tacta places, audita places, si non videare
Tota places, neutro si videare places.

Mr. Bell, however, tells the story another way. According to him, "Chance alone procured the interview." Whatever procured it, all the lovers of "true poetry," with Mrs. Pozzi at their head, expected wonders from it. The flame that burned with such ardour while the lady was yet unseen, they hoped would blaze with unexampled brightness at the sight of the bewitching object. Such were their hopes. But what, as Dr. Johnson gravely asks, are the hopes of man or indeed of woman!—for this fatal meeting put an end to the whole. With the exception of a marvellous dithyrambic, which Della Crusca wrote while the impression was yet warm upon him, and which consequently gave a most accurate account of it, nothing has since appeared to the honour of Anna Matilda: and the "tenth muse," the "angel," the "goddess," has sunk into an old woman; with the comforting reflection of having muddled love to an ungrateful swain.

—Non hic est sermo pulicis
In retula, quotes lascivum intervenit illud
Zwanzig &c.

* Kingdom. This is a trifle. Heaven itself, if we may believe Mrs. Robinson, took part in the general infatuation:

—When midst ethereal fire
Thou strik'st thy Della *Cruscan* lyre,
Round to catch the heavenly song,
Myriads of wondering seraphs throng

I almost shudder while I quote; but so it ever is,

Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.

And Merry had given an example of impious temerity, which this wretched woman was too too eager to imitate.

and directed his attacks against an illustrious man, which were continued, from day to day, forming Post, with a rancour that seemed terrible, were, after some time, incorporated with additional falsehoods as the most savage could supply, and printed in a book, to which Anthony thought fit to prefix his name.

Now that I first found a fair opportunity of bringing this pest before the public, and setting it in its true light. I was not slow to do it, and the immediate consequence was, action was commenced, or threatened against every publisher of the Baviad.

I did not know the horror which these obscure men, who fatten on the filthy dregs of slander and calumny, feel at being forced into day, we are justly surprised that a man who lived by the law should have recourse to it for his means; that a common libeller, who spared no condition, should cry out on the license of the press, and solicit pity and redress from that assembly, almost every individual of which he had stoically and wickedly insulted.

First, and, indeed, the only trial that came before that of Mr. Faulder, (a name not often with that of a dealer in libels,) who was acquitted, but, by a verdict of his peers, to have been unjustly put in a state of confinement.

My arrow was furnished with a number of examples of Anthony's multifarious productions. I found at first, that the impatient indignation of the plaintiff's baseness, coinciding with the upright judge who presided, stopped him and prevented their being read. But I am satisfied with the interruption. It is better that the collection of slander, and obscenity, and impiety, should moulder in the obscurity, which its ineffable stupidity has consigned, than that it should be brought forward to the probations and abhorrence of the public.

My skinner, who did every thing for his client, would be expected from his integrity and application in the "next ensuing term" for a libel.—I have forgotten the motives for this action, but it was resisted by Lord Kenyon; and, on the ground of the marked indignation of the jury at the plaintiff's infamous conduct, character, and that, even before Mr. Justice had fully entered into them, the action was dismissed.

Anthony's history.—His occupation was that of a minister of malevolence he was worth hiring; and as a dispenser of fame, and worth feeding. Thus abandoned, without money, he applied to a charitable institution for a few guineas, with which he dismissed himself off for America,

—Leonum
Arida nutrit.

As even here too late; that country had died some time before Anthony reached it, having into its bosom the refuse and offal of calumny, and seemingly for no other reason than that they were so, was neither the way to become respectable. Anthony had, therefore, unsolicited addresses presented to him on all sides, but was left, with hundreds of his poor

persecuted brethren, to shift for himself. He accordingly engaged in a New York paper, called "*The Federalist*," but unfortunately his writings did not happen to hit the taste of his adopted countrymen; for after a few numbers had appeared, he was taken up for a libel, and is now either chained to a wheelbarrow on the Albany road, or rotting in the provincial jail.

I take some little credit to myself for having driven this pernicious pest out of the society upon which he preyed: I say *some little*—for, to be candid, (though I would not have shrunk from any talents in the contest,) the warfare with Anthony was finished ere well begun. Short and slight as it was, however, it furnishes an important lesson. Those general slanderers, those bugbears of a timid public, are as sneaking as they are insolent, as weak as they are wicked.—Resist them, and like the devil, to use a sacred expression, "Resist them, and they will flee from you."

THE BAVIAD;

A PARAPHRASTIC IMITATION OF THE FIRST SATIRE OF PERSIUS.

*Impune ergo mihi recitaverit ille SONETTAS,
Hic ELIZABETH.*

P. WHEN I look round on man, and find how vain
His passions—

F. Save me from this canting strain!
Why, who will read it?

P. This, my friend, to me

F. None, by my life.

P. What! none? Sure, two or three—

F. No, no; not one. 'Tis sad; but—

P. "Sad, but!"—Why?
Pity is insult here. I care not, I,
Though Boswell,* of a song and supper vain,

* *Cui non dictus Hylas?* And who has not heard of James Boswell, Esq.? All the world knows (for all the world has it under his own hand) that he composed a BALLAD in honour of Mr. Pitt, with very little assistance from Dr. Trusler, and less from Mr. Dibdin; which he produced, to the utter confusion of the Foxites, and sang at the lord mayor's table. This important "state paper," thanks to the *scrombri, et quicquid ineptis amicitur chartis*, I have not been able to procure; but the terror and dismay which it occasioned among the enemy, with a variety of other circumstances highly necessary to be known, may be gathered from the following letter:

"To the Conductor of the World.

"Sir,—The wasps of opposition have been very busy with my *State Ballad*, 'the Grocer of London,' and they are welcome. Pray let them know that I am vain of a hasty composition which has procured me large draughts of that popular applause in which I delight. Let me add, that there was certainly no *servility* on my part; for I publicly declared in Guildhall, between the *encores*, 'that this same Grocer had treated me arrogantly and ungratefully; but that, from his great merit as a minister, I was compelled to support him.'

"The time WILL come when I shall have a proper opportunity to show, that in one instance, at least, the man has wanted wisdom—"
"JAM. BOS."

Atque vultus erat multa et præclara minantis!

Poor Boszy! But I too threaten.—And is there *hee*.
of thy example, then, to convince us that on

And Bell's whole choir,* (an ever-jingling train,)
In splay-foot madrigals their powers combine,
To praise Miles Andrews' verse,† and censure
mine—

—Our quickest attempts
The noiseless and inaudible foot of time
Steals ere we can effect them?

* "BELL'S WHOLE CHOIR!" Quousque tantum—Yes, sir, I am proud of the insinuation while I despise it. *The owl, they say, was a baker's daughter.* We know what we ARE, but we know not what we MAY BE. Thereby hangs a tale: and the WORLD shall have it—Choice BIOGRAPHY is the boast of my paper—Verba sat—I have friends—so has LAURA MARIA—She is the SAPHO of the age. I wrong her—The MONTHLY REVIEWERS read GREEK, and they prefer our fair countrywoman. I read Greek, too, but I make no boast of it. I sell Mrs. ROBINSON'S works, and I know their value—*It is the bright day that brings forth the adder.*†

† YENNA I despise; ANTHONY PASQUIN I execrate—The brilliant effusions of fancy, the bright coruscations of genius only, illuminate the ORACLE—and ARNO and CASABIO, names dear to the MUSE of GLORY, constitute a proud distinction between the *unfading leaves* of the PYTHIAN shrine, and the *perishable records* of the day.

—JOHN BELL.

"P.S. 'BLOCKHEADS with reason'—you know the rest. I fear nothing—yet I love not everlasting feuds—At a word: Will one of my NEW COMMONPLACE BOOKS be acceptable?" "J. B."

† This gentleman, who has long been known as an industrious paragraph-monger in the morning papers, took it into his head, some time since, to try his hand at a prologue. Having none of the requisites for this business, he laboured to little purpose till Dullness, whose attention to her children is truly maternal, suggested to him, that unmeaning ribaldry and vulgarity might possibly be substituted for harmony, spirit, taste, and sense.—He caught at the hint, made the experiment, and succeeded to a miracle. Since that period every play-wright from O'Keefe to Della Crusca, "a heavy declension!" has been solicitous to preface his labours with a few lines of his manufacturing, to excite and perpetuate the good-humour of his audience. As the reader may probably not dislike a short specimen of Mr. Andrews' wonder-working poetry, I have subjoined the following extract from his last and best performance, his prologue to Lorenzo.

"Feg," cries fat Madam Dump, from Wapping Wall,
"I don't love plays no longer not at all;
They're now so vulgar, and begin so soon,
None but low people dines till afternoon;
Then they mean summit, and the like o' that,
And it's impossible to sit and chat.
Give me the upper, where folks come so grand in,
And n-boddy need have no understanding.
Ambizione! del tiranno!
Piu forte, piu piano, a che fin—
Zounds! here's my warrant, and I will come in.
Diavolo! who comes here to so confound us?
The constables, to take you to the round-house.
De round-house!—Mi!
Now comes the dance, the demi characterre,
Chaconne, the pas de deux, the here, the there
And last, the chief high bounding on the loose toe,
Or poised like any Mercury, O che gusto!"

And this was heard with applause! and this was read
with delight! O shame! where is thy blush!

—MORANTUR

Pauci ridiculum effugientem ex urbe pudorem.

It is rightly observed by Solomon, that you may bury a fool in a mortar without making him wiser. Upon this principle I account for the stationary stupidity of Mr. A.; whose faculties, "God help the while!" do not seem a whit improved by the dreadful pounding which he has received. (Of him,

No, not a whit. Let the besotted town
Bestow, as fashion prompts, the laurel crown;
But do not THOU, who makest a fair pretence
To that best boon of heaven, to COMMON SENSE,
Resign thy judgment to the rout, and pay
Knee-worship to the idol of the day:
For all are—

F. What? speak freely; let me know.

P. O might I! durst I! Then—but let it go:
Yet, when I view the follies that engage
The full-grown children of this piping age;
See anivelling Jerningham, at fifty, weep
O'er love-lorn oxen and deserted sheep;
See Cowley* frisk it to one ding-dong chime,
And weekly cuckold her poor spouse in rhyme;
See Thrals's gray widow with a satchel roam,
And bring, in pomp, her labour'd nothings home;
See Robinson forget her state, and move
On crutches towards the grave, to "Light o' Love;†"
See Parsons,‡ while all sound advice he scorns,
Mistake two soft excrescences for horns;

* For the poetic amours of this lady, see the British Album, particularly the poem called the *LYRANTROU*.

† Light o' Love, that's a tune that goes *without a burden*.—*Shakespeare*.

‡ In the first editions of this and the following poem I had overlooked Mr. Parsons, though an undoubted Bo-vian. This nettled him. "Ha!" quoth he, "better be damn'd than mention'd not at all." He accordingly applied to me, (in a circuitous manner, I confess) and as a particular favour was finally admitted, in the shape of a motto, into the title-page of the *Mæviad*. These were the lines:

May he who hates not Crusca's sober verse,
Love Merry's *drunken* prose, so smooth and terse;
The same may rake for sense in Parsons' skull,
And shear his hogs, poor fool! and milk his bull.

The first distich contains what Mr. Burke calls "high matter!" and can only be understood by the initiated: the second, (would it had never been written!) instead of gratifying the ambition of Mr. Parsons, as I fondly expected, and quieting him for ever, had a most fatal effect upon his poor head, and, from an honest, painstaking gentleman, converted him, in imagination, into a Minotaur:

Continuo implevit falsis mugitibus urbem,
Et sæpe in lævi quesivit cornua fronte.

The motto appeared on a Wednesday; and on the Saturday after, the morosoph Eate (who appears to have believed in the reality of the metamorphosis) published the first bellowsings of Mr. Parsons, with the following introduction:—

therefore, I wash my hands—but I would fain ask Messrs. Morton and Bay nolds, ("the worthy followers of O'Keefe, and the present supporters of the British stage," whether it be absolutely necessary to introduce their *pass* with such ineffable nonsense as this,—

— Betty, it's come into my head
Old maids grow cross because their cats are dead;
My governess hath been in such a fume
About the death of our old labby puss.
She wears black stockings—ah! ah! what a pother,
'Cause one old cat's in mourning for another!"

If it be not—for pity's sake, gentlemen, spare on the dignity of it; and beware! if it be—deign in mercy sometimes to apply to the bellows, or if grave-sins cutler, that we may stand a little chance of having our dogs ribaldry "with a difference."

I Parsons I know, and this I heard him say,
Whilst Gifford's harmless page before him lay,
I too can laugh, I too am the first beginner.

Parsons of himself, Teleg. March II

Quam multi faciunt quod Erna, sed lumine secus;
Pars major lacrymas videt, et iustus habet!

See the "APOLLO"—a Bartholomew-fair shew, by Mr. Reynolds

ting all he meets, with awkward pains,
his forehead, and expose his brains :
can rule my spleen——

F. Forbear, forbear;
at the great delight in, learn to spare.
must not, cannot be; for I was born
obtrusive ignorance with scorn;
ed pedantry to pour my rage,
preposterous fustian from the stage.
ELLA CRUSCA ! In his closet pent,
to give the crude conception vent.

"ON MR. CUFFORD'S MOTTO.
Following SPIRITED CHASTISEMENT of the vulgar
and malignity in question was sent on Thurs-
—but by an accidental error in one of our clerks,
servant delivering the copy at the office, it was
sely mislaid !"—
is as it should be;—the gods take care of
Who sees not that they interfered, and by con-
copy out of the compositor's way, procured the
the Mæviad two comfortable nights ! But to
ted chastisement !—

wool the pig, nor milk the bull produces.
fundity of the last observation, by-the-by, proves
must to be an accurate observer of nature : and
ve Irishmen who went nine miles to suck a
ame back a-dry, had fortunately had the honour
uaintance, we should probably have heard no-
heir far-famed expedition—
ool the pig, nor milk the bull produces,
ch has something for far different uses :
ars, pardie ! have tusks, and bulls have horns.
H, *Nemesis de kaxan eypapero φωναν*
that hour scarcely a week, or indeed a day, has
in which Mr. Parsons has not made himself
by threatening me in the Telegraph, Oracle,
c., with those formidable nonentities.
nd wisely singeth the poet, *non unus mentes*
ror : yet while I give an involuntary smile to
of Mr. Parsons' disease, I cannot but lament
riends, (and a gentleman who is said to belong
lobe than Sir Watkin Lewes must need have
cannot, I say, but lament, that on the first ap-
of these knobs, these 'excrecences,' as I call
friends did not have him cut for the simples !
ELLA CRUSCA !

ou, to whom superior worth's allied,
country's honour, and the muses' pride—
aura Maria—

Et solem quis dicere falsum
Audent ?

she says a great deal more ; but as I do not
ad it, I forbear to lengthen my quotation.
rable odes, sonnets, &c. published from time to
se daily papers, have justly procured this ge-
reputation of the first poet of the age : but the
nce which called forth the high-sounding pan-
e-mentioned is a philosophical rhapsody in
the French revolution, called the "Wreath of

poem no reader (provided he can read) is at this
rant ; but as there are various opinions concern-
ed as I do not choose, perhaps, to dispute with a
rs. Robinson's critical abilities, I shall select a
ges from it, and leave the world to judge how
author is said to be

lifted with the sacred lyre,
sands can more than mortal thoughts inspire."
ernatural effort of genius, then, is chiefly distin-
y three very prominent features.—Downright
Downright frigidity. Downright doggrel.—
f these as the instances occur.
ne'er his eye the goosamery tear.
ashe round her airy harp the timorous joy.

Abortive thoughts, that right and wrong confound,
Truth sacrificed to letters, sense to sound,
False glare, incongruous images, combine ;
And noise and nonsense clatter through the line.
'Tis done. Her house the generous Piozzi lends,
And thither summons her blue-stocking friends ;
The summons her blue-stocking friends obey,
Lured by the love of poetry—and tea.

The bard steps forth, in birth-day splendour drest,
His right hand graceful waving o'er his breast ;
His left extending, so that all may see
A roll inscribed "THE WREATH OF LIBERTY."
So forth he steps, and, with complacent air,
Bows round the circle, and assumes the chair ;
With lemonade he gargles next his throat,
Then sweetly preludes to the liquid note :
And now 'tis silence all. "GENIUS OR MUSE?"—
Thus while the flowery subject he pursues,

Recumbent eve rock the reposing tide.
A web-work of despair, a mass of woes.
And o'er my lids the scalding tumour roll."

"Tumour, a morbid swelling."—Johnson. An excel-
lent thing to roll over an eye, especially if it happen, as
in the present case, to be "scalding."

— "Summer tints begem'd the scene,
And silky ocean slept in glossy green."
"While air's nocturnal ghost, in paly shroud,
Glances with grisly glare from cloud to cloud,"
"And gauzy zephyrs, fluttering o'er the plain,
On twilight's bosom drop their filmy rain."

Unus instar omnium ! This couplet staggered me. I
should be loath to be found correcting a madman ; and
yet mere folly seems unequal to the production of such
exquisite nonsense.

— "The explosion came
And burst the o'ercharged culverin of shame."
— "Days of old
Their perish'd, proudest pageantry unfold."
— "Nothing I decry,
But the bare boast of barren heraldry."
— "The huntress queen
Showers her shafts of silver o'er the scene.

To these add, "moody monarchs, turgid tyrant, pamper-
ed popes, radiant rivers, cooling cataracts, lazy Loires,
(of which, by-the-by, there are none,) gay Garonnes,
gloomy glass, mingling murder, dauntless day, lettered
lightnings, delicious dilatings, sinking sorrows, blissful
blessings, rich reasonings, meliorating mercies, vicious
venalities, sublunary suns, dewy vapours damp, that
sweep the silent swamp ;" and a world of others, to be
found in the compass of half a dozen pages.

"In phosphor blaze of genealogic line."
N. B. Written to "the turning of a brazen candlestick."
"O better were it ever to be lost
In blank negation's sea, than reach the coast."
"Should the zeal of Parliament be empty words."
— "Doom for a breath
A hundred reasoning hecatombs to death."

A hecatomb is a sacrifice of a hundred head of oxen.
Where did this gentleman hear of their *reasoning* ?

"A while I'll ruminate on time and fate ;
And the most probable event of things"—
EVEN, MAGNE POSTA ! Well may Laura Maria say,
"That *Genius* glows in every classic line,
And *Nature* dictates—every thing that's thine."

* " *Genius* or *Muse*, whose'er thou art, whose thrill
Exalts the fancy, and inflames the will,
Bids o'er the heart sublime sensation roll,
And wakes ecstatic fervour in the soul."

See the commencement of the Wreath of Liberty, where
our great poet, with a dexterity peculiar to himself, has
contrived to fill several quarto pages without a single idea.

A wild delirium round th' assembly flies ;
Unusual lustre shoots from Emma's eyes,
Luxurious Arno drivels as he stands,
And Anna frisks, and Laura claps her hands.

O wretched man ! And dost thou toil to please,
At this late* hour, such prurient ears as these ?
Is thy poor pride contented to receive
Such transitory fame as fools can give ?
Fools, who, unconscious of the critics' laws,
Rain in such showers their indistinct applause,
'That THOU, e'en THOU, who livest upon renown,
And, with eternal puffs, insult'st the town,
Art forced, at length, to check the idiot roar,
And cry, " For heaven's sweet sake, no more, no more ! "

" But why, (thou say'st,) why am I learn'd, why fraught

With all the priest and all the sage have taught,
If the huge mass within my bosom pent
Must struggle there, despairing of a vent ? "
Thou learn'd ! Alas, for learning ! She is sped.
And hast thou dimm'd thy eyes, and rack'd thy head,

And broke thy rest for THIS, for THIS alone ?
And is thy knowledge nothing if not known ?
O lost to sense !—But still, thou criest, 'tis sweet,
To hear " That's HE ! " from every one we meet :
That's HE whom critic Bell declares divine,
For whom the fair diurnal laurels twine ;
Whom magazines, reviews, conspire to praise,
And Greathead calls the Homer of our days.

F. And is it nothing, then, to hear our name
Thus blazon'd by the GENERAL VOICE of fame ?

P. Nay, it were every thing, did THAT dispense

The sober verdict found by taste and sense :
But mark our jury. O'er the flowing bowl,
When wine has drown'd all energy of soul,
Ere FARO comes, (a dreary interval !)
For some fond fashionable lay they call
Here the spruce ensign, tottering on his chair,
With lisping accent, and affected air,
Recounts the wayward fate of that poor poet,
Who, born for anguish, and disposed to show it,
Did yet so awkwardly his means employ,
That gaping fiends mistook his grief for joy !

Lost in amaze at language so divine,
The audience hiccups, and exclaim, " Damn'd fine ! "

* At this late hour—I learn from Della Crusca's lamentations, that he is declined into the vale of years ; that the women say to him, as they formerly said to Anacreon, *γερων ετι*, and that Love, about two years since,

—" Tore his name from his bright page,
And gave it to approaching age."

† Recounts the wayward fate, &c.—In the INTERVIEW, see the British Album, the lover, finding his mistress inexorable, comforts himself, and justifies her, by boasting how well he can play the fool. And never did Don Quixote exhibit half so many extravagant tricks in the Sierra Morena, for the *beaux genres* of his dulcinea, as our distracted amoroso threatens to perform for the no less beautiful ones of Anna Matilda.

" Yes, I will prove that I deserve my fate,
Was born for anguish, and was formed for hate ;
With such transcendent woe will breathe my sigh,
That envying fiends shall think it ecstasy," &c.

And are not now the author's ashes blest !
Lies not the turf now lightly on his breast ?
Do not sweet violets now around him bloom ?
Laurels now burst spontaneous from his tomb !—

F. This is mere mockery : and (in your ear)
Reason is ill refuted by a sneer.

Is praise an evil ? Is there to be found
One so indifferent to its soothing sound,
As not to wish hereafter to be known,
And make a long futurity his own ;
Rather than—

P. With 'Squire Jerningham descend
To pastry cooks and moths, " and there an end." O thou, who deign'st this homely scene to share,
Thou know'st, when chance (though this indeed be rare)*

With random gleams of wit has graced my lays,
Thou know'st too well how I have relish'd praise.

Not mine the soul which pants not after fame :—
Ambitious of a poet's envied name,
I haunt the sacred fount, athirst, to prove
The grateful influence of the stream I love.

And yet, my friend—though still, at praise be stow'd,

Mine eye has glisten'd, and my cheek has glow'd,

Yet, when I prostitute the lyre to gain
The *Euges* which await the modish strain,
May the sweet muse my grovelling hopes withstand,

And tear the strings indignant from my hand :
Nor think that, while my verse too much I praise,
Too much th' applause of fashion I despise ;
For mark to what 'tis given, and then declare,
Mean though I am, if it be worth my care.
—Is it not given to Este's unmeaning dash,
To Topham's fustian, Reynolds' flippant trash,
To Morton's catchword,† Greathead's idiot lunacy.

* Thou know'st, when chance, &c.—To see how a Cruscan can blunder ! Mr. Parsons thus politely comments on this unfortunate hemistich :

" Thou I wip of the imitating race,
Thou wast of satire, and thou foul disgrace ;
Who callest *each* coarse phrase a lucky hit," &c.

Alas ! no : But this is of a piece with his *qui-pro-quo* on the preface of the *Mæviad*—where, on my saying that I had laid the poem aside for two years, he exultingly exclaims, " So ! it was two years in hand, then ! "

Mr. Parsons is highly celebrated, I am told, for his skill in driving a bargain : it is to be presumed that he does it with his spectacles on.—But, indeed, he began with a blunder :—If he had read my motto carefully, he must have seen that I never taxed him with keeping a bull for his own milking : no ; it was the infatuated man who looked for sense in Mr. Parsons' skull that was charged with this solerism in economics. And yet the bare belief of it produced the metamorphosis which I have already noticed, and which his friends have not yet ceased to deplore.

† Morton's catchword. WONDERFUL is the profundity of the bathos ! I thought that O'Keefe had reached the bottom of it ; but, as uncle Howling says, I thought a d—n'd lie ; for Holdenst, Reynolds, and Morton have sunk beneath him. They have happily found

In the *lourest* deep a *lower* still,
and persevere in exploring it with an emulation which does them honour.

off's Shug-lane cant,* and Merry's Moor-
s whine ††
a one useful science, at the least,
man comes and spreads a sumptuous
t:
n his guests behold the prize at stake,
and hunger only are awake,
he cries, what think the galleries, pray,
the boxes, of my last new play?
ly:—tell me all;—come, be sincere;
ou know, is music to my ear.
t! alas, they cannot. But shall I?
ive no bribe? who dare not lie?
:—"That worse was never writ before,
will be, till—thou shalt write once more."
e "two-headed Janus!" though inclined,
h stork can peck at him behind;
mouth, no lolling tongue can fear,
ink twinkling of an ass's ear:
e St. Johns, cursed with one poor head,
it mockeries have not ye to dread!
w our guests.—The critics, sir! they cry—
yours the critics may defy:
deed, they say, "Your varied rhymes,
e boast and envy of the times,
age, song, sonnet, what you will,
dless genius and unrivall'd skill.
dy be yours, the searching strain
h sweet pleasure with corrective pain,

croft's Shug-lane cant. This is a poor stupid
hom infidelity and disloyalty have given a
notoriety, which has imposed upon the oasi-
managers, and opened the theatre to two or
grovelling and senseless productions.
e ages believe that this facetious triumvirate
k nothing more to be necessary to the con-
a play, than an eternal repetition of some
le vulgarity, such as "That's your sort!"
ne?" "What's to pay?" "Keep moving!" &c.
for they will have blockheads of their own,
ad their claims to celebrity on similar follies.
ver, they will never credit it, that these drid-
idiotism, these catchwords, should actually
ir respective authors from being hooted off
No, they will not believe that an English au-
d be so besotted, so brutified, as to receive
as exclamations with bursts of laughter,
f applause. I cannot believe it myself, though
need it. *Haud credo*—if I may reverse the
s position—*haud credo*, quia possibile est.
: Moorfields whine.—In a most wretched
incomprehensible nonsense, addressed by
as to Mrs. Robinson, which she, in her *valu-*
(page 100.) calls a charming composition,
a lines of exquisite beauty, is the following

onjure up demons from the main,
torms upon storms indignant heap,
id ocean howl, and nature weep,
fill the Creator *blush to see*
how horrible his world can be:
'While I will glory to blaspheme,
and make the joys of hell my theme."
r, perhaps, wonders what dreadful event gave
a fearful imprecations. As far as I can col-
e poem, it was the momentary refusal of the
rs. Robinson—to open her eyes! Surely, it is
dy to be wished that these poor creatures
lect, amidst their frigid ravings and common-
nances, that excellent maxim of Forz—
e, by nature, reason, taste unawed;
ra, ye dances, not to scorn your God."

That e'en the guilty at their sufferings smile,
And bless the lancet, though they bleed the
while.

If tragedy, th' impassion'd numbers flow,
In all the sad variety of wo,
With such a liquid lapse, that they betray
The breast unware, and steal the soul away.'

Thus fool'd, the moon-struck tribe, whose best
essays

Sunk in acrostics, riddles, roundelays,
To loftier labours now pretend a call,
And bustle in heroics, one and all.

*E'en Bertie burns of gods and chiefs to sing—

Bertie, who lately twitter'd to the string

His namby-pamby madrigals of love,

In the dark dingles of a glittering grove,

Where airy lays,† woven by the hand of morn,

Were hung to dry upon a cobweb thorn!

Happy the soil, where bards like mushrooms

rise,

And ask no culture but what Byahe supplies!

Happier the bards, who, write whate'er they will,

Find gentle readers to admire them still!

Some love the verse that like Maria's flows,

No rubs to stagger, and no sense to pose;

Which read, and read, you raise your eyes in doubt,

And gravely wonder—what it is about.

These fancy "BELL'S POETICS" only sweet,

And intercept his hawkers in the street;

There, smoking hot, inhale MIT YENDA's† strains,

And the rank fame of TONY PASQUIN's brains.§

* E'en Bertie, &c.—For Bertie, (Greathead, I think
they call him,) see the *Mæviad*.

† Where airy lays, &c.

"Was it the shuttle of the morn

That hung upon the cobweb'd thorn

Thy airy lay? Or did it rise,

In thousand rich enamell'd dyes,

To greet the noonday sun?" &c.

—*Album*, vol. ii.

‡ MIT YENDA.—This is Mr. Tim, alias Mr. Timothy
Adney, a most pertinacious gentleman, who makes a
conspicuous figure in the daily papers under the ingenious
signature above cited; it being, as the reader already
sees, his own name read backward. "Gentle dulness
ever loves a joke!"

Of his prodigious labours I have nothing by me but the
following stanza, taken from what he calls his *Poor*
Man:

Reward the bounty of your generous hand,

Your head each night in comfort shall be *laid*,

And plenty smile throughout your fertile land,

While I do hasten to the silent *grave*."

"Good morrow, my worthy masters and mistresses all,
and a merry Christmas to you!"

I have been guilty of a misnomer. Mr. Adney has po-
lately informed me, since the above was written, that his
Christian name is not Timothy, but Thomas. The ana-
gram in question, therefore, must be MOR YENDA, omit-
ting the H, *euphonia gratia*. I am happy in an opportu-
nity of doing justice to so correct a gentleman, and I pray
him to continue his valuable lucubrations.

§ TONY PASQUIN.—I have too much respect for my
reader, to affront him with any specimens of this man's
poetry, at once licentious and dull beyond example: at
the same time I cannot resist the temptation of present-
ing him with the following stanzas, written by a friend
of mine, and sufficiently illustrative of the character in
question:

Others, like Kemble, on black-letter pore,
And what they do not understand, adore ;
Buy at vast sums the *trash* of ancient days,
And draw on prodigality for praise.
These, when some lucky hit, or lucky price,
Has blest'd them with "*The Bole of gods Advice*,"
For *ekes* and *algates* only deign to seek,
And live upon a *whilome* for a week.

And can we, when such mope-eyed dolts are placed

By thoughtless fashion on the throne of taste—
Say, can we wonder whence such jargon flows,
This motley fustian, neither verse nor prose,
This old, new language which defiles our page,
The refuse and the scum of every age ?

Lo ! Beaufoy* tells of Afric's barren sand,
In all the flowery phrase of fairy land :

TO ANTHONY PASQUIN, ESQ.

"Why dost thou tack, most simple Anthony,
The name of *Pasquin* to thy ribald strains,¹
Is it a fetch of wit, to let us see,
Thou, like that statue, art devoid of brains ?

"But thou mistakest : for know, though Pasquin's head
Be full as hard, and near as thick as thine,
Yet has the world, admiring, on it read
Many a keen gibe, and many a sportive line.

"While nothing from thy jobbernowl can spring
But impudence and flith ; for out, alas !
Do what we will, 'tis still the same vile thing,
Within, all brick-dust—and without, all brass.

"Then blot the name of *Pasquin* from thy page :
Thou seest it will not thy poor riff-raff sell.
Some other would'st thou take ? I dare engage
John Williams, or *Tom Fool*, will do as well."

Torx has taken my friend's advice, and now sells, or attempts to sell, his "riff-raff" under the name of *JOHN WILLIAMS*.

It has been represented to me, that I should do well to avoid all mention of this man, from a consideration, that one so lost to every sense of decency and shame was a fitter object for the beetle than the muse. This has induced me to lay aside a second castigation which I had prepared for him, though I do not think it expedient to omit what I had formerly written.

Here on the rack of satire let him lie,
Fit garbage for the hell-hound infamy.

One word more. I am told that there are men so weak as to deprecate this miserable object's abuse, and so vain, so despicably vain, as to tolerate his praise—for such I have nothing but pity :—though the fate of Hastings, see the "Pin-basket to the Children of Thespis," holds out a dreadful lesson to the latter—but should there be a man or a woman, however high in rank, base enough to purchase the venal pen of this miscreant for the sake of traducing innocence and virtue, then—I was about to threaten, but 'tis not necessary : the prodigate cowards who employ Anthony can know no severer punishment than the support of a man whose acquaintance is infamy, and whose touch is poison.

* Lo ! Beaufoy, &c.—"The feet are *accommodated* with shoes, and the head is *protected* by a woollen night-cap."
—AFRICAN ASSOCIATION, p. 139.

† From this scene of gladsome contrast, i. e. from the mountain of Zillah, (p. 284,) whose rugged sides are marked with scanty spots of brushwood, and enriched with stores

I show. By your leave, master critic, here is a small oversight in your quotation. The gentleman does not say their feet are accommodated with shoes, but with *slippers*. For the root, *accommodate*, as I learn, is a scholastic-like word, and a word of excellent exact propriety. "*Accommodate* : it comes from *accommodo* : that is, when a man's feet are, so they say, accommodated, or when they are—being—herely they may be thought to be accommodated : which is an excellent thing."—*Professor David*.

There Fexzan's thrum-capp'd tribes, Turb, Chab
tians, Jews,

Accommodate, ye gods ! their feet with shoes ;
There meager shrubs inveterate mountains green,
And brushwood breaks the amplitude of space.
Perplex'd with terms so vague and undefined,
I blunder on ; till 'wilder'd, giddy, blind,
Where'er I turn, on clouds I seem to tread ;
And call for Mandeville, to ease my head.

O for the good old times ! When all was new
And every hour brought prodigies to view,
Our sires in unaffected language told
Of streams of amber, and of rocks of gold ;
Full of their theme, they spurn'd all idle art ;
And the plain tale was trusted to the heart.
Now all is changed ! We fume and fret, pour'd
Less to display our subject than ourselves.
Whate'er we paint—a grot, a flower, a bird,
Heavens, how we sweat ! laboriously absurd !
Words of gigantic bulk, and uncouth sound,
In rattling triads the long sentence bound ;
While points with points, with periods periods
And the whole work seems one continued war !
Is not THIS sad ?

F. "Tis pitiful, heaven knows
"Tis wondrous pitiful." E'en take the prose ;
But for the poetry—O, that, my friend,
I still aspire—nay, smile not—to defend.
You praise our sires, but, though they were wild
force,

Their rhymes were vicious, and their diction ~~was~~
We want their *strength* : agreed ; but we ~~also~~
For that, and more, by *sweetness* ALL our own.
For instance—"Hasten to the lawnly vale,
Where yellow morning breathes her saffron gale
And bathes the landscape—"

P. Pahaw ; I have it hit
"A voice seraphic grasps my listening ear ;
Wondering I gaze ; when lo ! methought afar,
More bright than dauntless day's imperial star,
A godlike form advances."

F. You suppose
These lines, perhaps, too turgid ; what of these
"THE MIGHTY MOTHER—"

P. Now 'tis plain you ~~can~~
For Weston'st self could find no semblance ~~here~~

of water, to the long ascent of the broad rock of Goshul (p. 289,) from whose inflexible barrenness little is to be got—from this scene, I say, of gladsome contrast to the inveterate mountains of Gegocity, &c.

"In the long course of a seven days' passage, the traveller is scarcely sensible that a few spots of thin & meager brushwood slightly interrupt the vast expanse of sterility, and diminish the amplitude of desolation !!!

* Hasten, &c.—This and the following quotation (taken from the "Laurel of Liberty," a work on which great author most justly rests his claim to immortality) see p. 167.

† Weston.—This ind-fatigable gentleman has been long employed in attacking the moral character of H in the Gentleman's Magazine, with all the virulent Gildon, all the impudence of Smedley, and all the language of Curl and his associates.

What the views of the bland Sylvanus may be, in sitting cap in hand, and complacently holding open the door of the temple, for nearly two years, to this "exemplary

1 Such is the epithet applied to Pope by the "various indigulgent" of "amiable" traducers of worth as I guess :

who slunk from truth's imperious light,
as a filthy toad, with secret spite,
ring the fame he cannot hope,
lack venom at the dust of Pope.
accused!—O memorable long,
force in virtue or in song,
bard! accept the grateful strain,
be humblest of the tuneful train,
ing heart, yet trembling hand, repay
a pensive, many a sprightly lay!
varied verse, from age to age,
simple, and delight the sage;
ker'd Weston, and his loathsome rhymes,
a nose of all succeeding times!

But where, (for these, you seem to say,
as of the high, heroic lay.)
the soft, the tender strains, which call
oist eye, bow'd head, and lengthen'd
el!

Canst thou, Matilda, urge my fate,
e mourn thee? yes, and mourn too late!
ere decree! my maddening brain
ponderous agony sustain;
rush, from vale to mountain run,
my mind's thick gloom obscure the

I know not. He cannot surely be weak
suppose that an obscure scribbler like this
rges to bring against our great poet, which
vigilant malevolence of the Westons of the
br if ever, from the "natural goodness of his
cherished so laudable a supposition, he ought
it may cost him) to forego it: when, after
that preparation, nothing is produced but an
cession taken from the most common edition
iad!

a suggested to me, that this nightman of lite-
ne to reprint as much as can be collected of
of the Dunciad.—If it be so, the dirty work of
upo may be previously necessary; and pre-
f must own, that he has shown uncommon
in the selection of the blind and outrageous
now so laboriously employed in it.

be the design, the proceedings are by no
nistent with the plan of a work which may
be styled *the charnel-house of reputation*,
from the days of Lauder to the present, has
asperse every thing venerable among us—
ed Swift of lust, and Addison of drunkenness!
ted the ashes of Toup while they were yet
gibbeted poor Henderson alive: which affect-
e the great and good Howard, while idolatry
to him: and the moment he fell, gloriously
exercise of the most sublime virtue, attempted
to him as a brute and a monster!

hou, Matilda, &c. vide Album, vol. ii.—Ma-
ry then, I'll never trust a madman again." It
w minutes since, that Mr. Merry died for the
ra Maria; and now is he about to do the same
e love of Anna Matilda?

adies may say to such a swain, I know not;
ly he is too prone to run wild, die, &c. &c.
d, is the combustible nature of this gentleman,
s fire at every female signature in the papers;
nber, that when Olauddo Equiano, who, for a
e ill-futured, tried his hand at a soft sonnet,
take subscribed it *Olauddo*, Mr. Merry fell so
in love with him, and "yelled out such syllab-
ar" in consequence of it, that the pitiful-heart-
s frightened at the mischief he had done, and
in all haste the following correction to the
Olauddo, please to read *Olauddo*, the black

Heavens! if our ancient vigour were not fled,
Could *VERSE* like this be written? or be read?
VERSE! THAT's the mellow fruit of toil intense,
Inspired by genius, and inform'd by sense;
THIS, the abortive progeny of pride,
And dulness, gentle pair, for aye allied;
Begotten without thought, born without pains,
The ropy drivel of rheumatic brains.

F. So let it be; and yet, methinks, my friend,
Silence were wise, where satire will not mend.
Why wound the feelings of our noble youth,
And grate their tender ears with odious truth?
They cherish Arno* and his flux of song,
And hate the man who tells 'em they are wrong.
Your fate already I foresee. My lord,
With cold respect, will freeze you from his board;
And his grace cry, "Hence with that sapient sneer!
Hence! we desire no currish critic here."

P. Enough. "Thank heaven! my error now I see,
And all shall be divine, henceforth, for me:

* Of the talents of this *spec altera Romæ*, this second
hope of the age, the following stanzas will afford a suffi-
cient specimen. They are taken from a ballad which
Mr. Bell, an admirable judge of these matters, calls a
"very mellifluous one; easy, artless, and unaffected."

"Gently o'er the rising billows
Softly steals the bird of night,
Rustling through the bending willows:
Fluttering pinions mark her flight.

"Whither now in silence bending,
Ruthless winds deny thee rest:
Chilling night-dews fast descending,
Glisten on thy downy breast.

"Seeking some kind hand to guide thee,
Wistful turns thy fearful eye;
Trembling as the willows hide thee,
Shelter'd from th' inclement sky."

The story of this poor owl, who was at one and the same
time at sea and on land, silent and noisy, sheltered and
exposed, is continued through a few more of these "melli-
fluous" stanzas, which the reader, I doubt not, will readily
forgive me for omitting; more especially if he reads the
ORACLE, a paper honoured—as the grateful editor very
properly has it—by the effusions of this "artless" gentle-
man above all others.

N.B. On looking again, I find the owl to be a night-
ingale!—N'importe.

It was said of Theophilus Cibber, (I think by Goldsmith,) that as he grew older, he grew never the better. Much the same (*mutatis mutandis*) may be said of the gentleman of the Baviad. After an interval of two years, I find the "mellifluous" Arno celebrating Mrs. Robinson's novel in strains like these.

"For the Oracle.

SONNET TO MRS. ROBINSON,
Upon reading her VANCENZA.

"What never-ceasing music! From the throne
Where sweetest *Sensibility* enshrined,
Pours out her tender triumphs, all alone,
To every murmuring breeze of passing wind!

"O, bless'd with all the lovely lapse of song,
'That bathes with purest balm the soften'd breast,
I see thee urge thy fancy's course along
The solemn glooms of Gothic piles *unbless'd*!

"Vancenza rises—o'er her time-touch'd spires
Guilt unreveal'd hovers with killing dew,
Frustrates the fondness of the Virgin's fires.
And bares the murderous casket to her view.

"The thrilling pulse creeps back upon each heart.
And horror lords it by thy fascinating art."—Arno.

Et vitula tu dignus, et hæc! The novel is worthy of the
poetry, the poetry of the novel.

Yes, Andrews' doggrel, Greathead's idiot line,
And Morton's catchword, all, forsooth, divine!

F. 'Tis well. Here let th' indignant stricture
cease,

And LEEDS at length enjoy his fool in peace.

P. Come then, around their works a circle
draw,

And near it plant the dragons of the law,
With labels writ, "Critics, far hence remove,
Nor dare to censure what the great approve."

I go. Yet Hall could lash with noble rage
The purblind patron of a former age;
And laugh to scorn th' eternal sonneteer,
Who made goose pinions and white rags so dear.
Yet Oldham, in his rude, unpolish'd strain,
Could hiss the clamorous, and deride the vain,
Who bawl'd their rhymes incessant through the
town,

Or bribed the hawkers for a day's renown.
Whate'er the theme, with honest warmth they
wrote,

Nor cared what Mutius of their freedom thought;
Yet prose was venial in that happy time,
And life had other business than to rhyme.
And may not I—now this pernicious pest,
This metromania, creeps through every breast;
Now fools and children void their brains by loads,
And itching grandams spawl lascivious odes;
Now lords and dukes, cursed with a sickly taste,
While Burns' pure healthful nurture runs to
waste,

Lick up the spittle of the bed-ridden muse,
And riot on the sweepings of the stews;
Say, may not I expose—

F. No—'tis unsafe;

Prudence, my friend.

P. What! not deride? not laugh?
Well! thought at least is free—

F. O yet forbear.

P. Nay, then, I'll dig a pit, and bury there
The dreadful truth which so alarms thy fears:
THE TOWN, THE TOWN, GOOD FIT, HAS ASSES'
EARS!

Thou think'st, perhaps, this wayward fancy strange;
So think thou still: yet would not I exchange—
The secret humour of this simple hit
For all the Albums that were ever writ.
Of this, no more.—O THOU, (if yet there be
One bosom from this vile infection free,)
Thou who canst thrill with joy, or glow with ire,
As the great masters of the song inspire,
Canst bend enraptured o'er the magic page,
Where desperate ladies desperate lords engage,
Gnomes, sylphs, and gods the fierce contention
share,

And heaven and earth hang trembling on a hair:
Canst quake with horror, while Emilia's charms,
Against a brother point a brother's arms;
And trace the fortune of the varying fray,
While hour on hour flits unperceived away—
Approach: 'twixt hope and fear I wait. O deign
To cast a glance on this incondite strain:
Here, if thou find one thought but well express'd,
One sentence higher finish'd than the rest,
Such as may win thee to proceed a while,
And smooth thy forehead with a gracious smile
I ask no more, but far from me the throng
Who fancy fire in Laura's vapid song;

Who Anna's bedlam rant for sense can tell
And over* Edwin's mewlings keep awake

* *Edwin's mewlings, &c.*—We come now to a
of high respect, the profound Mr. T. Vaughan, &
the alluring signature of Edwin, favours us fr
time with a melancholy poem on the death of
flight of an earwig, the miscarriage of a cock
some other event of equal importance.

His last work was an *Extraneous*, (blessings on
ing!) which, I take for granted, means an *epi*
mouse that broke her heart: and, as it was a
great consequence, he very properly made the
tion as long as the poem itself. Hear how i
prologiseth.

"On a tame mouse, which belonged to a lady:
its life, constantly fed it, and even wept, (p
at its approaching death. The mouse's eye
dropped out of its head (poor mouse!) THE DI
IT DIED."

Extraneous.

"This feeling mouse, whose heart was wa
By pity's purest ray,
Because her mistress dropt a tear,
Wept both her eyes away.

"By sympathy deprived of light,
She one day darkness tried;
The grateful tear no more could flow,
So liked it not, and died.

"May we, when others weep for us,
The debt with interest pay—
And, when the generous founts are dry,
Revert to native clay."—*Edwin.*

Mr. T. Vaughan has asserted that he is not i
of this matchless *Extraneous* with such spirit, a
ed upon one Baviad (whom the learned gentles
to be a man) with such strength of argument and
of diction, that it would wrong both him and t
to give it in any words but his own.

"Well said, Baviad the correct!—And so the:
Mr. T. Vaughan, as you politely style him, wr
the alluring signature of Edwin, does he? and
a very proper subject for your satiric malign
suppose for a moment, as the *truth* and the *fa*
this gentleman never did use that signature
occasion, in whatever he may have written: D
the identical Baviad, in that case, for your un
abuse of him, immediately fall under your own
of that nightman of literature you so liberal
Weston? And like him, too, if there is any
what you say or write, do you not

"Swell like a filthy toad with secret spl

"The eyes have it. And should you not b
versed in your favourite author's fourth satir
are in the first, with your leave, I will *quote* fr
emphatic lines:

"Into themselves how few, how few desc
And act, at home, the free, impartial frie
None see their own, but all, with ready
The pendent wallet on a neighbour spy;
And like a Baviad will recount his sham
Tacking his *very errors* to his name."

"Oracle, I

And to whose name should they be tacked, b
thor's? Let not the reader, however, imagine th
ity to proceed from Persius, or his ingenious ti
"The truth and the fact is," that our learned
having a small change to make in the last t
blundered them, with his usual acuteness, into:
He is not much more happy when he accuses n
ing Weston "the nightman of literature."—I
a gentleman does not know what he writes, it
hard to expect him to know what he reads.
Edwin or not, our egregious friend is still the
Mr. T. Vaughan.

me, what'er their birth or place,
 ear'd judges of the Phrygian race;
 re and their praise alike I scorn,
 e laurel by their followers worn!
 task congenial to their powers)
 auctions waste the morning hours,
 all noon away in Rumford's fane,
 se evening out at Drury-lane.

THE MÆVIAD.

non odit, amet tua carmina, MÆVI.

INTRODUCTION.

RODUCTION to the preceding pages, a
 t is given of the rise and progress of
 species of poetry which lately infest-
 polis, and gave occasion to the BAVIAD.
 ignorant of what I exposed myself to
 cation of that work. If abuse could
 me, I should not probably have made
 le my enemies, habituated to ill lan-
 guage of such convenient vehicles*
 ination. But I never regarded it from
 and, indeed, deprecated nothing but
 I respect, in common with every man
 censure of the wise and good; but the
 tions of folly unmasked, and vanity
 as by me "like the idle wind," or, if
 e merely to grace succeeding editions
 d.

however, that the work was received
 rably than I expected. Bell, indeed,
 hers, whose craft was touched, vented
 tion in prose and verse; but, on the
 labour against me was not loud, and
 measurable degrees in the applauses of
 s truly ambitious to please.

orted, the good effects of the satire (glo-
 were not long in manifesting them-
 a Crusca appeared no more in the Ora-
 ny of his followers ventured to treat
 h a soft sonnet, it was not, as before,
 y a pompous preface. Pope and Mil-
 their superiority; and Eate and his
 ently acquiesced in the growing opi-
 incompetency, and showed some sense

was satisfied. I had taken up my pen
 and, and was quietly retiring, with the
 ad "done the state some service," and
 abandon for ever the cæstus, which a
 ritic fancies I wielded "with too much
 en I was once more called into the

these fashionable writers were connected
 : prints. Della Crusca was a worthy co-
 mad and malignant idiot who conducted
 rno and Lorenzo were either proprietors
 sother paper. Edwin and Anna Matilda
 contributors to several; and Laura Maria,
 squandered on puffs, could command a

This wretched woman, indeed, in the
 auty, fell into merited poverty, exchanged
 fice, and wrote abusive trash against the
 : the rate of two guineas a week, for the

lists* by the reappearance of some of the scattered
 enemy.

It was not enough that the stream of folly flowed
 more sparingly in the Oracle than before; I was
 determined

"To have the current in *that place* damm'd up;"

and accordingly began the present poem—for which,
 indeed, I had by this time other reasons. I had
 been told that there were still a few admirers of
 the Cruscan school, who thought the contempt ex-
 pressed for it was not sufficiently justified by the
 few passages produced in the Baviad. I thought
 it best, therefore, to exhibit the tribe of Bell once
 more; and, as they passed in review before me, to
 make such additional extracts from their works,
 as should put their demerits beyond the power of
 future question.

I remembered that this great critic, in his excel-
 lent remarks on the Baviad, had charged the author
 with "bespattering *nearly* all the poetical eminence
 of the day." Anxious, therefore, to do impartial
 justice, I ran for the ALBUM, to discover who had
 been spared. Here I read, "In this collection are
 names whom genius will ever look upon as its *best*
 supporters! Sheridan"—what, is Saul also among
 the prophets!—"Sheridan, Merry, Parsons, Cowley,
 Andrews, Jerminham, Greathead, Topham, Robin-
 son," &c.

Thus furnished with "ALL the poetical eminence
 of the day," I proceeded, as Mr. Bell says, to be-
 spatter it; taking, for the vehicle of my design, a
 satire of Horace—to which I was led by its supply-
 ing me (amid many happy allusions) with an op-
 portunity of briefly noticing the wretched state of
 dramatic poetry among us:†

* I hope no one will do me the injustice to suppose that
 I imagine myself another Hercules contending with hy-
 dras, &c. Far from it. My enemies cannot well have
 an humbler opinion of me than I have of myself; and yet,
 "if I am not ashamed of them, I am a soused gurnet."
 Mere pecora inertia! The contest is without danger,
 and the victory without glory. At the same time, I de-
 clare against any undue advantage being taken of these
 concessions. Though I knew the impotence of these
 literary Askaparts, the town did not; and many a man,
 who now affects to pity me for wasting my strength upon
 unresisting imbecility, would, not long since, have heard
 their poems with applause, and their praises with delight.

† It will now be said that I have done it *versus ad nau-
 seam*. I confess it; and for the reason given above.
 And yet I can honestly assure the reader, that most, if
 not all, of the trash here quoted, passed with the authors
 for superlative beauties, every second word being printed
 either in italics or capitals.

‡ I know not if the stage has been so low, since the days
 of Gammer Gurton, as at this hour. It seems as if all the
 blockheads in the kingdom had started up, and exclaimed,
 with one voice, Come! let us write for the theatres. In
 this there is nothing, perhaps, altogether new; the strik-
 ing and peculiar novelty of the times seems to be, that
 ALL they write is received. Of the three parties con-
 cerned in this business, the writers and the managers
 seem the least culpable. If the town will feed on husks,
 extraordinary pains need not be taken to find them any
 thing more palatable. But what shall we say of the
 people? The lower orders are so brutified by the lamenta-

I recollect but two exceptions. Merry's litigious opera, and Mrs. B's
 bimbo's more litigious farce. To have failed where Miss Andrews suc-
 ceeded, argues a degree of stupidity scarcely credible. Surely "ignorance
 itself is a planet" over the horizon and horizon of the Baviad.

When the *Mæviad*, so I call the present poem, was nearly brought to a conclusion, I laid it aside. The times seemed unfavourable to such productions. Events of real importance were momentarily claiming the attention of the public, and the still voice of the muses was not likely to be listened to amid the din of arms. After an interval of two years, however, circumstances, which it is not material to mention, have induced me to finish, and trust it, without more preface, to the candour to which I am already so highly indebted for the kind reception of the *Baviad*.

Yrs, I DID say that *Crusca's** "true sublime"
Lack'd taste, and sense, and every thing but rhyme;

ble follies of O'Keefe, and Cobbe, and Pilon, and I know not who—Sardi venales, each worse than the other—that they have lost all relish for simplicity and genuine humour; nay, ignorance itself, unless it be gross and glaring, cannot hope for "their most sweet voices." And the higher ranks are so mawkishly mild, that they take with a placid simper whatever comes before them; or, if they now and then experience a slight fit of disgust, have not resolution enough to express it, but sit yawning and gaping in each other's faces for a little encouragement in their culpable forbearance.

When this was written, I thought the town had "sounded," as Shakespeare says, "the very bass string of humility;" but it has since appeared, that the lowest point of degradation had not then been reached. The force of English folly, indeed, could go no farther, and so far I was right; but the auxiliary supplies of Germany were at hand, and the taste, vitiated by the lively nonsense of O'Keefe and Co., was destined to be utterly destroyed by successive importations of the heavy, lumbering, monotonous stupidity of Kotzebue and Schiller.

The object of these writers has been detailed with such force and precision in the introduction to "*THE ROVERS*," that nothing remains to be said on that head—indeed the simple perusal of "*The Rovers*" would supersede the necessity of any critique on the merits of the German drama in general; since there is not a folly, however gross, an absurdity, however monstrous, to be found in that charming *jeu d'esprit*, that I would not undertake to parallel from one or other of the most admired works of the German Shakespeares.¹ Why it has not been produced on the stage is to me a matter of astonishment, since it unites the beauties of "*The Stranger*" and "*Pizarro*," and, though perfectly German in its sentiments, is English in its language—intelligible English; which is infinitely more than can be said of the translation from Kotzebue, so maliciously attributed to Mr. Sheridan.

In a word, if you take from the German dramas their horrid blasphemies, their wanton invocations of the sacred Name, and their minute and ridiculous stage directions, which seem calculated to turn the whole into a pantomime, nothing will remain but a caput mortuum, a vapid and gloomy mass of matter, unenlightened by a single ray of genius or nature. If you leave them their blasphemies, &c., you have then a nameless something, impudic though immoral, tedious though impious, and stupid though extravagant!—so much so, that, as a judicious writer well observes, "it becomes a doubt which are the greatest objects of contempt and scorn, those who conceived and wrote them, or those who have the effrontery to praise them." Yet "these be thy gods, O Israel!" and to these are sacrificed our taste, our sense, and our national honour.

* *Crusca's* "true sublime." The words between inverted commas in this and the following verses, are Mr. Bell's. They contain, as the reader sees, a short character of the works to which they are respectively affixed. Though I have the misfortune to differ from this gentle-

¹ So Kotzebue and Schiller are styled by the critical reviewers.

That Arno's "easy strains" were coarse and rough,
And Edwin's "matchless numbers" woful stuff.
And who—forgive, O gentle Bell, the word,
For it must out—who, prithee, so absurd,
So mulishly absurd, as not to join
In this with me, save always *THEE* and *THINE*!
Yet still, the *SOUL* of candour! I allow'd
Their jingling elegies amused the crowd;
That lords hung blubbering o'er each woful line,
That lady-critics wept, and cried, "divine!"
That love-lorn priests reclined the pensive head,
And sentimental ensigns, as they read,
Wiped the sad drops of pity from their eye,
And burst between a hiccup and a sigh.
Yet, not content, like horse-leeches they come,
And split my head with one eternal hum
For "more! more! more!" Away! for should I grant
The full, the unreserved applause ye want,
St. John* might then my partial voice accuse,
And claim my suffrage for his tragic muse;
And Greathead,† rising from his short disgrace,
Fling the forgotten "Regent" in my face,

man in the present instances, yet I observe such acuteness of perception in his general criticism, that I should have styled him the "profound" instead of the "gentle" Bell, if I had not previously applied the epithet to a still greater man, (absit invidia dicto,) to—Mr. T. Vaughan.

I trust that this incidental preference will create no jealousy—for though, as Virgil properly remarks, "as oaken staff each merits," yet I need not inform a gentleman, who, like Mr. Bell, reads Shakespeare every day after dinner, that "if two men ride upon a horse, one of them must ride behind."

* St. John, &c. Having already observed in the Introduction, that the *Mæviad* was nearly finished two years since, and consequently before the death of this gentleman, I have only to add here, that though I should not have introduced any of the heroes of the *Baviad*, quoniam *Flaminia tegitur cinis, atque Latina*, yet I scarcely think it necessary to make any changes for the sake of omitting such as have passed ad plures, in the interval between writing and publishing.

The reader will find, p. 181, another instance of my small pretensions to prophecy, and probably regret it more than the present.

† Greathead's Regent.—Of this tragedy, which was "recommended to the world" by the monthly reviewers and others, as "the work of a scholar," I want words to express my just contempt. The plot of it is childish, the conduct absurd, the language unintelligible, the thoughts false and unnatural, the metaphors incongruous, the general style crovelling and base; and, to sum up all in a word, the whole piece the most execrable abortion of stupidity that ever disgraced the stage.

It is to be wished that critics by profession, sensible of the influence which their opinions necessarily have on the public taste, would divest themselves of their partialities when they sit down to the execution of what they consider as, a solemn duty. We should not then find them, as in the present instance, prostituting their applause on works that call for universal reprobation.

It is but fair, however, to observe, that Mr. Parsons has added his all-sufficient suffrage to that of the reviewers in favour of Mr. Greathead.

"O hard! to whom belongs
Each purest fount of poetry!
Who old Ilyssus' hallow'd dews
In his own Avon dare infuse.
O favour'd clime! O happy age!
That boasts, to save a sinking stage,
A Greathead!!!!"—*Gent. Mag.*

When I first read these, and other high sounding praise scattered over reviews, magazines, newspapers, and

Bid me my censure, as I may, deplore,
And, like my brother critics, cry "Encore!"
Alas! my learned friends, for such ye are,
As Bell will say, or, if ye ask it, swear;
'Tis not enough, though this be somewhat too,
And more, perhaps,* than Jerningham can do,—

know not what, I was naturally led to conclude that Mr. G. had succeeded better in his smaller pieces than in his tragedy, and thus justified in some degree the cry of his "learning," &c. &c. But no—all was a blank!

Here are a few samples of the "Ilysean dews infused by Mr. Greathead into his own Avon"—muddled, I suppose, and debased by the home-bred streamlet of one Shakespeare.

"In fuller presence we descry,
'Mid mountain rocks—a deity
Than eye of man shall e'er behold
In living grace of sculptured gold."

More matter for a May morning!

"ODE ON APATHY.

"Accursed be dull lethargic Apathy,
Whether at eve she listless ride
In sluggish car by tortoise drawn—
With mimic air of senseless pride,
She feebly throws on all her withering sight,
While too observant of her sway,
Unmark'd her droning subjects lie,
Alike to her who murmur or obey."

I hope the reader understands it.

"ODE TO DULL.

"Never didst thou appear
While Tiber's sons gave law to all the world;
Yet much they loved to desolate and slaughter.
Carthage! attest my words.
To glut their sanguinary rage,
Not citizens but gladiators fall.
Slavery and vassalage,
And savage broils 'twixt nobles are no more.
Vanish thou likewise!"

And these are odes, good heavens! "After the manner of Pindar," I take for granted.

Enough of Mr. Greathead. I have only to add, that I am actuated by no personal dislike; for I can say with truth, (what, indeed, I can of all the heroes of the *Mæviad*), that I have not the slightest knowledge of him. But the days have strutted too long: it is more than time to strip them of their adventitious plumage; and if, in doing it, I should pluck off any feathers which originally belonged to them, they have only to thank their own vanity, or the forwardness of their injudicious friends.

* And more, perhaps, than Jerningham can do. No; Mr. Jerningham has lately written a tragedy and a farce; both extremely well spoken of by the reviewers, and both—gone to the "pastry-cooks."

I once thought that I understood something of faces, but I must read my Lavater again, I find. That a gentleman with the "physiognomie d'un mouton qui rêve" should suddenly start forth a new Tyrtæus, and pour a dreadful note through a cracked war-trump, amazes me.—Well, *FRONTI NULLA FIDES* shall henceforth be my motto.

In the pride of his heart Mr. Jerningham has taken the instrument from his mouth, and given me a smart stroke on the head with it: this is fair,

"Cædimus, inque vicem præbemus crura sagittis."

He has also levelled a deadly blow at a gentleman who, most assuredly, never dreamed of having our Drawansir for an antagonist: this, though not quite so fair, is not altogether unprecedented;

"An eagle, towering in his pride of place,
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at!"

I "These lines (Mr. Parsons says) are not Greathead's." But they are published with his name in the *Album*; which, exclusive of their stupidity, is sufficient authority for me. If our doughty critic chooses to take them to himself, I can have no objection; for, after all, *papa est de pappæ regis*!

'Tis not enough to dole out Ahs! and Ohs!

Through Kemble's thorax, or through Benaley's nose,

To crowd our stage with scaffolds, or to fright
Our wives with rapes, repeated thrice a night;

JUDGES—Not such as, self-created, sit
On that TREMENDOUS BENCH* which skirts the pit

Where idle Thespis nods, while Arnot dreams
Of Nereids "purling in ambrosial streams;"

Where Este in rapture cons fantastic airs,

"Old Pistol new revived" in Topham stares,
And Boswell, aping, with preposterous pride,
Johnson's worst frailties, rolls from side to side,

His heavy head from hour to hour erects,
Affects the fool, and is what he affects.†—

JUDGES of truth and sense, yet more demand

That art to nature lend a helping hand!

That fables well devised be simply told,

Correct if new, and probable if old.

When Mason leads Elfrida forth to view,
Adorn'd with virtues which she never knew,

I feel for every tear; while, borne along

By the full tide of unresisted song,

I stop not to inquire if all be just,

But take her goodness, as her grief, on trust,

Till calm reflection checks me, and I see

The heroine as she was, and ought to be;

A bold, bad woman, wading to the throne

Through seas of blood, and crimes till then un-
known:

Then, then I hate the magic that deceived,

And blush to think how fondly I believed.‡

There is a trait of scholarship in Mr. Jerningham's last poem, which should not be overlooked; more especially as it is the only one. Having occasion to mention "Agave and her infant,"† he subjoins the following explanation "Alluding to Agave, who in a delirium slew her child. See Ovid." No, I'll take Mr. Jerningham's word for it, though I had twenty Ovids before me.

* When this was written, which was while the Opera House was used for plays, the "learned justices" here enumerated, together with the others *not yet taken*, were accustomed to flock nightly to this BENCH, from which the unlettered vulgar were always scornfully repelled with an *evadez apoutevos*.

† I have not heard whether the New Theatre be possessed of such a one; I think not; for critics are no more gregarious than spiders. Like them, they *wight* do great things in concert; but, like them too, they usually end with devouring one another.

‡ Arno.—The dreams of this gentleman, which continue to make their appearance in the Oracle, under the name of Thespis, are not always of Nereids. He dreamed one, night that Mr. Pope played Posthumus with less spirit than usual, and it was Mr. Johnston singing Gramma-chree! Another night, that the Mourning Bride might have been better cast, and lo! it was the Comedy of Errors that was played.

This was rather unfortunate; but the reader must have already reflected, from the strange occupations of these "self-created judges," (here faithfully described,) that sleeping or waking, they were attentive to every thing but what passed before their eyes.

§ Pauper videri cotta vult, et est pauper!

¶ Mr. Parsons' note on this passage is—"Did you EX-LIVRE? could you possibly be so ignorant?"—Even so. But I humbly conceive that Mr. Mason, who seduced my unsuspecting youth, is equally culpable with myself

Not so, when Edgar,* made, in some strange plot,
The hero of a day that knew him not,
Struts from the field his enemy had won,
On stately stilts, exulting and undone !
Here I can only pity, only smile ;
Where not one grace, one elegance of style,
Redeems th' audacious folly of the rest,
Truth sacrificed, and history made a jest.

Let this, ye Cruscans,† if your heads be made
"Of penetrable stuff," let this persuade
Your husky tribes their wanderings to restrain,
Nor hope what taste and Macon fail'd to gain.

'Then let your style be brief, your meaning clear,
Nor, like Lorenzo,‡ tire the labouring ear
With a wild waste of words ; sound without sense,
And all the florid glare of impotence.
Still with your characters your language change,
From grave to gay, as nature dictates, range ;
Now droop in all the plaintiveness of woe,
Now in glad numbers light and airy flow ;
Now shake the stage with guilt's alarming tone,
And make the aching bosom all your own ;
Now——But I sing in vain ; from first to last
Your joy is fustian, and your grief bombast :
Rhetoric has banish'd reason ; kings and queens
Vent in hyperboles their royal spleens ;
Guardsmen in metaphors express their hopes,
And " maidens in white linen," howl in tropes.

Reverent I greet the bards of other days :
Blest be your names, and lasting be your praise !
From nature's varied face ye widely drew,
And following ages own'd the copies true.
O ! had our sons, who rhyme with headlong haste,
And think reflection still a foe to taste,
But brains your pregnant scenes to understand,
And give us truth, though but at second hand,
"Twere something yet ! But no, they never look—
Shall souls of fire, they cry, a tutor brook ?

There is also one William Shakespeare, who, I am ready to take my oath, is a notorious offender in this way ; having led not only me, but divers others, into the most gross and ridiculous errors ; making us laugh, cry, &c., for persons whom we ought to have known to be mere nonentities.

But Mr. Parsons has happily obtained an obdurate and impassable head : let him, therefore, "give God thanks, and make no boast of it." He is a wise and a wary reader, and follows the most judicious *Bottom*, who having, like himself, too much sagacity to be imposed upon by a feigned character, was laudably anxious to undeceive the world. "No," quoth he, "let him thrust his face through the lion's neck, and say, if you think I come hither as a lion, it were pity of my life—no, I am no such thing : I am a man, as other men are ;—and then, indeed, let him name his name, and tell them plainly he is *SNUG* the joiner."

* Edgar Atheling.—See the "Battle of Hastings," a tragedy by Mr. Cumberland.

† Ye Cruscans !

O voi, che della Crusca vi chiamate,
Come quel che farina non avendo
Di quella a tutto pasto vi saziate !

‡ Lorenzo.—"A lamentable tragedy by Della Crusca, mixed full of pleasant mirth." The house laughed a-good at it, but Mr. Harris cried sadly. Here is another instance, if it were wanted, of the bad effects of prostitute applause. Could Mr. Harris, if his mind had not been previously warped by the eternal puffs of Bell and his followers, have supposed, for a moment, that a knack of stringing together "hoar hills," and "rippling rills," and "red skies glare," and "thin, thin air," qualified a man for writing *tragedy* ?

Forbid it, inspiration ! Thus your pain
Is void, and ye have lived, for them, in vain ;
In vain for Crusca and his skipping school,
Cobbe, Reynolds, Andrews, and that nobler fool ;
Who naught but Laura's* tinkling trash admire,
And the mad jangle of Matilda's* lyre.

* Laura's tinkling trash, &c.—I had amassed a world of this "tinkling trash" for the behoof of the reader, but having, fortunately for him, mislaid it, and not being disposed to undertake again the drudgery of wading through Mr. Bell's collections, I can only offer the limit which occurs to my memory. Of this little, the merits must be principally shared among Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Cowley, and Mr. Merry ;

"Et vos, O Lauri, carpsam, et te, proxima Myrte,
Sic positis quoniam suaves miscetis odores."

"O let me fly

Where Greenland darkness drinks the beamy sky ;"

"But O ! beware how thou dost fling
Thy hot pulses o'er the quivering string !"

"Pluck from their dark and rocky bed
The yelling demons of the deep,
Who, soaring o'er the comet's head,
The bosom of the welkin sweep."

"And when the jolly full moon laughs,
In her clear zenith to behold
The envious stars withdraw their gleams of gold,
'Tis to thy health she stooping quaffs
The sapphire cup that fairy zephyrs bring !"

On considering these and the preceding lines, I was tempted to indulge a wish that the Blue Stocking club would issue an immediate order to Mr. Bell to examine the cells of Bedlam. Certainly, if an accurate transcript were made from the "darkened walls" once or twice a quarter, an Album might be presented to the fashionable world, more poetical, and far more rational, than any which they have lately honoured with their applause.

"Why does thy stream of sweetest song
Foam on the mountain's murmuring side,
Or through the vocal covert glide ?

"I heard a tuneful phantom in the wind,
I saw it watch the rising moon afar,
Wet with the weeping of the twilight star——

"The pilgrim who with tearful eye shall view
The moon's wan lustre in the midnight dew,
Soothed by her light——"

This is an admirable reason for his crying !—but what ! Un sot trouve toujours un plus sot qui l'admire. Mr. Bell is in raptures with it, and very properly recommends it to the admiration of Della Crusca, as being the production of "a congenial soul." There is also another judicious critic, one Dr. Tasker, (should it not be Dr. Trelor ?) who has given a decided opinion, it seems, in favour of the writer's abilities ; which may console her for the sneers of fifty such envious scribblers as the author of the *Baviad*.

And first you shall hear what Mrs. Robinson says of Dr. Tasker.—"The learned and ingenious Dr. Tasker, in the third volume of his elegant and critical works, has pronounced some of Mrs. Robinson's poems superior to those of Milton on the same subject, particularly his Address to the Nightingale. The praises of so competent and disinterested a judge, stamps celebrity that neither time nor envy can obliterate."—*Oracle*, Dec. 10.

Next you shall hear what Dr. Tasker says of Mrs. Robinson.

"In ancient Greece by two fair forms were seen
Wisdom's stern goddess, and Love's smiling queen ;
Pallas presided over arms and arts,
And Venus over gentle virgins' hearts ;
But now both powers in one fair form combine,
And in famed Robinson united shine."

"This lady, equally celebrated in the polite and literary circles, has honoured Mr.———Lo ! the Dr. has dithyrambically

But Crusca still has merit, and may claim
No humble station in the ranks of fame;
He taught us first the language to refine,
To crowd with beauties every sparkling line,
Old phrases with new meanings to dispense,
Amuse the fancy,—and confound the sense!
O, void of reason! Is it thus you praise
A linsey-woolsey song, framed with such ease,
Such vacancy of thought, that every line
Might tempt e'en Vaughan to whisper, "This is
mine!"

Vaughan! well remember'd. He, good man,
complains

That I affix'd his name to Edwin's* strains:

into plain Mr.—"has honoured Mr. Tasker's poetical
and other productions with high and distinguished marks
of her approbation."—*Gazetteer*, Jan. 16.

Why this is the very song of Prodicus, ἡ χεῖρ τῆς χεῖ-
ρα κρείττε—*for the rest, I trust my readers will readily*
subscribe to the praises which these most "competent
and disinterested judges" have reciprocally lavished upon
each other.

But allons!

"—My hand, at night's fell noon,
Plucks from the tresses of the moon
A sparkling crown of silvery hue,
Besprent with studs of frozen dew!"

"On the dizzy height inclined,
I listen to the passing wind,
That loves my mournful song to seize,
And bears it to the mountain breeze."

Here we find that listening to the wind, and singing to it,
are one and the same thing; and that—but I can make
nothing of the rest.

"When in black obtrusive clouds
The chilly moon her pale cheek shrouds,
I mark the twinkling starry train
Exulting glitter in her wane,
And proudly gleam their borrow'd light
To gem the sombre dome of night."

What an admirable observer of nature is this great poetess!
The stars twinkling in a cloudy night, and gleaming
through their borrow'd lustre, is superlatively good. I had almost
forgot to observe that these and the preceding lines are
taken from the Ode to the Nightingale, so superior, in the
reverend judgment of Dr. Tasker, to one of a Mr. John
Milton on the same subject.

"—The lightning's rays
Leap through the night's scarce pervious gloom,
Attracted by"——(what! for a ducat?)

"Attracted by the rose's bloom!"

"Let but thy lyre impatient seize
Departing twilight's filmy breeze,
That winds th' enchanting chords among
In lingering labyrinths of song."

"See in the clouds its mast the proud bark laves,
Scorning the aid of ocean's humble waves!"

From this it appears, that Mrs. Cowley imagines proud
barks to float on their masts. It is proper to mention
that the vessel takes such extraordinary state on herself,
because she carries Della Crusca!

"—From a young grove's shade,
Whose infant boughs but mock th' expecting glade!
Sweet sounds stole forth, upborne upon the gale,
Press'd through the air, and broke upon the vale;
Then silent walk'd the breezes of the plain,
Or war'd aloft, and seized the hovering strain."—
Della Crusca.

The force of folly can no farther go!

* Edwin's strains.—If the reader will turn to the con-
clusion of the *Baviad*, he will find a delicious *Extrapolation*
on a tame mouse, by this gentleman. As it seemed to
give universal satisfaction, I embrace the opportunity of

"Tis just—for what three kindred souls have done,
Is most unfairly charged, I ween, on one.
Pardon, my learned friend! With watery eyes,
Thy growing fame to truth I sacrifice;
To many a sonnet call thy claims in doubt,
And, "at one entrance, shut thy glory out."
Yet *mew!* thou still. Shall my lord's dormouse die,
And low in dust without a requiem lie?
No, *mew!* thou still: and, while thy d—s join
Their melancholy symphonies to thine,
My righteous verse shall labour to restore
The well earned fame it robb'd them of before:
Edwin, whatever elegies of wo
Drop from the gentle mouths of Vaughan and Co.,
To this or that, henceforth no more confined,
Shall, like a surname, take in all the kind.

Right! cry the brethren. When the heaven-
born muse

Shames her descent, and, for low, earthly views,
Hums o'er a beetle's bier the doleful stave,
Or sits chief mourner at a May-bug's grave,
Satire should scourge her from the vile employ,
And bring her back to friendship, love, and joy.
But spare Cesario,* Carlos,† Adelaide,‡
The truest poetess! the truest maid!

laying before the public another effusion of the same ex-
quisite pen.

It will be found, I flatter myself, not less beautiful
than the former; and fully prove that the author, though
ostensibly devoted to elegy, can, on a proper occasion,
assume an air of gayety, and be "profound" with ease,
and instructive with elegance.

Εἰδοὺν προλογίζεαι.

"On the circumstance of a mastiff's running furiously
(bad dog!) toward two young ladies, and, upon coming
up to them, becoming instantly gentle (good dog!) and
tractable."

Tantum ad narrandum argumentum est benignitas!

"When Orpheus took his lyre to hell,
To fetch his rib away,
On that same thing he pleased so well,
That devils learn'd to play.

"Besides, in books it may be read,
That whilst he swept the *lute*,
Grim Cerberus hung his savage head,
And lay astoundingly mute.

"But here we can with justice say,
That nature rivals art;
He sang a mastiff's rage away,
You look'd one through the heart."

Fecit Edwin.

* Cesario. In the *Baviad* are a few stanzas of a most
delectable ode to an owl. They were ascribed to Arno;
nor was I conscious of any mistake, till I received a polite
note from that gentleman, assuring me that he was not
only not the author of them, but (horresco referens) that
he thought them "execrable." Mr. Bell, on the other
hand, affirms them to be "admirable."

"Who shall decide when doctors disagree!"

Be this as it may, I am happy to say that I have disco-
vered the true author. They were written by Cesario;
and as I rather incline to Mr. Bell, pace Arno dixerim,
I shall make no scruple of laying the remainder of this
"mellifluous piece" before the reader.

"Slighted love the soul subduing,
Silent sorrow chills the heart,
Traucherous fancy still pursuing,
Still repels the poison'd dart.

† See note †, 1st col. p. 178.

‡ See note ‡, *ib.*

Lorenzo, § Reuben, § spare : far be the thought
Of interest, far from them. Unbribed, unbought,

"Soothing those fond dreams of pleasure,
Pictured in the glowing breast,
Laviſh of her sweetest treasure,
Anxious fear is charm'd to rest."

"Fearless o'er the whiten'd billows,
Proudly rise, sweet bird of night,
Safely through the bending willows,
Gently wing thy æery flight."—*Cesario*.

Though I flatter myself that I have good sense and taste enough to see and admire the peculiar beauties of this ode, yet a regard for truth obliges me to declare that they are not original. They are taken (with improvements, I confess) from a most beautiful "Song by a person of quality," in Pope's *Miscellanies*. This, though it detracts a little from *Cesario*'s inventive powers, still leaves him the praise (no mean one) of having gone beyond that great poet, in what he probably considered as the *ne plus ultra* of ingenuity.

Venimus ad summum fortune! Mr. Greathead equals Shakespeare, Mrs. Robinson surpasses Milton, and *Cesario* outdoes Pope in that very performance which he vainly imagined so complete as to take away all desire of imitating, all possibility of excelling it!

"O favour'd clime! O happy age!"

† Carlos.—I have nothing of this gentleman (a most pertinacious scribbler in the *Oracle*) but the following "sonnet;" luckily, however, it is so ineffably stupid, that it will more than satisfy any readers but Mr. Bell's.

"ON A LADY'S PORTRAIT."

"Oft hath the poet hail'd the breath of morn,
That wakens nature with the voice of spring,
And oft, when purple summer feeds the lawn,
Hath fancy touch'd him with her procreant wing;
Full frequent has he bless'd the golden beam
Which yellow autumn glowing spreads around,
And though pale winter press'd a paly gleam,
Fresh in his breast was young description found."

I can copy no more—Job himself would lose all patience here. Instead, therefore, of the remainder of this incomprehensible trash, I will give the reader a string of judicious observations by Mr. T. Vaughan: "Bruyere says, he will allow that good writers are scarce enough, but adds, and justly, that good critics are equally so: which reminds our correspondent also of what the Abbé Trublet writes, speaking of professed critics, where he says, if they were obliged to examine authors impartially—there would be fewer writers in *this way*. Was this to be the liberal practice adopted by our modern critics, we should not see a *Bariad*—falling upon men and things that are much above his capacity, and seemingly for no other reason than because they are so."

A Daniel come to judgment, yea, a Daniel! This is in truth the reason; and when Mr. Vaughan and his coadjutors condescend to humble themselves to my understanding, I will endeavour to profit by their eloquent strictures.

‡ Adelaide.—And who is Adelaide? O seri studiorum! "Not to know her, argues yourselves unknown." Hear Mr. Bell, the Longinus of newspaper writers.

"ADELAIDE."

"He who is here addressed by the first lyric writer in the kingdom, must himself endeavour to repay a debt so highly honourable, if it can be done by verse! This lady shall have the praise which ought to be given by the country, that of first discovering and drawing out the fine powers of Arno and Della Crusca."

"O thou, whom late I watch'd, while o'er thee hung
The orb whose glories I so oft have sung,
Behold thee while a shower of beam
Made night a lovelier morning seem," &c
We might here dismiss this "first lyric writer of the

They pour'd "from their big breast's prolific zone
A proud, poetic fervour, only known

age," who, from her flippant nonsense, appears to be Mrs. Plozzi, were it not for the sake of remarking, that, whatever be the merit of "drawing out the fine powers of Arno," (which, it seems, this ungrateful country has not yet rewarded with a statue,) she must be content to share it with Julia. Hear her invocation—but first hear Mr. Bell. "A most elegant compliment, which for generous esteem has been seldom equalled, any more than the muse which inspired it."

"JULIA TO ARNO."

"Arno! where steals thy dulcet lay,
Soft as the evening's minstrel note,
Say, does it deck the rising day,
Or on the noontide breezes float?"

Mrs. Robinson (for we may as well drop the name of Julia) has been guilty of a trifling larceny here; having taken from the *Bayad*, without any acknowledgment, a delicious couplet, which I flattered myself would never have been seen out of that poem; but so it is, that, like Pope,

"—Write what'er I will,
Some rising genius sins up to it still."

This has nettled me a little, and possibly injured the great poetess in my opinion; for I have been robbed so often of late, that I begin to think with the old economist

Οὐδὲν αἰδῶν λῆστες ὅς τι ἐμὲ στερῶντες εὐδὲν.

For the rest, this "elegant invocation" called forth a specimen of Arno's fine powers in the following dainty lays.

"ARNO TO JULIA."

"Sure some dire star inimical to man,
Guides to his heart the desolating fire,
Fills with contention only his brief span,
And rouses him to murderous desire."

"There are who sagely scan the tortured world,
And tell us war is but necessary,
That millions by the Great Dispenser hurld,
Must suffer by the scourge, and cease to be."

Euge, Poeta!

§ Lorenzo.

Καὶ πῶς ἐγὼ Σθενέλος φαγοῦμι ἐν ῥήματι,
Εἰς ὅςος ἐμβαπτομένη, ἡ λεκάνη ἀλῆς—

Says a hungry wight in an old comedy. But I know of no seasoning whatever, capable of making the insipid garbage of this modern Sthenelus palatable; I shall therefore spare myself the disgust of producing it.

|| Reuben, whom I take to be Mr. Greathead in disguise, (it being this gentleman's fate, like Hercules of old, to assume the merit of all unappropriated prodigies,) introduced himself to the *World* by the following

"ADDRESS TO ANNA MATILDA."

"To thee a stranger dares address his theme,
To thee, proud mistress of Apollo's lyre,
One ray emitted from thy golden gleam,
Prompted by love, would set the world on fire!

"Adorn then love in fancy-tinctured vest,
Chameleon like, anon of various hue,
By Pegasus and Allegro dress'd,
Such genius claim'd when she Idalla drew."

Anna Matilda, what could she less! found

"This resuscitating praise
Breathe life upon her dying lays,"

like "the daisy which spreads her bloom to the moist evening!" and accordingly produced a matchless "adornment of love," to the great contentment of the gentle Reuben.

"But, bard polite, how hard the task
Which with such elegance you ask!"

Who would have imagined that these lines, the simple

To souls like theirs ;" as Anna's youth inspires,
As Laura's graces kindle fierce desires,
As Henriët—For heaven's sake, not so fast.
I too, my masters, ere my teeth were cast,
Had learn'd, by rote, to rave of Delia's charms,
To die of transports found in Chloe's arms,
Coy Daphne with obstreperous plaints to woo,
And curse the cruelty of—God knows who.
When Phœbus, (not the power that bade thee write,
For he, dear Dapper ! was a lying sprite,)
One morn, when dreams are true, approach'd my side,
And, frowning on my tuneless lumber, cried,
" Lo ! every corner with soft sonnets cramm'd,
And high-born odes, 'works damn'd, or to be
damn'd !"

And is *thy* active folly adding more
To this most worthless, most superfluous store ?
O impotence of toil ! thou mightst as well
Give sense to Este, or modesty to Bell.
Forbear, forbear :—What though thou canst not
claim

The sacred honours of a *POET*'s name,
Due to the few alone, whom I inspire
With lofty rapture, with ethereal fire !
Yet mayst thou arrogate the humble praise
Of reason's bard, if, in thy future lays,
Plain sense and truth, and surely these are thine,
Correct thy wanderings, and thy flights confine."
Here ceased the god and vanish'd. Forth I sprang,
While in my ear the voice divine yet rang,
Seized every rag and scrap, approach'd the fire,
And saw whole Albums in the blaze expire.

Then shame ensued, and vain regret, 't have spent
So many hours (hours which I yet lament)
In thriftless industry ; and year on year
Inglorious roll'd, while diffidence and fear
Repress'd my voice—unheard till Anna came,
What ! throbb'st thou yet, my bosom, at the name ?

tribute of gratitude to genius, should nearly occasion "a
perdition of souls !" Yet so it was. They unfortunately
roused the jealousy of Della Crusca "on the sportive
banks of the Rhone." One luckless evening

"When twilight on the western edge.

Had twined his hoary hair with sabling sedge,"
as he was "weeping" (for, like Master Stephen, these
good creatures think it necessary to be always melan-
choly) at the tomb of Laura, he started, as well he might,
at the accursed name of Reuben.

"Hark ! (quoth he.)

What cruel sounds are these
Which float upon the languid breeze,
Which fill my soul with jealous fear ?
Ha ! *Reuben* is the name I hear.
For him my *faithless* Anna," &c.

It pains me to add, that the cold-blooded Bell has de-
stroyed this beautiful fancy-scene with one stroke of his
clownish pen. In a note on the above verses, Album,
p. 134, he officiously informs us that Della Crusca knew
"nothing of his rival, till he read"—detested word !—"his
sonnet in the Oracle." O Bell ! Bell ! Is it thus thou
humblest the strains of the sublime ! Surely we may say
of thee, what was not ill said of one of thy sisters,

Sed tu insulsa male et molesta vives,
Per quam non licet esse negligentem.

¶ They pour, &c.

"——I love so well

Thy soul's deep tone, thy thought's high swell,
Thy proud, poetic fervour, known
But in thy breast's prolific zone."—*Della Crusca*.

And chased the oppressive doubts which round me
clung,

And fired my breast, and loosen'd all my tongue.
E'en then (admire, John Bell ! my simple ways)
No heaven and hell danced madly through my lays,
No oaths, no execrations ; all was plain :
Yet, trust me, while thy "ever-jingling train"
Chime their sonorous woes with frigid art,
And shock the reason, and revolt the heart,
My hopes and fears, in nature's language dress'd,
Awaken'd love in many a gentle breast.

How oft, O Dart ! what time the faithful pair
Walk'd forth, the fragrant hour of eve to share,
On thy romantic banks have my wild strains,"
Not yet forgot amid my native plains,

* Mr. Parsons is extremely angry at my "ostentatious
intrusion" of the "Owlum Dives" into the notes on this
poem. What could I do ? I ever disliked publishing my
little modicums on loose pages—but I shall grow wiser by
his example ! and, indeed, am even now composing "one
riddle, two rebuses, and one acrostic to a babe at
nurse," which will be set forth with all convenient
speed. Meanwhile I am tempted to offend once more,
and subjoin the only three of my "wild strains" that now
live in my recollection. I can assure Mr. Parsons that
they were written on the occasions they profess to be—
and the last of them at a time when I had no idea of
surviving to provoke his indignation :

"——Sed Cynaræ breves
Annos fata dederunt, me
Servatura diu.

TO A TUFT OF EARLY VIOLETS.

Sweet flowers ! that, from your humble beds,
Thus prematurely dare to rise,
And trust your unprotected heads
To cold Aquarius' watery skies ;
Retire, retire ! These tepid airs
Are not the genial brood of May ;
That sun with light malignant glares,
And flatters only to betray.

Stern winter's reign is not yet past—
Lo ! while your buds prepare to blow,
On icy pinions comes the blast,
And nips your root, and lays you low.

Alas, for such ungentle doom !
But I will shield you ; and supply
A kindlier soil on which to bloom,
A nobler bed on which to die.

Come then—ere yet the morning ray
Has drunk the dew that gems your crest,
And drawn your balmy sweets away ;
O come, and grace my Anna's breast.

Ye droop, fond flowers ! but, did ye know
What worth, what goodness there reside,
Your cups with liveliest hints would glow,
And spread their leaves with conscious pride.

For there has liberal nature join'd
Her riches to the stores of art,
And added to the vigorous mind
The soft, the sympathizing heart.

Come then—ere yet the morning ray
Has drunk the dew that gems your crest,
And drawn your balmy sweets away ;
O come, and grace my Anna's breast.

O ! I should think,—that fragrant bed
Might I but hope with you to share,—
Years of anxiety repaid,
By one short hour of transport there.

I See "one epigram, two sonnets, and one ode to a boy at school, by W.
Parsons, Esq." The "one ode" was expressly written to show the folly and
absurdity of Grey's ode to Eton College, which the "boy at school" was
very properly called to attest. What the "one epigram" and the "two son-
nets" were written for nobody knows.

While thou hast sweetly gurgled down the vale,
 Fill'd up the pause of love's delightful tale!
 While, ever as she read, the conscious maid,
 By faltering voice and downcast looks betray'd,
 Would blushing on her lover's neck recline,
 And with her finger—point the tenderest line.
 But these are past: and, mark me, Laura! time,
 Which made what then was venial, now a crime,
 To more befitting cares my thoughts confined,
 And drove, with youth, its follies from my mind,

More bless'd than me, thus shall ye live
 Your little day; and, when ye die,
 Sweet flowers! the grateful muse shall give
 A verse; the sorrowing maid, a sigh.

While I, alas! no distant date,
 Mix with the dust from whence I came,
 Without a friend to weep my fate,
 Without a stone to tell my name.

GREENWICH HILL. *First of May.*

Though clouds obscured the morning hour,
 And keen and eager blew the blast,
 And drizzling fell the cheerless shower,
 As, doubtful, to the skiff we pass'd;

All soon, propitious to our prayer,
 Gave promise of a brighter day:
 The clouds dispersed in purer air,
 The blast in zephyrs died away.

So have we, love, a day enjoy'd,
 On which we both,—and yet, who knows?—
 May dwell with pleasure unalloy'd
 And dread no thorn beneath the rose.

How pleasant, from that dome-crown'd hill
 To view the varied scene below,
 Woods, ships, and spires, and, lovelier still,
 The circling Thames' majestic flow!

How sweet, as indolently laid,
 We overhung that long-drawn dale,
 To watch the checker'd light and shade
 That glanced upon the shifting sail!

And when the shadow's rapid growth
 Proclaim'd the noontide hour expired,
 And, though unwearied, 'nothing loath,'
 We to our simple meal retired;

The sportive wile, the blameless jest,
 The careless mind's spontaneous flow,
 Gave to that simple meal a zest
 Which richer tables may not know.—

The babe that, on the mother's breast,
 Has try'd and wanton'd for a while,
 And, sinking to unconscious rest,
 Looks up to catch a parting smile,

Feels less assured than thou, dear maid
 When, ere thy ruby lips could part,
 (As close to mine thy cheek was laid,)
 Thine eyes had open'd all thy heart.

Then, then I mark'd the chasteen'd joy
 That lightly o'er thy features stole,
 From vows repaid, (my sweet employ,)
 From truth, from innocence of soul:

While every word dropp'd on my ear,
 So soft, (and yet it seems to thrill,)
 So sweet, that 'twas a heaven to hear,
 And e'en thy pause had music still.—

And O! how like a fairy dream,
 To gaze in silence on the tide,
 While soft and warm the sunny gleam
 Slept on the glassy surface wide!

And many a thought of fancy bred,
 Wild, soothing, tender, undefined,
 Play'd lightly round the heart, and shed
 Thy o'er the mind.

Since this, while Merry and his murmurings do,
 Thrill'd by the liquid peril of an eye;^a
 Gasp at a recollection, and drop down
 At the long streamy lightning of a frown;
 I soothe, as humour prompts, my idle vein,
 In frolic verse, that cannot hope to gain
 Admission to the Album, or be seen
 In L——'s Review, or Urban's Magazine.

O, for thy spirit, Pope! Yet why, my lays,
 Which wake no envy, and invite no praise,

So hours like moments wing'd their flight,
 Till now the boatman, on the shore,
 Impatient of the waning light,
 Recall'd us by the dashing oar.

Well, Anna,—many days like this
 I cannot, must not hope to share;
 For I have found an hour of bliss
 Still follow'd by an age of care

Yet oft, when memory intervenes—
 But you, dear maid, be happy still,
 Nor e'er regret, 'mid fairer scenes,
 The day we pass'd on Greenwich Hill.

THE GRAVE OF ANNA.

I wish I was where Anna lies,
 For I am sick of lingering here;
 And every hour affection cries,
 Go, and partake her humble bier.

I wish I could! For when she died,
 I lost my all; and life has proved,
 Since that sad hour, a dreary void,
 A waste unlovely and unloved.—

But who, when I am turn'd to clay,
 Shall duly to her grave repair,
 And pluck the ragged moss away
 And weeds that have 'no business there'?

And who, with pious hand, shall bring
 The flowers she cherish'd, snow-drops cold
 And violets that unheeded spring,
 To scatter o'er her hallow'd mould?

And who, while memory loves to dwell
 Upon her name for ever dear,
 Shall feel his heart with passion swell,
 And pour the bitter, bitter tear?

I did it: and, would fate allow,
 Should visit still, should still deplore—
 But health and strength have left me now,
 And I, alas! can weep no more.

Take then, sweet maid, this simple strain,
 The last I offer at thy shrine;
 Thy grave must then undeck'd remain,
 And all thy memory fade with mine.

And can thy soft, persuasive look,
 Thy voice, that might with music vie,
 Thy air, that every gazer took,
 Thy matchless eloquence of eye;

Thy spirits, frolicsome as good,
 Thy courage, by no ill dismay'd,
 Thy patience, by no wrongs subdued,
 Thy gay good-humour—Can they 'fade'?

Perhaps—but sorrow dims my eye:
 Cold turf, which I no more must view,
 Dear name, which I no more must sigh,
 A long, a last, a sad adieu!

* Thrill'd, &c.

"Bid the streamy lightnings fly
 In liquid peril from thy eye."—*Della Crusca*

"Ne'er shalt thou know to sigh,
 Or on a soft idea die,
 Ne'er on a recollection grasp
 Thy arms."—*Obe! jam satis est.*—*Anna Mat*

ing and half flying, yet suffice
impudence and ruffe vice.
ay come, so I delight to dream,
vly wandering by the sacred stream,
hames ! I leave the world behind,
o fancy all th' enraptured mind :
ay come, when I shall strike the lyre
themes ; then, then the chords inspire
own harmony, most sweet, most strong,
my hand through all the maze of song !
enough for me, in such rude strains
-wit can give, and those small pains
our allows, to range the town,
the clamorous brood of folly down ;
y head, in Este's despite, to wear
d bells by nature planted there ;
rattle, seize the slaving sholes,
them, scourged and whimpering, to their
s.

e,* perhaps, unchill'd by creeping age,
rise and vindicate the stage ;
of nature and of sense restore,
whatever Terence was before.
oo, whole Menander !† who combine
ure language, and his flowing line,
f comedy, may steal an hour
oul chase of still escaping power ;
nd the sage again unite,
ly blend instruction with delight.

Elfrida's bard, though time has shed
of age too deeply round his head,
kind warmth, the fervour which inspired
ul breast, still glow uncheck'd, untired :
ough, like the bird of eve, his song
nce finds not" in the giddy throng,
, though artful, wild, though numerous,
ite,

leight the sober ear of taste.
e, and more, I could with honour name,
to stoop, like me, to vulgar game,
ore worthy of their daring choose,
at large th' abortions of the muse.
heir privilege, the innumerable spawn,
and fens, the mire of Pindus, drawn,
o feel, new confidence assume,
n, like Pharaoh's frogs, in every room.
th' eternal croaks, which, ever near,
be death-watch on my tortured ear ;
too sure, that many a genuine child
nd nature check'd his wood-notes wild,‡

ae.—See note *, 2d col. p. 174.

,ton, whole Menander, &c.—O spem fallacem !
ider has since "stolen an hour" (it would be
suppose it more) from public pursuits, and
it to the reproduction of a German sooterkin.
his wood-notes wild.—Σιωπησαντων κολαων,
eres. But this is better illustrated in a most
ie of Leasing, to which I despair of doing jus-
tification.

zürnest, Liebling der Musen," &c. &c.

: troubled, darling of the Muses, thou art
the clamorous swarms of insects which infest
O hear from me what once the nightingale
the shepherd.

. said he to the silent songstress, one lovely
he spring, sing then, sweet nightingale ! Alas !
htingale, the frogs croak so loud, that I have
ire to sing: dost thou not hear them ? I do,

(Dear to the feeling heart,) in doubt to win
The vacant wanderer 'mid the unceasing din
Of this hoarse rout ; I seized at length the wand ;
Resolved, though small my skill, though weak my
hand,

The mischief, in its progress, to arrest,
And exorcise the soil of such a pest.

HENCE ! IN THE NAME—I scarce had spoke, when
lo !

Reams of outrageous sonnets,* thick as snow,

indeed, replied the shepherd ; but thy silence alone is the
cause of it.

"There's comfort yet !"

* Reams of outrageous sonnets.—Of these I have col-
lected a very reasonable quantity, which I purpose to
prefix to some future edition of the Mæviad, under the
classic head of

INSIGNIUM VIRORUM

ALIQUOT TESTIMONIA

QUI

NAV: ET MÆV: INCLYTIS: AUCTORIS

MEMINERUNT.

Meanwhile I shall present the reader with the first two
which occur, as a specimen of the collection.

SONNET I.

"To the anonymous author of the Baviad, occasioned by
his scurrilous and most unmerited attack on Mr. Wes-
ton.

"Demon of darkness ! whoso'er thou art,

That darest assume the brighter angel's form,

And o'er the peaceful vale impel the storm,

With many a sigh to rend the honest heart,

Force from th' unconscious eye the tear to start,

And with just pride th' indignant bosom warm ;

Avant ! to where unnumber'd spirits swarm,

Foul and malignant as thyself, depart.

Genius of Pope, descend, ye servile crew

Of imitators vile, intrude not !!! I appeal

To thee, and thee alone, from outrage base ;

Tell me, though fair the forms his fancy drew,

Shouldst thou the secrets of his heart reveal,

Wouldst fame his memory crown, or cover with dis-
grace ?

J. M.—*Genl. Mag.* Aug. 1792.

This poor driveller, who is stupid enough to be Weston's
admirer, and malignant enough to be his friend, I take
to be one Morley :† whom I now and then observe, in the

I was right. Mr. Morley, who, I understand, is a clergyman, and who,
like Mr. Parsons, exults in the idea of having first attacked me, has since
published a "Tale," the wit, or rather dulness of which, if I recollect right,
consists in my being disappointed of a living.

Here follow a few of the introductory lines, which for poetry and plea-
santry can only be exceeded by those of Mr. Parsons.

"What if a little once I did abuse thee ?

Worse than thou hast deserved I could not use thee :

For when I spied thy myrr's cloven foot,

"Tis very true I took thee for a brute ;

And, marking more attentively thy manners,

I since have wish'd thy hide were at the tanner's.

But if a man thou art, as some suppose,

O ! how my fingers itch to pull thy nose !

As pleased as Punch, I'll hold it in my gripe,

Till Parkinson had stuff'd thee for a snipe !!!"

It is rather singular that this still-born lump of insipidity should be intro-
duced to the bookseller under the auspices of Dr. Parr. If that respectable
name was not abused on the occasion, I can only say that politics, like misery,
"bring a man acquainted with strange bedfellows."

For the rest, I will present Mr. Morley with a couple of lines, which,
if he will get them construed, and seriously reflect upon, before he next puts
pen to paper, may be of more service to him than all the instruction, and all
the encouragement the Doctor, apparently, ever gave him.

Cum ego laborum notus esse tam prave,

Cum stare gratis cum silentio possim !

I find, from a letter which my publisher has received from Dr. Parr, that
this note (which I have left in its original state) has given him some slight
degree of amusement.

It is satisfactory to me to reflect that this amusement is founded on a mis-
apprehension. When I remarked on the "singularity of Mr. Morley's 'Tale'"

Flew round my head; yet, in my cause secure,
"Pour on," I cried, "pour on, I will endure."

What! shall I shrink, because the noble train,
Whose judgment I impugn, whose taste arraign,
Alive, and trembling for their favourite's fate,
Pursue my verse with unrelenting hate?
No: save me from their *PRATT*, and I can sit
Calm, unconcern'd, the butt of Andrews' wit
And Topham's sense; perversely gay can smile,
While Este, the zany, in his motley style,
Calls barbarous names; while Bell and Boaden rave,
And Vaughan, a brother blockhead's verse to save,
Toils day by day my character to draw,
And heaps upon me every thing—but law.

But do I then (abjuring every aim)
All censure slight, and all applause disclaim?
Not so: where judgment holds the rod, I bow
My humbled neck, awed by her angry brow;

Gent. Mag., ushering his great prototype's doggerel into
notice, with an importance truly worthy of it.

SONNET II.

"To the execrable Baviad.

"Monster of turpitude! who seem'st inclined

Through me to pierce with thy *impregnate* dart,
The *fine-spun* nerve of each *full-bottom'd* mind;¹

And rock in *apathy*—the *sensitive* heart,

Tremble! for lo! my *Oracle*—so famed—

Shall ring each morn in thy *accursed* ear

A *griding* pang! So—when the *Grecian Mare*²

Enter'd the town, old Pyramus exclaim'd,

I see! I see!—and *hur'd* his *lightning* spear,

While Capaneus drew back his head—for fear,

And *godlike* Alexander—gazing round,

Unconscious of his victories—*to come*,

Approach'd the monarch, and with *sobs* profound,

Explain'd th' *impending* wrath o'er Ilium's royal

domes."

J. Bell.

being introduced under the auspices of Dr. Parr," I merely alluded to a conversation which Mr. Morley himself was said to have had with his bookseller;—and I then suspected (what I now find, from the Doctor's letter, to be the case) that this respectable name (Dr. Parr's) was abused, i. e. introduced upon the occasion "without his consent, or even knowledge."

If my words conveyed the idea (which I now apprehend they may) that Dr. Parr himself had recommended the "Tale," it was far from my intention, and I am sorry for it. Indeed, I am sorry that his name was mentioned at all in the *Mæviad*. It is totally out of its place; and I can only regret, that a just estimation both of Doctor Parr and of Mr. Morley had not changed my "suspicion" of the latter into certainty, and induced me to attribute his recommendation to vanity, and something else not altogether so venial.

In conclusion: though Dr. Parr gives up Mr. Morley's poetry, yet he seems to think I have undervalued his other attainments—"his Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and his vigorous and elegant prose."—Of all these I knew nothing. When "there is no occasion for such vanity, I doubt not but Mr. Morley will take care to let them appear;" meanwhile, I must be content to judge him from what I know—his anecdotes and his tale. It is but fair to add, however, that the sound and salutary advice which Dr. Parr gave this poor wit-headed man (to say nothing of the tenderness with which he speaks of him) does no less honour to his friendship, than the reprobation of his poetry does to his taste.

1 Quere, full-bottomed.—*Printer's Devil*.

2 *Grecian Mare*.—This has been *hitherto*, inaccurately enough, named the *Trojan Horse*; and, indeed, I myself had nearly fallen into the unscholarlike error, when my learned friend Greathead convinced me (from Pope's emendations of Virgil, under the fantastic name of Scriblerus) that the animal in question was a *mare*—She being there said to be *facta arma*, armed with a *furca*. Let us bear no more, therefore, of the *Trojan Horse*.

The paterfamilias *Trojan* is still more absurd. Homer expressly declares the *mare* to have been produced by Pallas—*Palladis arte*: now Pallas was a *Grecian goddess*, as is sufficiently manifest from her name, which is derived from *παλλας*, vibro.—J. Bell.

3 *Godlike*; that is *θεοειδής* from *θεο*, God, and *ειδής*, like. Vide Hom. Translators in general (I except a late one) are too inattentive to the compound epithets of this great poet. But why does Homer call Alexander *godlike*, when he appears, from Curtius Quintus's tedious gauds in verse, to have had one shoulder higher than the other? My friend Vaughan thinks it was purely to pay his court to him, in hopes of getting into his will, or *rather into his mistress's*. It may be so; but his strange absurdity was never noticed before.—J. Bell.

Where taste and sense approve, I feel a joy
Dear to my heart, and mix'd with no alloy.

I write not to the modish herd: my day,
Spent in the tranquil shades of letter'd ease,
Ask no admiring stare from those I meet,
No loud "that's HE!" to make their passage wet:
Pleased to steal softly by, unmark'd, unknown,
I leave the world to Holcroft, Pratt,* and Vaughan.

Of these enough. Yet may the few I love
(For who would sing in vain?) my verse approve:
Chief *thou*, my friend! who from my earliest years
Hast shared my joys, and more than shared my woes:
Sure, if our fates hang on some hidden power,
And take their colour from the natal hour,
Then, *IRELAND*!† the same planet on us rose,
Such the strong sympathies our lives disclose!

* PRATT. This gentleman lately put in practice a notable scheme. Having scribbled himself fairly at notice, he found it expedient to retire to the continent a few months—to provoke the inquiries of Mr. Lett indefatigable readers.

Mark the ingratitude of the creatures! No insects were made, and Mr. Pratt was forgotten before he crossed the channel. *Ibi omnis effusus labor*.—Bavi.

"The mouse that is content with one poor hole
Can never be a mouse of any soul."

Baffled in this expedient, he had recourse to another, while we were dreaming of nothing less, came before in the following paragraph:

"A few days since died, at Basle in Switzerland, the ingenious Mr. Pratt. His loss will be severely felt in the literary world, as he joined to the accomplishments of the gentleman the erudition of the scholar."

This was inserted in the London papers for several days successively. The country papers, too, "yellow like syllables of dolour." At length, while our eyes yet wet for the irreparable loss we had sustained, came a second paragraph:

"As no event of late has caused a more general regret than the supposed death of the ingenious Mr. Pratt, we are happy to have in our power to assure his numerous admirers, that he is as well as they can wish, and that they will be delighted to hear) busied in preparing his TRAVELS for the press."

"Laud we the gods!"

† Here, on account of its connexion with the poem mentioned in the text, I shall take the liberty—*tantum hunc mihi concede*—of inserting the following "dedication," addressed to him several years since. It was not printed, nor, as far as I know, seen by any one but myself; and I transcribe it for the press with mingled sensations of gratitude and delight, at the favourable circumstances which we have both experienced since it was written.

TO THE

REV. JOHN IRELAND.

IMITATION OF HORACE. LIB. II. OD. 18.

Optum Divos rogas, &c.

When howling winds, and lowering skies,
The light, untimber'd bark surprise

Near Orkney's boisterous seas;
The trembling crew forget to swear,
And bend the knees unused to prayer,
To ask a little ease.

For ease the Turk, ferocious, prays,
For ease the barbarous Russe—for ease,

Which Palk could ne'er obtain;
Which Bedford lack'd amid his store,
And liberal Clive, with minos of ore,
Oft bade for—but in vain.

† Now prefatory of Westminster.

Thou know'st how soon we felt this influence
bland,
ad sought the brook and coppice, hand in hand,
ad shaped rude bows, and uncouth whistles blew,
ad paper kites (a last, great effort) flew ;
ad, when the day was done, retired to rest,
eep on our eyes, and sunshine in our breast.

For not the liveried tribes which wait
Around the mansions of the great,
Can keep, my friend, aloof,
Fear, that attacks the mind by fits,
And care that, like a raven, flits
Around the lordly roof.

"O well is he!" to whom kind heaven
A decent competence has given!
Rich is the blessing sent;
He grasps not anxiously at more,
Dreads not to use his little store,
And fattens on content.

"O well is he!" for life is lost
Amid a world of passions toss'd;
Then why, dear Jack, should man,
Magnanimous ephemera! stretch
His eager views beyond the reach
Of his contracted span?

Why should he from his country run,
In hopes beneath a foreign sun
Serenely hours to find?
Was never one in this wild chase,
Who changed his nature with his place,
And left himself behind.

Lo! wing'd with all the lightning's speed,
Care climbs the bark, care mounts the steed,
An inmate of the breast:
Nor Barca's heat, nor Zembla's cold,
Can drive from that pernicious hold
The too tenacious guest.

He whom no anxious thoughts annoys,
Grateful, the present hour enjoys,
Nor seeks the next to know;
To lighten every ill he strives,
Nor ere misfortune's hand arrives,
Anticipates the blow.

Something must ever be amiss:
Man has his joys; but—perfect bliss—
A phantom of the brain!

We cannot all have all we want
And Chance, unask'd, to this may grant
What that has begg'd in vain.

Wolfe rush'd on death in manhood's bloom,
Paulet crept slowly to the tomb;
Here breath, there fame was given;
And that wise power, who weighs our lives,
By *contras* and by *pros* contrives
To keep the balance even.

To *these* she gave two piercing eyes,
A body—just of Tydeus' size,
A judgment sound and clear;
A mind with various science fraught,
A liberal soul, a threadbare coat,
And forty pounds a year.

To *me*, one eye not over good,
Two sides that, to their cost, have stood
A ten years' hectic cough;
Aches, stitches, all the numerous ills
Which swell the devilish doctor's bills,
And sweep poor mortals off:

A coat more bare than thine, a soul
That spurns the crowd's malign control,
A fix'd contempt of wrong;
Spirits above affliction's power,
And skill to charm the lonely hour
With no inglorious song.

In riper years, again together thrown,
Our studies, as our sports before, were one.
Together we explored the stoic page
Of the Ligurian, stern though beardless sage.
Or traced th' Aquinian through the Latine road,
And trembled at the lashes he bestow'd.
Together, too, when Greece unlock'd her stores,
We roved, in thought, o'er Troy's devoted shores,
Or follow'd, while he sought his native soil,
"That old man eloquent," from toil to toil;
Lingering, with good Alcinoüs, o'er the tale,
Till the east redden'd, and the stars grew pale.
So pass'd our life, till fate, severely kind,
Tore us apart, and land and sea disjoin'd,
For many a year: Now met, to part no more,
Th' ascendant power, confess'd so strong of yore,
Stronger by absence, every thought controls,
And knits, in perfect unity, our souls.

O, IRELAND! if the verse, which thus essays
To trace our lives "e'en from our boyish days,"
Delight thy ear, the world besides may rail—
I care not—at th' uninteresting tale;
I only seek, in language void of art,
To ope my breast, and pour out all my heart;
And, boastful of thy various worth, to tell
How long we loved, and, thou canst add, how well!

Thou too, MY HOPFNER! if my wish avail'd,
Shouldst praise the strain that but for thee had fail'd;

* Since this edition was prepared for the press, the country has been deprived of this distinguished and enlightened artist, whose hard destiny it was to struggle with many difficulties through the intermediate stages of an arduous profession, and to be snatched from the world at the moment when his "greatness was a ripening," and the full reward of his labours and his genius securely within his grasp. His art, by his untimely fate, has sustained a loss which will not easily be repaired; for he was, in all respects, a very eminent man, and, while he lived, most vigorously supported by his precept, as well as by the example of his own productions, those genuine principles of taste and nature which the genius of Reynolds first implanted among us. But though Mr. Hopfner well knew how to appreciate that extraordinary person, and entertained the highest veneration for his professional powers, he was very far from his copyist; occasionally, indeed, he imitated his manner, and formed his pictures on similar principles; but what he thus borrowed he made his own with such playful ingenuity, and adorned and concealed his plagiarism with so many winning and original graces, that his pardon was sealed ere his sentence could be pronounced. The prevailing fashion of the times, together with his own narrow circumstances in early life, necessarily directed his attention, almost exclusively, to the study of portrait-painting: in a different situation, the natural bent of his genius, no less than his inclinations, would probably have led him to landscape, and the rural and familiar walks of life; for when he exercised his talents upon subjects of this nature, he did it with so much ease and pleasure to himself, and was always so eminently successful, that it furnishes matter for regret, that the severe and harassing duties of his principal occupation did not allow him more frequent opportunities of indulging his fancy in the pursuit of objects so congenial with his feelings and disposition. Of his exquisite taste in landscape, the backgrounds which he occasionally introduced in his portraits will alone afford sufficient evidence, without considering the beautiful sketches in chalk, with which he was accustomed to amuse his leisure hours. These are executed with a vigour and felicity peculiar to himself, and discover a knowledge and comprehension of landscape which would do honour to a Gainsborough. Indeed, in several

Thou know'st, when indolence possess'd me all,
How oft I roused at thy inspiring call;
Burst from the siren's fascinating power,
And gave the muse thou lovest one studious hour.

Proud of thy friendship, while the voice of fame
Pursues thy merits with a loud acclaim,
I share the triumph; not displeased to see
Our kindred destinies:—for thou, like me,
Wast thrown too soon on the world's dangerous
tide,
To sink or swim, as chance might best decide.—

respects, there appear to have been many points of similarity between these extraordinary men, not only in particular parts of their art, but also in their conversation, disposition, and character.

In portrait, however, Mr. Hoppner was decidedly superior, and so far outstripped Gainsborough in this department of art, that it would be the highest injustice to attempt a comparison of their powers. The distinguishing characteristic of Mr. Hoppner's style is an easy and unaffected elegance, which reigns throughout all his works: his naturally refined taste appeared to have given him almost intuitively an aversion from every thing which bordered on affectation and vulgarity; and enabled him to stamp an air of gentility and fashion on the most inveterate awkwardness and deformity. Few men ever sacrificed to the graces more liberally or with greater success: at his transforming touch, harshness and asperity dimpled into smiles, age lost its furrows and its pallid hues, and swelled on the sight in all the splendour of youthful exuberance. This power of improving what was placed before him, without annihilating resemblance, obtained him a decided preference to all the artists of his day among the fairer part of fashionable society, with whom, it is probable, even Sir Joshua himself was never so great a favourite. Reynolds was too apt to be guilty of the sin of painting *all* he saw, and now and then would maliciously exaggerate any little defect, if he could thereby increase the strength of the character which he was depicting. Mr. Hoppner pursued a different plan: he painted his beauties not always exactly as they appeared, but as they wished to appear; and to those whose charms were "falling into the year, the yellow leaf," his pictures were the most agreeable, and consequently the truest of all mirrors. The same qualities which rendered him so highly successful in his portraits of women, did not, perhaps, afford him equal advantages in those of the other sex, in which strength and character ought to take the lead of almost every other consideration: his portraits of men were generally, if the expression be allowable, too civilized and genteel to be very striking and forcible; and in his constant wish to represent the gentleman, he sometimes failed to delineate the man. To this observation, however, it must be acknowledged, that many of his best works form very splendid exceptions; and those who have viewed and attentively examined his admirable portraits of the Archbishop of York, Lord Spencer, Dr. Pittcairn, Mr. Pitt, &c., may rather feel inclined to regret that the prevailing fashion of the day should, in this instance, have produced a misapplication of his powers, than to lament their natural deficiency.

In his portraits of children he was peculiarly fortunate: he entered completely into the infantine character, and arranged his compositions of this species with that unaffected ease and playful grace which so pleasantly mark the early periods of human life. One great charm of his pictures arises from the air of negligence and facility which pervades them; their production appears to have cost no effort, and the careless boldness of his handline, equally removed from insipidity and handicraft, stamps the hand of a master upon the most trifling of his performances. His colouring is natural, chaste, and powerful, and his tones, for the most part, mellown and deep; the texture of his flesh is uniformly excellent, and his pencilling rich and full; his carnations transparent, fresh,

Mr, all too weak to gain the distant land,
The waves had whelm'd, but that an outstretch'd
hand

Kindly upheld, when now with fear unnerved,
And still protects the life it then preserved.
THREE, powers untried, perhaps unfelt before,
Enabled, though with pain, to reach the shore,
While West stood by, the doubtful strife to view,
Nor lent a friendly arm to help thee through.
Nor ceased the struggle there; hate, ill-suppress'd
Her vantage took of thy ingenious breast,

and distinct, yet so artfully and judiciously broken, it requires an experienced eye to detect the delicate process by which the effect is accomplished. In the flesh his best female portraits, in particular, there is a union of airiness with substance, of lustre with refined softness which has rarely been surpassed, except by that original hand, which, in the formation of its "lan, lan, lo work," rendered all chance of rivalry hopeless.

The absorbing quality of his principal pursuit still allowed Mr. Hoppner to turn his attention practically to the more elevated departments of art, yet he had a sincere respect for the noble productions of the Italian schools, and the writer of these pages still remains with pleasure the enthusiastic delight which he craved upon first entering the Louvre, and viewing the works of that magnificent collection.—Taste in the arts and sciences of life he possessed in a very uncommon degree. It formed the distinguishing feature of his character, and shone alike conspicuously, whether his talents were exercised upon music or painting, in writing or conversation. His colloquial powers, indeed, have not often been excelled; for, in his happiest moments, there was a novelty of thought, a playful brilliancy, and a boundless fertility of invention, which affixed to all he uttered a stamp of originality and genius, and delighted every hearer.—Sometimes, indeed, he indulged in a severity, sarcasm, which, to such as are unaccustomed to make allowances for the quick perceptions and irritable feelings of genius, appeared to partake somewhat too of bitterness and asperity; possibly, when excluded from society, this notion might not be altogether without foundation; but they who were accustomed to enjoy his company under different circumstances, amid the tranquil scenes of rural retirement, when his mind was free from the little cares and fretting incidents of the world, and his character and feelings were allowed the full scope, will ever remember, with a sensation of mingled sorrow and delight, the fancy, the enthusiasm, the sentimental tenderness, which, on such occasions breathed throughout his discourse. His education had been neglected: such, however, was the energy and activity of his mind, that this original defect was visible only to the few who were in habits of the closest intimacy with him. He read much, and with discrimination and judgment: the best English authors were familiar to him, and there was scarcely a topic of conversation into which he could not enter with advantage, or a subject, however remote from his ordinary pursuits, which his taste could not embellish, and his knowledge illustrate.

He died on the 23d of January, 1811, of a lingering and doubtful disease, at the age of fifty-one years. In the early progress of his complaint, he did not appear to entertain the slightest idea of his fatal termination; but a few months previously to his death, it is evident, from the following affecting incident, that he was fully sensible of his approaching dissolution. Toward the close of autumn, as he was walking on the sunny side of James's-square, which, from its warm and sheltered situation, he was in the habit of frequenting, he was met by a near relation of the writer, who, after accompanying him for a short distance, prepared to quit him—"No; do not say yet," said he, "my good fellow: stay and take another turn or two with me—I like to walk in the decline of the last summer's sun which I shall ever live to enjoy."

iving wisdom yet had placed no screen,
 y word, and every thought was seen,
 n all thy life.—'Tis past: more bright,
 the departing gloom, thou strikest the
 ght;
 fied malice hastes thy powers to own,
 ders at the worth so long unknown!
 hose voice no claims but truth's e'er moved,
 g have seen thy merits, long have loved,
 d in silence, lest the rout should say,
 ial friendship tuned th' applausive lay,
 w that all conspire thy name to raise,
 the shout of unsuspected praise.
 n, since the long struggle now is o'er,
 y can obstruct thy fame no more,
 lent hand thy magic toil pursue,
 r fresh wonders on the raptured view.—
 is set, one GLORIOUS SUN, whose rays
 dden'd Britain with no common blaze:
 mov soon (for clouds begin to rise)
 s station in the eastern skies,
 th his fires, and give the world to see
 REYNOLDS risen, MY FRIEND, in THREE!
 ither roves the muse? I but design'd
 the few whose praise delights my mind;
 dahip's power has drawn the verse astray,
 m its aim, a long but flowery way.
 remains, ONE NAME for ever dear,
 om, conversing many a happy year,

24

I mark'd with secret joy the opening bloom
 Of virtue, prescient of the fruits to come,
 Truth, honour, rectitude.—O! while thy breast,
 My BELGRAVE! of its every wish possess'd,
 Swells with its recent transports, recent fears,
 And tenderest titles strike yet charm thy ears,
 Say, wilt thou from thy feelings pause a while,
 To view my humble labours with a smile?
 Thou wilt: for still 'tis thy delight to praise,
 And still thy fond applause has crown'd my lays.
 Here then I rest; soothed with the hope to prove
 The approbation of "the few I love,"
 Join'd (for ambitious thoughts will sometimes
 rise)
 To the kind sufferance of the good and wise.
 Thus happy,—I can leave, with tranquil breast,
 Fashion's loud praise to Laura and the rest,
 Who rhyme and rattle, innocent of thought,
 Nor know that nothing can proceed from naught.
 Thus happy,—I can view, unruffled, Miles
 Twist into splay-foot doggrel all St. Giles,
 Edwin spin paragraphs with Vaughan's whole
 skill
 Este, rapt in nonsense, gnaw his gray goose
 quill,
 Merry in dithyrambics rave his wrongs,
 And Weston, foaming from Pope's odious songs,
 "Much injured Weston," vent in odes his grief,
 And fly to Urban for a short relief.

Q*

ROBERT BURNS.

ROBERT BURNS, the son of William Burnes, or Burness, was born on the 25th of January, 1759, in a clay-built cottage, about two miles to the south of the town of Ayr, in Scotland. His father, who was a gardener and small farmer, appears to have been a man highly and deservedly respected, and Burns' description of him as "the saint, the father, and the husband," of the Cotter's Saturday Night, attests the affectionate reverence with which he regarded him. At the age of six years, Robert was sent to a small school at Alloway Miln, then superintended by a teacher named Campbell; but who, retiring shortly after, was succeeded by a Mr. John Murdoch. Under the tuition of this gentleman, the subject of our memoir made rapid progress in reading, spelling, and writing; and though, to use his own words, "it cost the schoolmaster some thrashings," he soon became an excellent English scholar. A love of reading and a thirst for general knowledge were observable at an early age; and before he had attained his seventeenth year, he had read Salmon's and Guthrie's Geographical Grammars, the Lives of Hannibal and Wallace, The Spectator, Pope's Works, some of Shakspeare's Plays, Tull and Dickson on Agriculture, Tooke's Pantheon, Locke's Essay on the Understanding, Stackhouse's History of the Bible, The British Gardener's Directory, Boyle's Lectures, Allan Ramsay's Works, Taylor's Scripture Doctrine of Original Sin, Hervey's Meditations, and a Collection of Songs. These works formed the whole of his collection, as mentioned by himself in a letter to Dr. Moore; but his brother Gilbert adds to this list Derham's Physico and Astro-Theology, and a few other works. Of this varied assortment, "the Collection of Songs," says the poet himself, "was my *vade-mecum*. I pored over them, driving my cart, or walking to labour, song by song, verse by verse; carefully noticing the true tender and sublime, from affectation or fustian; and I am convinced I owe to this practice much of my critical-craft, such as it is."

With Mr. Murdoch, Burns remained for about two years, during the last few weeks of which the preceptor himself took lessons in the French language, and communicated the instructions he received to his pupil, who, in a short time, obtained a sufficient knowledge of French to enable him to read and understand any prose author in that language. The facility with which he acquired the French induced him to commence the rudiments of Latin, but whether from want of diligence or of time, or that he found the task more irksome than he anticipated, he soon abandoned his design of acquiring a knowledge of the language of the Romans.

Mr. Murdoch having been compelled to leave Ayr, in consequence of some inadvertent expressions directed against Dr. Dalrymple, the elder Burns himself undertook, for a time, the tuition of his family. When Robert, however, was about fourteen years of age, his father sent him and Gilbert, "week about, during the summer quarter," to a parish school, by which means they alternately improved themselves in writing, and assisted their parents in the labours of a small farm. According to our poet's own account, he, as he says, first committed the sin of rhyme a little before he had attained his sixteenth year. The inspirer of his muse was love, the object of which he describes as a "bonnie, sweet, sonsie lass," whose charms he was anxious to celebrate in verse. "I was not so presumptuous," he says, "as to imagine that I could make verses like printed ones, composed by men who had Greek and Latin; but my girl sung a song which was said to be composed by a small country laird's son, one of his father's maids, with whom he was in love; and I saw no reason why I might not rhyme as well as he: for, excepting that he could shear sheep, and cast peats, his father living in the moorlands, he had no more scholar-craft than myself. Thus with me began love and poetry."

The production alluded to is the little ballad commencing—

O! once I loved a bonnie lass,
which Burns himself characterized as "a very puerile and silly performance;" yet, adds Mr. Lockhart, it contains, here and there, lines of which he need hardly have been ashamed at any period of his life. "In my seventeenth year," says Burns, "to give my manners a brush, I went to a country dancing-school. My father had an unaccountable antipathy against these meetings, and my going was, what to this moment I repent, in opposition to his wishes." Then, referring to his views in life, he continues—"The great misfortune of my life was to want an aim. I had felt early some stirrings of ambition but they were the blind groupings of Homer's Cyclops round the walls of his cave. The only two openings by which I could enter the temple of fortune, were the gate of niggardly economy, or the path of little chicaning bargain-making. The first is so contracted an aperture, I never could squeeze myself into it: the last I always hated—there was contamination in the very entrance. Thus abandoned to no view or aim in life, with a strong appetite for sociability, as well from native hilarity as from a pride of observation and remark; a constitutional melancholy, or hypochondriacism, that made me fly from solitude; add to these incentives a

social life, my reputation for bookish knowledge, a certain wild logical talent, and a strength of thought something like the rudiments of good sense; and it will not seem surprising that I was generally a welcome guest where I visited, or any great wonder that always, where two or three met together, there was I among them." In this state of mind he entered recklessly upon a dissipated career, giving loose to his passions, and indulging his taste for literature with as much irregularity and skill as he applied himself to the plough, the scythe, and the reaping-hook. To use his own expression, "*Vive l'amour, et vive la bagatelle*," were his sole principles of action. In his nineteenth year, he passed some time at a school, where he learnt mensuration, surveying, &c., and also improved himself in other respects, particularly in composition; which he attributes chiefly to a perusal of a collection of letters, by the wits of Queen Anne's reign.

In his twenty-third year, partly, as he says, through whim, and partly that he wished to set about doing something in life, he entered the service of a flax-dresser, at Irvine, for the purpose of learning his trade; but an accidental fire, which burnt down the shop, put an end to his speculations. After his father's death, which occurred in February, 1784, he took the farm of Mossiel, in conjunction with his brother Gilbert. "I entered on it," says Burns, "with a firm resolution, 'Come, go to, I will be wise!' I read farming books; I calculated crops; I attended markets; and, in short, in spite of 'the devil, the world, and the flesh,' I believe I should have been a wise man; but, the first year, from unfortunately buying bad seed,—the second, from a late harvest, we lost half our crops. This overset all my wisdom, and I returned 'like the dog to his vomit, and the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire.'" In other words, he resigned the share of the farm to his brother, and returned to habits of intemperance and irregularity. It was during his occupation of the farm of Mossiel, that Burns first became acquainted with Jane Armour, his future wife. This lady was the daughter of a respectable mason, in the village of Mouchline, where she was at the time the reigning toast. The consequence of this acquaintance, which quickly ripened into mutual love, was soon such that the connexion could no longer be concealed; and, though the details of this story are, perhaps, as yet but imperfectly known, it seems, at least, certain, that Burns was anxious to shield the partner of his imprudence to the utmost in his power. It was, therefore, agreed between them, that he should give her a written acknowledgment of marriage, and then immediately sail for Jamaica, and push his fortune there, and that she should remain with her father until her plighted husband had the means of supporting a family. This arrangement, however, did not satisfy the lady's father; who, having but a very indifferent opinion of Burns's general character, was not to be appeased, and prevailed on his daughter to destroy the document, which was the only evidence of her marriage. Under these circumstances, Jane Armour became the mother of twins, and the poet was summoned by the parish officers to find security for the maintenance of children which he

had thus been prevented from legitimatizing according to the Scottish law.

In a state of mind bordering closely on insanity, Burns now resolved to fly the country; and, after some trouble, he agreed with Dr. Douglas, who had an estate in Jamaica, to go thither as overseer. Before sailing, however, he was advised, by his friends, to publish his poems by subscription, in order to provide him with necessaries for the voyage, and he consented to this expedient, as an experiment which could not injure, and might essentially benefit him. Subscribers' names were obtained for about three hundred and fifty copies, and six hundred were printed. The collection was very favourably received by the public, and the author realized, all expenses deducted, a profit of about twenty pounds. "This sum," says he, "came very seasonably; as I was thinking of indenting myself, for want of money to procure my passage. As soon as I was master of nine guineas, the price that was to waft me to the torrid zone, I took a steerage passage in the first ship that was to sail from the Clyde; for

"'Hungry ruin had me in the wind.'

"I had been some days skulking from covert to covert, under all the terrors of a jail; as some ill-advised people had uncoupled the merciless pack of the law at my heels. I had taken the last farewell of my few friends; my chest was on the road to Greenock; I had composed the last song I should ever measure in Caledonia—*The Gloomy Night is Gathering Fast*; when a letter from Dr. Blacklock to a friend of mine overthrew all my schemes, by opening new prospects to my poetic ambition." This was a recommendation to him to proceed to Edinburgh, to superintend the publication of a second edition of his poems; and he accordingly turned his course to the Scotch metropolis, which he reached in September, 1786. He had already been noticed with much kindness by the Earl of Glencairn, the celebrated Professor Stewart and his lady, Dr. Hugh Blair, and others; and his personal appearance and demeanour exceeding the expectation that had been formed of them, he soon became an object of general curiosity and interest, and was an acceptable guest in the gayest and highest circles. He also received, from the literati of the day, every tribute of praise which the most sanguine author could desire.

Edinburgh, says Dr. Currie, contained, at this period, many men of considerable talents, who were not the most conspicuous for temperance and regularity. Burns entered into several parties of this description with the usual vehemence of his character. His generous affection, and brilliant imagination, fitted him to be the idol of such associations; and, by indulging himself in these festive recreations, he gradually lost a great portion of his relish for the purer pleasures to be found in the circles of taste, elegance, and literature. He saw his danger, and, at times, formed resolutions to guard against it; but he had embarked on the tide of dissipation, and was borne along its stream.

After having sojourned for nearly a year in the Scottish metropolis, and acquired a sum of money

more than sufficient for his present demands, he determined to gratify a desire he had long entertained of visiting some of the most interesting districts of his native country. For this purpose he left Edinburgh on the 6th of May, 1787; and after visiting various places celebrated in the rural songs of Scotland, he returned to his family in Mossgiel, where he arrived about the 8th of July. The reception he met with at home was enthusiastic; and among those who were now willing to renew his acquaintance, was the family of Jane Armour, with whom Burns was speedily reconciled. After remaining for a few days only at Mossgiel, he made a short tour to Inverary, and afterward to the highlands, whence he returned to Edinburgh, and remained there during the greater part of the winter of 1787-8, again entering freely into society and dissipation. Having settled with his publisher, in February, 1788, he was delighted to find there was a balance due to him, as the actual profit of his poems, of nearly 600*l*. At this juncture, he was confined to the house "with a bruised limb, extended on a cushion;" but as soon as he was able to bear the journey, he rode to Mossgiel, advanced his brother Gilbert (who was struggling with many difficulties) the sum of 200*l*., married Jane Armour, and, with the remainder of his capital, took the farm of Elliesland, on the banks of the Nith, six miles above Dumfries.

A short time previously to this, it should be mentioned, that Burns had obtained, through a friend, an appointment in the excise; but with no intention of making use of his commission except on some reverse of fortune. He now took possession of his farm; but as the house required rebuilding, Mrs. Burns could not, for some time, remove thither, a circumstance peculiarly unfortunate, as it caused him to lead a very irregular and unsettled life. The determination, which he had formed, of abandoning his dissipated pursuits was broken in upon, and his industry was frequently interrupted by visiting his family in Ayrshire. As the distance was too great for a single day's journey, he generally spent a night at an inn on the road, and on such occasions, falling into company, all his resolutions were forgotten. Temptation also awaited him nearer home: he was received at the tables of the neighbouring gentry with kindness and respect, and these social parties too often seduced him from the labours of his farm, and his domestic duties, in which the happiness and welfare of his family were now involved. Mrs. Burns joined her husband at Elliesland, in November, 1788; and as she had, during the autumn, lain-in of twins, he had now five children—four boys and a girl. On this occasion, Burns resumed, at times, the occupation of a labourer, and found neither his strength nor his skill impaired. Sentiments of independence cheered his mind,—pictures of domestic content and peace rose on his imagination,—and a few "golden days" passed away,—the happiest, perhaps, which he had ever experienced. But these were not long to last: the farming speculation was soon looked on with despondence, and neglected; and the excise became the only resource. In this capacity, in reference to which beggarly provision for their bard, Mr. Coleridge indignantly calls upon his friend Lamb,

to gather a wreath of "henbane-nettles and nightshade,"

"———To twine
The illustrious brow of Scotch nobility,"

poor Burns was necessarily brought into contact with low associates, and intemperance soon became his tyrant. Unable to reconcile the two occupations, his farm was in a great measure abandoned to his servants, and agriculture but seldom occupied his thoughts. Meantime, there were seldom wanting persons to lead him to a tavern; to applaud the sallies of his wit; and to witness at once the strength and degradation of his genius. The consequences may be easily imagined: at the expiration of about three years, he was compelled to relinquish his lease, and to rely upon his income of 70*l*. per annum, as an exciseman, till he should obtain promotion. With this intention, he removed to a small house in Dumfries, about the end of the year 1791. In 1792, he contributed to Thomson's collection of Scotch songs; and, about the same time, formed a sort of book society in his neighbourhood. In the mean time, he appears to have given offence to the law of excise, by some intemperate conduct and expressions relative to the French revolution, particularly in attempting to send a captured smuggler as a present to the French convention; and an inquiry was in consequence instituted into his conduct. The result was, upon the whole, favourable; but an impression, injurious to Burns, was still left on the minds of the commissioners, and he was so that his promotion, which was deferred, must depend on his future behaviour. This seems to have nettled him keenly, and to have made him feel his dependent situation as a degradation to his former fame. "Often," he says, in a letter to a gentleman, giving an account of the above circumstances, "the blasting anticipation, have I listened to some fast hackney scribbler, with heavy malice of stupidity, exultingly asserting that Burns, notwithstanding the fanfaronade of independence to be found in his works, and after having been held up to public view and to public estimation as a man of genius, yet quite destitute of resources within himself to support his borrowed dignity, dwindled into a paltry exciseman; and slunk out the rest of his insignificant existence in the meanest of pursuits, and among the lowest of mankind."

It seems, however, that the board of excise did not altogether neglect Burns, who was, the year previous to his death, permitted to act as a supervisor. From October, 1795, to the January following, illness confined him to his house; but, going out a few days after, he imprudently dined at a tavern, and returned home about three o'clock in a very cold morning, benumbed and intoxicated. This occasioned a severe relapse, and he soon afterwards became sensible that his constitution was sinking, and his death approaching. He, however, repaired to Brow, in Annandale, to try the effects of sea-bathing; which, though it relieved his rheumatic pains, was succeeded by a fresh accession of fever, and he was brought back to his own home in Dumfries, on the 18th of July, 1796. He remained for three days in a state of feebleness, accompanied by occasional delirium, and expired on the 21st of

July, in the thirty-eighth year of his age. He was interred, with military honours, by the Dumfries volunteers, to which body he belonged, and his remains were followed to the grave by nearly ten thousand spectators. He left a widow and four sons, for whom the inhabitants of Dumfries opened a subscription, which, in itself considerable, was augmented by the profits of the edition of his works, in four volumes, octavo, published in 1800, by Dr. Currie, with a life of the poet.

Burns was within two inches of six feet in height, with a robust, yet agile frame; a finely formed face, and an uncommonly interesting countenance. His well-raised forehead indicated great intellect, and his eyes are described as having been large, dark, and full of ardour and animation. His conversation was rich in wit and humour, and occasionally displayed profound thought, and reflections equally serious and sensible; for no one possessed a finer discrimination between right and wrong. Though his moral aberrations, for which he felt the keenest remorse, have been exaggerated, the latter years of his life were undoubtedly disgraceful, both to the man and to the poet; yet, amid his career of intemperance, he preserved a warmth and generosity of heart, and an independence of mind not less surprising or peculiar than his genius.

Mr. Lockhart, in his life of Burns, gives several instances, which show that "he shrunk with horror and loathing from all sense of pecuniary obligation, no matter to whom." In answer to a letter from Mr. Thomson, enclosing him *5l.* for some of his songs, he says, "I assure you, my dear sir, that you truly hurt me with your pecuniary parcel. It degrades me in my own eyes. However, to return it would savour of affectation; but, as to any more traffic of that debtor and creditor kind, I swear, by that honour which crowns the upright statue of Robert Burns's integrity—on the least motion of it, I will indignantly spurn the by-past transaction, and from that moment commence entire stranger to you."—The following anecdote is told of him in his character of exciseman, by a writer in the *Edinburgh Literary Journal*, who saw him at Thornhill fair. "An information," he says, "had been lodged against a poor widow woman, of the name of Kate Wilson, who had ventured to serve a few of her old country friends with a draught of unlicensed ale, and a lacing of whisky, on this village jubilee. I saw him enter her door, and anticipated nothing short of an immediate seizure of a certain gray beard and barrel, which, to my personal knowledge, contained the contraband commodities our bard was in quest of.

A nod, accompanied by a significant movement of the forefinger, brought Kate to the doorway or trance, and I was near enough to hear the following words distinctly uttered:—*Kate, are ye mad? D'ye no ken that the supervisor and me will be in upon you in the course of forty minutes? Guid-by to ye at present.*' Burns was in the street, and in the midst of the crowd in an instant; and I had reason to know that his friendly hint was not neglected. It saved a poor widow woman from a fine of several pounds."—Though totally free from presumption, in the presence of the superior circles of society to which he was admitted, he did not hesitate to express his opinions strongly and boldly. A certain well-known provincial bore, as Mr. Lockhart describes him, having left a tavern-party, of which Burns was one, he, the bard, immediately demanded a bumper, and, addressing himself to the chair, said, "I give you the health, gentlemen all, of the waiter that called my Lord — out of the room." He was no mean extemporizer; and the following verse is said to have been introduced by him, in a song, in allusion to one of the company who had been boasting, somewhat preposterously, of his aristocratic acquaintances:

"Of lordly acquaintance you boast,
And the dukes that you dined wi' yestreen,
Yet an insect's an insect at most,
Though it crawl on the curl of a queen."

The poetry of Burns, who has acquired almost equal fame by his prose, is now too universally acknowledged and appreciated, to require further analysis or criticism. "Fight, who will, about words and forms," says Byron, "Burns's rank is in the first class of his art;" but, as Mr. Lockhart observes, "to accumulate all that has been said of Burns, even by men like himself, of the first order, would fill a volume." We shall conclude, therefore, with an observation of Mr. Campbell, that "viewing him merely as a poet, there is scarcely another regret connected with his name, than that his productions, with all their merit, fall short of the talents which he possessed."

Burns's character is, upon the whole, honestly drawn by his own pen, in the serio-comic epitaph, written on himself, concluding with the following verse:—

"Reader, attend—whether thy soul
Soars fancy's flights beyond the pole,
Or darkling grubs this earthly hole,
In low pursuit;
Know, prudent, cautious self-control,
Is wisdom's root."

THE TWA DOGS,

A TALE.

'Twas in that place o' Scotland's isle,
That bears the name o' Auld King coil,
Upon a bonnie day in June,
When wearing through the afternoon,
Twa dogs that were na thrang at hame,
Forgather'd ance upon a time.

The first I'll name, they ca'd him Cæsar,
Was kept for his honour's pleasure:
His hair, his size, his mouth, his lugs,
Show'd he was nane o' Scotland's dogs;
But whalpit some place far abroad,
Where sailors gang to fish for cod.

His locked, letter'd, braw brass collar,
Show'd him the gentleman and scholar;
But though he was o' high degree,
The fient a pride, na pride had he;
But wad hae spent an hour caressin,
E'en wi' a tinkler-gypsy's messin.
At kirk or market, mill or smiddie,
Nae tawted tyke, though e'er sae duddie,
But he wad stawn't, as glad to see him,
And stroan't on stanes an' hillocks wi' him.

The tither was a ploughman's collie,
A rhyming, ranting, raving billie,
Wha for his friend an' comrade had him,
And in his freaks had Luath ca'd him,
After some dog in Highland sang,^a
Was made lang syne—Lord knows how lang.

He was a gash an' faithfu' tyke,
As ever lap a shough or dyke.
His honest, sonsie, baws'nt face,
Aye gat him friends in ilka place.
His breast was white, his towzie back
Weel clad wi' coat o' glossy black;
His gawcie tail, wi' upward curl,
Hung o'er his hurdies wi' a swirl.

Nae doubt but they were fain o' ither,
An' unco pack an' thick thegither;
Wi' social nose whyles snuff'd and snowkit,
Whyles mice an' moudieworts they howkit;
Whyles scour'd awa' in lang excursion,
An' worry'd ither in diversion;
Until wi' daffin weary grown,
Upon a knowe they sat them down,
And there began a lang digression
About the lords o' the creation.

CÆSAR.

I've aften wonder'd, honest Luath
What sort o' life poor dogs like you have;
An' when the gentry's life I saw
What way poor bodies liv'd ava.

Our laird gets in his racked rents,
His coals, his kain, and a' his stents;

^aWilliam's dog in Ossian's Finpal.

He rises when he likes himsel;
His funkies answer at the bell;
He ca's his coach, he ca's his horse;
He draws a bonnie silken purse
As lang's my tail, whare, through the stocks,
The yellow letter'd Geordie keeks.

Frae morn to e'en it's naught but toiling,
At baking, roasting, frying, boiling;
An' though the gentry first are stechin,
Yet e'en the ha' folk fill their pechan
Wi' sauce, ragouts, and sicklike trasbtrie,
That's little short o' downright wastria.
Our whipper-in, wee blastit wonner,
Poor worthless elf, it eats a dinner,
Better than ony tenant man
His honour has in a' the lan':
An' what poor cot-folk pit their painch in,
I own it's past my comprehension.

LUATH.

Trowth, Cæsar, whyles they're fash't enough;
A cottar howkin in a shough,
Wi' dirty stanes biggin a dyke,
Baring a quarry, and sic like,
Himself, a wife, he thus sustains,
A smytie o' wee duddie weans,
An' naught but his han' darg, to keep
Them right and tight in thack an' rape.

An' when they meet wi' sair disasters,
Like loss o' health, or want o' masters,
Ye maist wad think, a wee touch langer,
An' they maun starve o' cauld an' hunger;
But, how it comes, I never kenn'd yet,
They're maistly wonderfu' contented;
An' buirdly chiefs, an' clever hizzies,
Are bred in sic a way as this is.

CÆSAR.

But then to see how ye're neglectit,
How huff'd, and cuff'd, and disrespeckit!
L—d, man, our gentry care as little
For delvers, ditchers, an' sic cattle;
They gang as saucy by poor fo'k,
As I wad by a stinking brock.

I've noticed on our laird's court-day,
An' mony a time my heart's been wae,
Poor tenant bodies scant o' cash,
How they maun thole a factor's snash:
He'll stamp an' threaten, curse an' swear,
He'll apprehend them, poind their gear;
While they maun staun', wi' aspect humble,
An' hear it a', an' fear an' tremble.

I see how folk live that hae riches;
But surely poor folk maun be wretches?

LUATH.

They're nae sae wretched's ane wad think;
Though constantly on poortith's brink:
They're sae accustom'd wi' the sight,
The view o't gies them little fright.

Then chance an' fortune are sae guided,
They're aye in less or mair provided;
An' though fatigued wi' chow employment,
A blink o' rest's a sweet enjoyment.

rest comfort o' their lives,
 shie weans an' faithfu' wives;
 ling things are just their pride,
 stens a' their fire side.

yles twalpennie worth o' nappy
 the bodies unco happy;
 aside their private cares,
 the kirk and state affairs;
 lk o' patronage and priests,
 ing fury in their breasts,
 at new taxation's coming,
 at the folk in Lon'on.

k-faced Hallowmass returns,
 the jovial, ranting kirms,
 al life, o' ev'ry station,
 ommon recreation;
 ts, Wit slaps, an' social Mirth,
 ere's care upo' the earth.

erry day the year begins,
 the door on frosty winds;
 reeks wi' mantling ream,
 a heart-inspiring steam;
 pipe, an' sneeshin mill,
 d round wi' richt guid will;
 auld folks crackin crouse,
 anes rantin through the house,—
 has been sae fain to see them,
 joy hae barkit wi' them.

owre true that ye hae said,
 s now owre aften play'd.
 onie a creditable stock,
 honest, fawsont fo'k,
 out baith root and branch,
 al's pridefu' greed to quench,
 ts to knit himsel the faster
 wi' some gentle master,
 ns, thrang a-parliamentin,
 n's guid his saul indentin—

CESAR.

ad, ye little ken about it;
 n's guid! guid faith! I doubt it,
 , gaun as premiers lead him,
 ; ay or no's they bid him,
 an' plays parading,
 g, gambling, masquerading;
 , in a frolic daft,
 or Calais takes a waft,
 . tour, an' tak a whirl,
 on fow, an' see the warl'.

at Vienna or Versailles
 is father's auld entails;
 rid he takes the rout,
 guitars, and fecht wi' nowt;
 talian vista startles,
 sting among groves o' myrtles;
 es drumly German water,
 msel look fair and fatter,
 be consequential sorrows,
 of carnival signoras.
 n's guid! for her destruction!
 ition, feud, an' faction.

LUATH.

Hech man! dear sirs! is that the gate
 They waste sae mony a braw estate!
 Are we sae foughten an' harass'd
 For gear to gang that gate at last!

O would they stay aback frae courts,
 An' please themsels wi' kintra sports,
 It wa'd for every ane be better,
 The laird, the tenant, and the cotter!
 For thae frank, rantin, ramblin billies,
 Fient haet o' them's ill-hearted fellows;
 Except for breakin o' their timmer,
 Or speakin lightly o' their limmer,
 Or shootin o' a hare or moor-cock,
 The ne'er a bit they're ill to poor fo'k.

But will ye tell me, Master Cesar,
 Sure great folk's life's a life o' pleasure?
 Nae could nor hunger e'er can steer them,
 The vera thought o't need na fear them.

CESAR.

L—d, man, were ye but whyles where I am,
 The gentles ye wad ne'er envy 'em.

It's true they need na starve or sweat,
 Through winter's cauld, or simmer's heat;
 They've nae sair wark to craze their banes,
 An' fill auld age wi' gripes an' granes:
 But human bodies are sic fools,
 For a' their colleges and schools,
 That when nae real ills perplex them,
 They make enow themselves to vex them;
 An' aye the less they hae to sturt them,
 In like proportion less will hurt them.
 A country fellow at the pleugh,
 His acres till'd, he's right enough;
 A kintra lassie at her wheel,
 Her dizzens done, she's unco weel:
 But gentlemen, an' ladies warst,
 Wi' ev'ndown want o' wark are curst.
 They loiter, lounging, lank, an' lazy;
 Though deil haet ails them, yet uneasy;
 Their days, insipid, dull, an' tasteless;
 Their nights unquiet, lang, an' restless;
 An' e'en their sports, their balls an' races,
 Their galloping through public places.
 There's sic parade, sic pomp, an' art,
 The joy can scarcely reach the heart.
 The men cast out in party matches,
 Then sowther a' in deep debauches;
 Ae night they're mad wi' drink an' wh-ring,
 Niest day their life is past enduring.
 The ladies arm-in-arm in clusters,
 As great and gracious a' as sisters;
 But hear their absent thoughts o' ither,
 They're a' run deils an' jads thegither.
 Whyles o'er the wee bit cup an' platie,
 They sip the scandal portion pretty;
 Or lee-lang nights, wi' crabbit leuks
 Pore owre the devil's pictured beuks;
 Stake on a chance a farmer's stackyard,
 An' cheat like onie unhang'd blackguard.
 There's some exception, man an' woman;
 But this is gentry's life in common.

By this, the sun was out o' sight,
An' darker gloaming brought the night !
The bum-clock humm'd wi' lazy drone ;
The kye stood rowtin i' the loon ;
When up they gat, and shook their lugs,
Rejoiced they were na men but dogs ;
An' each took aff his several way,
Resolved to meet some ither day.

DEATH AND DR. HORNBOK.

A TRUE STORY.

SOME books are lies frae end to end,
And some great lies were never penn'd,
E'en ministers, they hae been kenn'd
In holy rapture,
A rousing whid, at times to vend,
And nail't wi' Scripture.

But this that I am gaun to tell,
Which lately on a night befell,
Is just as true's the deil's in h-ll
Or Dublin city :
That e'er he nearer comes oursel
'S a muckle pity.

The Clachan yill had made me canty,
I was na fou, but just had plenty ;
I stacher'd whyles, but yet took tant aye
To free the ditches ;
An' hillocks, stanes, an' bushes, kenn'd aye
Frae ghaists an' witches.

The rising moon began to glow'r
The distant Cumnock hills out-owre :
To count her horns, wi' a' my power,
I set mysel ;
But whether she had three or four,
I cou'd na tell.

I was come round about the hill,
And toddlin down on Willie's mill,
Setting my staff wi' a' my skill,
To keep me sicker :
Though leeward whyles, against my will,
I took a bicker.

I there wi' something did forgather,
That put me in an eerie swither ;
An awfu' sithe, out-owre ae showther,
Clear-dangling, hang ;
A three-tae'd leister on the ither
Lay, large an' lang.

Its stature seem'd lang Scotch ells twa,
The queerest shape that e'er I saw,
For fient a wame it had ava !
And then, its shanks,
They were as thin, as sharp an' sma'
As cheeks o' branks.

"Guid-e'en," quo' I ; "Friend ! hae ye been mawin,
When ither folk are busy sawin ?"
It seem'd to mak a kind o' stan',
But naething spak ;
At length, says I, "Friend, whare ye gaun,
Will ye go back ?"

It spak right howe,— "My name is Death,
But be na fley'd."—Quo'h I, "Guid faith,
Ye're may be come to stap my breath ;
But tent me, billie :
I red ye weel, tak care o' skaithe,
See, there's a gully !"

"Guidman," quo' he, "put up your whittle,
I'm no design'd to try its mettle ;
But if I did, I wad be kittle
To be mislear'd,
I wad na mind it, no, that spittle
Out-owre my beard."

"Well, weel !" says I, "a bargain be't ;
Come, gies your hand, an' sae we're greet ;
We'll ease our shanks ; an' tak a seat,
Come, gies your news ;
This while* ye hae been monie a gate
At monie a house."

"Ay, ay !" quo' he, an' shook his head,
"It's e'en a lang, lang time indeed
Sin' I began to nick the thread,
An' choke the breath :
Folk maun do something for their bread,
An' sae maun Death."

"Sax thousand years are near hand fled
Sin' I was to the butchering bred,
An' monie a scheme in vain's been laid,
To stap or scar me ;
Till ane Hornbook's† ta'en up the trade,
An' faith, he'll wear me

"Ye ken Jock Hornbook i' the Clachan,
Deil mak his king's-hood in a spleuchan !
He's grown sae well acquaint wi' Buchan‡
An' ither chaps,
That weans hand out their fingers langhin
And pouk my hips.

"See, here's a sithe, and there's a dart,
They hae pierced mony a gallant heart ;
But Doctor Hornbook, wi' his art,
And cursed skill,
Has made them baith not worth a f—t,
Damn'd haet they'll kill

"'Twas but yestreen, nae further gaen,
I threw a noble throw at ane ;
Wi' less, I'm sure, I've hundreds slain ;
But deil-ma-care,
It just play'd dirl on the bane,
But did nae mair.

"Hornbook was by, wi' ready art,
And had sae fortified the part,
That when I looked to my dart,
It was sae blunt,
Fient haet o't wad hae pierced the heart
Of a nail-runt.

* An epidemical fever was then raging in that com
† This gentleman, Dr. Hornbook, is professional
brother of the sovereign order of the ferula ; but
intuition and inspiration, is at once an apothecary,
geon, and physician.

‡ Buchan's Domestic Medicine.

* This rencounter happened in seed-time, 1798.

my sithe in sic a fury,
 and cowpit wi' my hurry;
 he bauld apothecary

Withstood the shock;
 as weel hae try'd a quarry
 O' hard whin rock.

em he canna get attended,
 r face he ne'er had kend it,
 in a kail-blade, and send it,
 As soon he smells't,
 r disease, and what will mend it
 At once he tells't.

n a' doctors' saws and whittles,
 nsions, shapes, an' mettles,
 ' boxes, mugs, an' bottles,
 He's sure to hae;
 in names as fast he rattles
 As A B C.

' fossils, earth, and trees;
 marinum o' the seas;
 a of beans and pease,
 He has't in plenty;
 is, what you please,
 He can content ye.

ome new, uncommon weapons,
 iritus of capons;
 rn shavings, filings, scrapings,
 Distill'd *per se*;
 o' midge-tail-clippings,
 And monie mae."

e for Johnny Ged's Hole* now,"
 f that the news be true!
 calf-ward whare gowan* grew,
 Sae white and bonnie,
 they'll rive it wi' the plew;
 They'll ruin Johnie!"

re grain'd an eldrich laugh,
 "Ye need na yoke the pleugh,
 will soon be till'd enough,
 Tak ye nae fear:
 be trench'd wi' monie a sheugh
 In twa-three year.

killed ane a fair strae-death,
 blood or want o' breath,
 I'm free to tak my aith,
 That Hornbook's skill
 score i' their last claithe,
 By drap an' pill.

st wabster to his trade,
 fe's twa nieves were scarce wee bred,
 ce-worth to mend her head
 When it was sair;
 shade cannie to her bed,
 But ne'er spak mair.

laird had ta'en the batts,
 armurring in his guts,
 on for Hornbook sets,
 An' pays him weel.
 x twa guid gimmer pets,
 Was laird himsel.

"A bonnie lass, ye kend her name,
 Some ill-brewn drink had hove her wame:
 She trusts hersel, to hide the shame,
 In Hornbook's care;
 Horn sent her aff, to her lang hame,
 To hide it there.

"That's just a swatch o' Hornbook's way;
 Thus goes he on from day to day,
 Thus does he poison, kill, an' slay,
 An's weel paid for't;
 Yet stops me o' my lawfu' prey,
 Wi' his d-mn'd dirt:

"But, hark! I'll tell you of a plot,
 Though dinna ye be speaking o't;
 I'll nail the self-conceited Scot
 As dead's a herrin:
 Niest time we meet, I'll wad a groat,
 He gets his fairin!"

But just as he began to tell,
 The auld kirk hammer strak the bell
 Some wee short hour ayont the twal,
 Which raised us baith:
 I took the way that pleased mysel,
 And sae did Death.

THE BRIGS OF AYR.

POEM.

INSCRIBED TO J. B*****, ESQ., AYR.

THE simple bard, rough at the rustic plough,
 Learning his tuneful trade from every bough,
 The chanting linnnet, or the mellow thrush,
 Hailing the setting sun, sweet, in the green thorn
 bush;
 The soaring lark, the perching red-breast shrill,
 Or deep-toned plovers gray, wild-whistling o'er
 the hill;
 Shall he, nurst in the peasant's lowly shed,
 To hardy independence bravely bred,
 By early poverty to hardship steel'd,
 And train'd to arms in stern misfortune's field,
 Shall he be guilty of their hireling crimes,
 The servile, mercenary Swiss of rhymes?
 Or labour hard the panegyric close,
 With all the venal soul of dedicating prose?
 No! though his artless strains he rudely sings,
 And throws his hand uncouthly o'er the strings,
 He glows with all the spirit of the bard,
 Fame, honest fame, his great, his dear reward.
 Still, if some patron's generous care he trace,
 Skill'd in the secret, to bestow with grace;
 When B***** befriends his humble name,
 And hands the rustic stranger up to fame,
 With heartfelt throes his grateful bosom swells,
 The godlike bliss, to give, alone excels.

*Twas when the stacks get on their winter-hap,
 And thack and rape secure the toil-won crap;
 Potato-bings are snuggled up frae skaith
 Of coming winter's biting, frosty breath;

R

* The grave-digger.

The bees, rejoicing o'er their summer toils,
Unnumber'd buds' an' flowers' delicious spoils,
Seal'd up with frugal care in massive waxen piles,
Are doom'd by man, that tyrant o'er the weak;
The death o' devils smoor'd wi' brimstone reek:
The thundering guns are heard on every side,
The wounded coveys, reeling, scatter wide;
The feather'd field-mates, bound by nature's tie,
Sires, mothers, children, in one carnage lie:
(What warm, poetic heart, but inly bleeds,
And execrates man's savage, ruthless deeds!)
Nae mair the flower in field or meadow springs;
Nae mair the grove with airy concert rings,
Except, perhaps, the robin's whistling glee,
Proud o' the height o' some bit half-lang tree:
The hoary morns precede the sunny days,
Mild, calm, serene, wide spreads the noontide blaze,

While thick the gossamer waves wanton in the rays.

'Twas in that season, when a simple bard,
Unknown and poor, simplicity's reward:
Ae night, within the ancient brugh of Ayr,
By whim inspired, or haply prest wi' care;
He left his bed, and took his wayward route,
Ahd down by Simpson's* wheel'd the left about:
(Whether impell'd by all-directing fate,
To witness what I after shall narrate;
Or whether, rapt in meditation high,
He wander'd out, he knew not where nor why;)
The drowsy dungeon-clock† had number'd two,
And Wallace tower‡ had sworn the fact was true:
The tide-swoln Firth with sullen sounding roar,
Through the still night dash'd hoarse along the shore:
All else was hush'd as nature's closed e'e;
The silent moon shone high o'er tower and tree:
The chilly frost, beneath the silver beam,
Crept, gently crusting, o'er the glittering stream.—

When, lo! on either hand the listening bard,
The clanging sugh of whistling wings is heard;
Two dusky forms dart through the midnight air,
Swift as the gos‡ drives on the wheeling hare;
Ane on th' auld brig his airy shape uprears,
The ither flutters o'er the rising piers:
Our warlock rhymers instantly descried
The sprites that owre the brigs of Ayr preside.
(That bards are second-sighted is nae joke,
And ken the lingo of the spiritual fo'k;
Fays, spunkies, kelpies, a', they can explain them,
And e'en the very deils they brawly ken them.)
Auld Brig appear'd of ancient Pictish race,
The vera wrinkles Gothic in his face:
He seem'd as he wi' time had warstled lang,
Yet toughly doure, he bade an unco bang.
New Brig was buskit in a braw new coat,
That he, at Lon'on, frae ane Adams got:
In's hand five taper staves as smooth's a bead,
Wi' virils and whirlygigums at the head.
The Goth was stalking round with anxious search,
Spying the time-worn flaws in every arch;
It chanced his new-come neebor took his e'e,
And e'en a vex'd and angry heart had he!
Wi' thieveless sneer to see his modish mien,
He, down the water, gies him this guiden:—

* A noted tavern at the auld brig end.

† The two steeples. ‡ The gos-hawk, or falcon.

AULD BRIG.

I doubt na, frien', ye'll think ye're nae sheep shaul
Ance ye were streekit o'er frae bank to bank;
But gin ye be a brig as auld as me,
Though faith that day, I doubt, ye'll never see,
There'll be, if that date come, I'll wad a boddle,
Some fewer whigmeleeries in your noddle.

NEW BRIG.

Auld Vandal, ye but show your little mense,
Just much about it wi' your scanty sense;
Will your poor, narrow footpath of a street,
Where twa wheelbarrows tremble when they meet,
Your ruin'd, formless bulk o' stane an' lime,
Compare wi' bonnie brigs o' modern time?
There's men o' taste would tak the Ducat-stream
Though they should cast the very sark an' swim,
Ere they would grate their feelings wi' the view
Of sic an ugly Gothic hulk as you.

AULD BRIG.

Conceited gowk! puff'd up wi' windy pride!
This monie a year I've stood the flood an' tide;
And though wi' crazy eild I'm sair forfain,
I'll be a brig when ye're a shapeless cairn!
As yet ye little ken about the matter,
But twa-three winters will inform you better,
When heavy, dark, continued, a'-day rains,
Wi' deepening deluges o'erflow the plains;
When from the hills where springs the brawling Col
Or stately Lugar's mossy fountains boil,
Or where the Greenock winds his moorhead coom
Or haunted Garpal‡ draws his feeble source,
Aroused by blustering winds an' spotting thows,
In mony a torrent down his sna-broo rows;
While crashing ice, borne on the roaring speat,
Sweeps dams, an' mills, an' brigs, a' to the gate;
And from Glenbuck,‡ down to the Rotton-key,§
Auld Ayr is just one lengthen'd, tumbling sea;
Then down ye hurl, deil nor ye never rise!
And dash the gumlie jaups up to the pouring skies!
A lesson sadly teaching, to your cost,
That architecture's noble art is lost!

NEW BRIG.

Fine architecture! trowth, I needs must say to,
The L—d be thankit that we've tint the gate o'!
Gaunt, ghastly, ghaist-alluring edifices,
Hanging with threatening jut, like precipices,
O'er arching, mouldy, gloom-inspiring covers,
Supporting roofs fantastic, stony groves:
Windows and doors, in nameless sculpture dress,
With order, symmetry, or taste unblest;
Forms like some bedlam statuary's dream,
The crazed creations of misguided whim;
Forms might be worshipp'd on the bended knee,
And still the second draid command be free;
Their likeness is not found on earth, in air, or sth

* A noted ford, just above the auld brig.

† The banks of Garpal Water is one of the few places in the west of Scotland, where those fancy-scaring boughs known by the name of ghaists, still continue perpetually to inhabit.

‡ The source of the river Ayr.

§ A small landing place above the large key.

that would disgrace the building taste
 son, reptile, bird, or beast ;
 or a doited monkish race,
 saids forsworn the dear embrace,
 later times, wha held the notion
 a gloom was sterling, true devotion ;
 at our guid brugh denies protection,
 nay they expire, unblest with resurrec-
 !

AULD BRIG.

dear-remember'd, ancient yealings,
 at here to share my wounded feelings !
 proveses, an' mony a baillie,
 paths o' righteousness did toil aye ;
 leacons, and ye douce conveners,
 ur moderns are but causey-cleaners ;
 uncials wha hae blest this town,
 rethren of the sacred gown,
 ly gie your hurdies to the smiters ;
 would now be strange) ye godly writers :
 folk I've borne aboon the broo,
 it here, what would ye say or do ?
 your spirits groan in deep vexation,
 melancholy alteration ;
 ding, curse the time and place
 egat the base, degenerate race !
 reverend men, their country's glory,
 id Scots hold forth a plain braid story ;
 thrifty citizens, an' douce,
 a pint, or in the council-house ;
 il, corky-headed, graceless gentry,
 sent and ruin of the country ;
 parts made by tailors and by barbers,
 your well-hain'd gear on d—d new
 and harbours !

NEW BRIG.

you there ! for faith ye've said enough,
 mair than ye can mak to through ;
 priesthood, I shall say but little,
 clergy are a shot right kittle :
 ivour o' your langer beard,
 gistrates might weel be spared :
 m unto your auld-warld squad,
 say, comparisons are odd.
 -wits nae mair can hae a handle
 a citizen" a term o' scandal :
 e council waddles down the street,
 mp of ignorant conceit ;
 ew wise priggin owre hops an' raisins,
 liberal views in bonds and seisins.
 owledge, on a random tramp,
 them with a glimmer of his lamp,
 eomon sense for once betray'd them,
 tupidity stept kindly in to aid them.

her clishmaclaver might been said,
 wars, if sprites had blood to shed,
 tell : but, all before their sight,
 appear'd in order bright :
 glittering stream they featly danced,
 moon their various dresses glanced ;
 o'er the watery glass so neat,
 e scarce bent beneath their feet :
 f minstrelsy among them rung,
 nobling bards heroic ditties sung.

O had M'Lauchlan,* thairm-inspiring sage,
 Been there to hear this heavenly band engage,
 When through his dear strathspeys they bore with
 highland rage ;
 Or when they struck old Scotia's melting airs,
 The lover's raptured joys or bleeding cares ;
 How would his highland lug been nobler fired,
 And e'en his matchless hand with finer touch in-
 spired !

No guess could tell what instrument appear'd,
 But all the soul of music's self was heard ;
 Harmonious concert rung in every part,
 While simple melody pour'd moving on the heart.

The genius of the stream in front appears,
 A venerable chief advanced in years ;
 His hoary head with water-lilies crown'd,
 His manly leg with garter tangle bound.
 Next came the loveliest pair in all the ring,
 Sweet female beauty hand in hand with spring ;
 Then, crown'd with flowery hay, came rural joy,
 And summer, with his fervid-beaming eye :
 All-cheering plenty, with her flowing horn,
 Led yellow autumn wreathed with nodding corn ;
 Then winter's time-bleach'd locks did hoary show,
 By hospitality with cloudless brow.
 Next follow'd courage with his martial stride,
 From where the feal wild-woody coverts hide ;
 Benevolence, with mild, benignant air,
 A female form, came from the towers of Stair :
 Learning and worth in equal measures trode
 From simple Catrine, their long-loved abode :
 Last, white-robed peace, crown'd with a hazel
 wreath,
 To rustic agriculture did bequeath
 The broken iron instruments of death,
 At sight of whom our sprites forgot their kindling
 wrath.

THE DEATH AND DYING WORDS OF POOR MAILIE,

THE AUTHOR'S ONLY PET YOWE.

AN UNCO MOURNFU' TALE.

As Mailie an' her lambs thegither
 Were ae day nibbling on the tether,
 Upon her cloot she coost a hitch,
 An' owre she wars'd in the ditch.
 There, groaning, dying, she did lie,
 When Hughoc he cam doytin by.

Wi' glowrin een, and lifted hans,
 Poor Hughoc like a statue stans ;
 He saw her days were near-hand ended,
 But, waes my heart ! he could na mend it !
 He gaped wide, but naething spak !
 At length poor Mailie silence brak.

" O thou, whase lamentable face
 Appears to mourn my woefu' case !
 My dying words attentive hear,
 An' bear them to my master dear.

* A well known performer of Scottish music on the violin.

† A neebor herd-callen.

"Tell him, if e'er again he keep,
As muckle gear as buy a sheep,
O, bid him never tie them mair
Wi' wicked strings o' hemp or hair!
But ca' them out to park or hill,
An' let them wander at their will;
So may his flock increase, an' grow
To scores o' lambs, an' packs o' woo'!

"Tell him, he was a master kin',
An' aye was guid to me and mine;
An' now my dying charge I gie him,
My helpless lambs I trust them wi' him.

"O, bid him save their harmless lives
Frae dogs, an' tods, an' butchers' knives!
But gie them guid cow-milk their fill,
Till they be fit to fend themsel:
An' tent them duly, e'en an' morn,
Wi' teats o' hay an' rips o' corn.

"An' may they never learn the gaets
Of ither vile wanrestfu' pets!
To slink through slaps, an' reave an' steal,
At stacks o' pease, or stocks o' kail.
So may they, like their great forbears,
For monie a year come through the sheers:
So wives will gie them bits o' bread,
An' bairns greet for them when they're dead.

"My poor toop-lamb, my son an' heir,
O, bid him breed him up wi' care!
An', if he live to be a beast,
To pit some havins in his breast!
An' warn him, what I winna name,
To stay content wi' yowes at hame;
An' no to rin an' wear his cloots,
Like ither menseless, graceless brutes.

"An, niest my yowie, silly thing,
Gude keep thee frae a tether string!
O, may thou ne'er forgather up
Wi' only blastit, moorland toop;
But aye keep mind to moop an' mell,
Wi' sheep o' credit like thyself!

"And now, my bairns, wi' my last breath,
I lea'e my blessin wi' you baith:
An' when you think upo' your mither,
Mind to be kin' to ane anither.

"Now, honest Hughoc, dinna fail
To tell my master a' my tale;
An' bid him burn this cursed tether,
An', for thy pains, thou'se get my blather."

This said, poor Mailie turn'd her head,
An' closed her e'en among the dead.

POOR MAILIE'S ELEGY.

LAMENT in rhyme, lament in prose,
Wi' saut tears trickling down your nose;
Our bardie's fate is at a close,
Past a' remead;
The last sad cape-stane of his woes;
Poor Mailie's dead!

It's no the loss o' warl's gear,
That could sae bitter draw the tear
Or mak our bardie, dowie, wear
The mourning wee
He's lost a friend and neebor dear,
'In Mailie dead.

Through a' the town she trotted by h
A lang half-mile she could descry him;
Wi' kindly bleat, when she did spy him
She ran wi' speed:
A friend mair faithful ne'er cam nigh h
Than Mailie dead.

I wat she was a sheep o' sense,
And could behave hersel wi' mense:
I'll say't, she never brak a fence,
Through thievish g
Our bardie, lanely, keeps the spense
Sin' Mailie's dead.

Or, if he wanders up the howe,
Her living image in her yowe,
Comes bleating to him, owre the know
For bits o' bread;
An' down the briny pearls rowe
For Mailie dead.

She was nae get o' moorland tips,
Wi' tawted ket, an hairy hips;
For her forbears were brought in ships
Frae yont the Twe
A bonnier fleesh ne'er cross'd the clips
Than Mailie dead.

Wae worth the man wha first did shu
That vile, wanchancie thing—a rape!
It maks guid fellows girn an' gape,
Wi' chokin dread;
An' Robin's bonnet wave wi' crape,
For Mailie dead.

O, a' ye bards on bonnie Doon!
An' wha on Ayr your chanter's tune!
Come, join the melancholious croon
O' Robin's reed!
His heart will never get aboon!
His Mailie dead.

TO J. S****.

Friendship! mysterious cement of the soul
Sweetener of life, and solder of society!
I owe thee much.—

DEAR S****, the sleest, paukie thief,
That e'er attempted stealth or rief,
Ye surely hae some warlock-breef
Owre human heart
For ne'er a bosom yet was prief
Against your arts.

For me, I swear by sun an' moon,
And every star that blinks aboon,
Ye've cost me twenty pair o' shoon
Just gaun to see ye
And every ither pair that's done
Mair ta'en I'm wi'

That auld, capricious carlin, Nature,
To mak amends for scrimpit stature,
She's turn'd you aff, a human creature
On her first plan,
And in her freaks, on every feature,
She's wrote, the Man.

Just now I've ta'en the fit o' rhyme,
My barmie noddle's working prime,
My fancy yerkit up sublime
Wi' hasty summon:
Hae ye a leisure-moment's time
To hear what's comin'?

Some rhyme, a neebor's name to lash;
Some rhyme (vain thought!) for needfu' cash:
Some rhyme to court the kintra clash,
An' raise a din;
For me, an aim I never fash;
I rhyme for fun.

The star that rules my luckless lot,
Has fated me the russet coat,
An' damn'd my fortune to the groat;
But in requit,
Has bless'd me wi' a random shot
O' kintra wit.

This while my notion's ta'en a sklent,
To try my fate in guid black prent;
But still the mair I'm that way bent,
Something cries, "Hoolie!"
I red you, honest man, tak tent!
Ye'll shaw your folly.

"There's ither poets, much your betters,
Far seen in Greek, deep men o' letters,
Hae thought they had ensured their debtors,
A' future ages;
Now moths deform in shapeless tatters,
Their unknown pages."

Then fareweel hopes o' laurel-boughs,
To garland my poetic brows!
Henceforth I'll rove where busy ploughs
Are whistling thrang,
An' teach the lanely heights an' howes
My rustic sang.

I'll wander on, with tentless heed
How never-halting moments speed,
Till fate shall snap the brittle thread,
Then, all unknown,
I'll lay me with the inglorious dead,
Forgot and gone!

But why o' death begin a tale?
Just now we're living sound and hale,
Then top and maintop crowd the sail,
Heave care o'er side!
And large, before enjoyment's gale,
Let's tak the tide.

This life, sae far's I understand,
Is a' enchanted, fairy land,
Where pleasure is the magic wand,
That wielded right,
Maks hours, like minutes, hand in hand,
Dance by fa' light.

The magic-wand then let us wield;
For ance that five-an'-forty's speeld,
See crazy, weary, joyless eild,
Wi' wrinkled face,
Comes hostin, hirplin owre the field,
Wi' crepin pace.

When ance life's day draws near the gloamin,
Then fareweel vacant careless roamin;
An' fareweel cheerfu' tankards foamin,
An' social noise;
An' fareweel, dear, deluding woman,
The joy of joys!

O life! how pleasant in thy morning,
Young fancy's rays the hills adorning!
Cold-pausing caution's lesson scorning,
We frisk away,
Like school-boys, at th' expected warning,
To joy and play.

We wander there, we wander here,
We eye the rose upon the brier,
Unmindful that the thorn is near,
Among the leaves;
And though the puny wound appear,
Short while it grieves.

Some, lucky, find a flowery spot,
For which they never toil'd nor swat;
They drink the sweet, and eat the fat,
But care or pain;
And, haply, eye the barren hut
With high disdain.

With steady aim, some fortune chase;
Keen hope does every sinew brace;
Through fair, through foul, they urge the race,
And seize the prey:
Then cannle, in some cozie place,
They close the day.

And others, like your humble servan',
Poor wights! nae rules nor roads observin';
To right or left, eternal swervin,
They zig-zag on;
Till curst with age, obscure an' starvin,
They aften groan.

Alas! what bitter toil an' straining—
But truce with peevish, poor complaining!
Is fortune's fickle Luna waning?
E'en let her gang!
Beneath what light she has remaining,
Let's sing our sang.

My pen I here fling to the door,
And kneel, "Ye Powers!" and warm implore,
Though I should wander terra o'er,
In all her climes,
Grant me but this, I ask no more,
Aye rowth o' rhymes.

"Gie dreeping roasts to kintra lairds,
Till icicles hing frae their beards;
Gie fine braw claes to fine life-guards,
And maids of bonnour
And yill an' whisky gie to cairds,
Until they scammer.

" A title, Dempster merits it ;
A garter gie to Willie Pitt ;
Gie wealth to some be-ledger'd cit,
In cent. per cent.
But gie me real, sterling wit,
And I'm content.

" While ye are pleased to keep me hale
I'll sit down o'er my scanty meal,
Be't water-brose, or muslin-kail,
Wi' cheerful face,
As lang's the musen dinna fail
To say the grace."

An anxious e'e I never throws
Behint my lug, or by my nose ;
I jouk beneath misfortune's blows
As weel's I may ;
Sworn foe to sorrow, care, and pruse,
I rhyme away.

O ye douce folk, that live by rule,
Grave, tideless-blooded, calm and cool,
Compared wi' you—O fool! fool! fool!
How much unlike!
Your hearts are just a standing pool,
Your lives, a dyke!

Hae hair-brain'd, sentimental traces
In your unletter'd, nameless faces!
In *arioso* trills and graces
Ye never stray,
But, *gravissimo*, solemn basses
Ye hum away.

Ye are sae grave, nae doubt ye're wise ;
Nae ferly though ye do despise
The hairum-scarum, ram-stam boys,
The rattlin squad:
I see you upward cast your eyes—
—Ye ken the road.

Whilst I—but I shall haud me there—
Wi' you I'll scarce gang onywhere—
Then, Jamie, I shall say nae mair,
But quat my sang,
Content wi' you to mak a pair,
Where'er I gang.

A DREAM.

Thoughts, words, and daeds, the statute blames with
reason ;
But surely dreams were ne'er indicted treason.

[On reading, in the public papers, the Laureat's Ode, with
the other parade of June 4, 1786, the author was no sooner
dropped asleep, than he imagined himself to the birth-
day levee ; and in his dreaming fancy made the follow-
ing address.]

I.

GUID-MORNING to your majesty !
May heaven augment your blisses,
On every new birth-day ye see,
An humble poet wishes !

My bardship here, at your levee,
On sic a day as this is,
Is sure an uncouth sight to see,
Among the birth-day dresses
See fine this day.

II.

I see ye're complimented thrang,
By monie a lord and lady ;
" God save the king ! " 's a cuckoo sang
That's unco easy said aye ;
The poets, too, a venal gang,
Wi' rhymes weel turn'd and ready,
Wad gar you trow ye ne'er do wrang,
But aye unerring steady,
On sic a day.

III.

For me, before a monarch's face,
E'en there I winna flatter ;
For neither pension, post, nor place,
Am I your humble debtor :
So, nae reflection on your grace,
Your kingship to bespatter ;
There's monie waur been o' the race,
And sibblins ane been better
Than you this da

IV.

'Tis very true, my sovereign king,
My skill may weel be doubted :
But facts are chieft that winna ding,
An' downa be disputed :
Your royal nest, beneath your wing,
Is e'en right left an' clouted,
And now the third part of the string,
An' less, will gang about it
Than did ae day.

V.

Far be't frae me that I aspire
To blame your legislation,
Or say, ye wisdom want, or fire,
To rule this mighty nation !
But, faith, I muckle doubt, my sire,
Ye've trusted ministration
To chaps wha in a barn or byre
Wad better fill their station
Than courts you

VI.

And now ye've gien auld Britain pes
Her broken shins to plaster,
Your sair taxation does her fleece,
Till she has scarce a tester ;
For me, thank God, my life's a lease
Nae bargain wearing faster,
Or, faith ! I fear, that wi' the geese,
I shortly boost to pasture
I' the craft some

VII.

I'm no mistrusting Willie Pitt,
When taxes he enlarges,
(An' Will's a true guid fallow's got,
A name not envy spairges,)

That he intends to pay your debt,
 An' lessen a' your charges;
 But, G—d-sake! let nae saving-fit
 Abridge your bonnie barges
 An' boats this day.

VIII.

Adieu, my liege! may freedom geck
 Beneath your high protection;
 An' may ye rax corruption's neck,
 And gie her for dissection!
 But since I'm here, I'll no neglect,
 In loyal, true affection,
 To pay your queen, with due respect,
 My fealty an' subjection
 This great birth-day.

IX.

Hail, majesty most excellent!
 While nobles strive to please ye,
 Will ye accept a compliment
 A simple poet gies ye?
 Thae bonnie bairntime, heaven has lent,
 Still higher may they beeze ye
 In bliss, till fate some day is sent,
 For ever to release ye
 Frae care that day.

X.

For you, young potentate o' W****,
 I tell your highness fairly,
 Down pleasure's stream, wi' swelling sails,
 I'm tauld ye're driving rarely;
 But some day ye may gnaw your nails,
 An' curse your folly sairly,
 That e'er ye brak Diana's pales,
 Or rattled dice wi' Charlie,
 By night or day.

XI.

Yet aft a ragged cowte's been known
 To make a noble aiver;
 So ye may doucelly fill a throne,
 For a' their clishmaclaver:
 There, him* at Agincourt wha shone,
 Few better were or braver;
 And yet, wi' funny, queer Sir John,†
 He was an unco shaver
 For monie a day.

XII.

For you, right reverend O*****,
 Nane sets the lawn-sleeve sweeter,
 Although a riband at your lug
 Wad been a dress completer:
 As ye disown yon paughty dog
 That bears the keys of Peter,
 Then, swith! an' get a wife to hug,
 Or, trowth! ye'll stain the mitre
 Some luckless day.

XIII.

Young, royal tarry breeks, I learn,
 Ye've lately come athwart her;
 A glorious galley,* stem an' stern,
 Well rigg'd for Venus' barter;
 But first hang out, that she'll discern
 Your hymeneal charter,
 Then heave aboard your grapple airn,
 An', large upo' her quarter,
 Come full that day.

XIV.

Ye, lastly, bonnie blossoms a',
 Ye royal lasses dainty,
 Heaven make you guid as weel as braw,
 An' gie you lads a-plenty:
 But sneer nae British boys awa',
 For kings are unco scant aye;
 An' German gentles are but sma',
 They're better just than want aye,
 On onie day.

XV.

God bless you a'! consider now,
 Ye're unco muckle dautet;
 But, ere the course o' life be through,
 It may be bitter sautet:
 An' I hae seen their coggie fou,
 That yet hae tarrow't at it;
 But or the day was done, I trow,
 The laggan they hae clautet
 Fu' clean that day.

THE VISION.

DUAN FIRST.†

THE sun had closed the winter day,
 The curlers quat their roaring play,
 An' hunger'd maukin ta'en her way
 To kail-yards green,
 While faithless snaws ilk step betray
 Where she has been.

The thresher's weary flingin-tree,
 The lee-lang day had tired me;
 And when the day had closed his e'e,
 Far i' the west,
 Ben i' the spence, right pensivelle,
 I gaed to rest.

There, lanely, by the ingle cheek,
 I sat and eyed the spewing reek,
 That fill'd, wi' boast-provoking smeeke,
 The auld clay biggin;
 An' heard the restless rattons squeak
 About the riggin.

* Alluding to the newspaper account of a certain royal sailor's amour.

† Duan, a term of Ossian's for the different divisions of a digressive poem. See his *Cath-Loda*, vol. II. of M'Pherson's translation.

* King Henry V.

† Sir John Falstaff: *vide* Shakespeare.

All in this mottle, misty clime,
I backward mused on wasted time,
How I had spent my youthfu' time,
And done naething,
But stringin blether up in rhyme,
For fools to sing.

Had I to guid advice but harkit,
I might, by this, hae led a market,
Or strutted in a bank an' clarkit
My cash account:
While here, half mad, half fed, half sarkit,
Is a' th' amount.

I started, muttering, blockhead! coof!
And heaved on high my waukit loof,
To swear by a' yon starry roof,
Or some rash aith,
That I, henceforth, would be rhyme-proof
Till my last breath—

When click! the strink the snick did draw;
And jee! the door gaed to the wa';
An' by my ingle-lowe I saw,
Now bleezin bright,
A tight, outlandish hizzie, braw,
Come full in sight.

Ye need na doubt, I held my whisht;
The infant aith, half-form'd, was crusht;
I glowr'd as eerie's I'd been dusht
In some wild glen;
When sweet, like modest worth, she blusht,
And stepped ben.

Green, slender, leaf-clad holly-boughs
Were twisted, gracefu', round her brows;
I took her for some Scottish muse,
By that same token;
An' come to stop those reckless vows,
Wou'd soon been broken.

A "hair-brain'd, sentimental trace,"
Was strongly marked in her face;
A wildly-witty, rustic grace
Shone full upon her;
Her eye, e'en turn'd on empty space,
Beam'd keen with honour.

Down flow'd her robe, a tartan sheen;
Till half a leg was scrimply seen;
And such a leg! my bonnie Jean
Could only peer it;
Sae straught, sae taper, tight, and clean,
Nane else came near it.

Her mantle large, of greenish hue,
My gazing wonder chiefly drew;
Deep lights and shades, bold-mingling threw,
A lustre grand;
And seem'd, to my astonish'd view,
A well known land.

Here, rivers in the sea were lost;
There, mountains to the skies were tost:
Here, tumbling billows mark'd the coast,
With surging foam;
There, distant shone art's lofty boast,
The lordly dome.

Here, Doon pour'd down his far-fetch'd s
There, well-fed Irwine stately thuds:
Auld hermit Ayr staw through his woods,
On to the shore;
And many a lesser torrent scuds,
With seeming roar.

Low, in a sandy valley spread,
An ancient borough rear'd her head;
Still, as in Scottish story read,
She boasts a race,
To every nobler virtue bred,
And polliash'd grace.

By stately tower or palace fair,
Or ruins pendent in the air,
Bold stems of heroes, here and there,
I could discern;
Some seem'd to muse, some seem'd to dare
With feature stern.

My heart did glowing transport feel,
To see a race* heroic wheel,
And brandish round the deep-dyed steel
In sturdy blows;
While back-recoiling seem'd to reel
Their stubborn foes.

His country's saviour,† mark him well!
Bold Richardton's‡ heroic swell;
The chief on Sark§ who glorious fell,
In high command;
And he whom ruthless fates expel
His native land.

There, where a sceptred Pictish shade,|
Stalk'd round his ashes lowly laid,
I mark'd a martial race, portray'd
In colours strong;
Bold, soldier-featur'd, undismay'd
They strode along.

Through many a wild, romantic grove,¶
Near many a hermit-fancy'd cove,
(Fit haunts for friendship or for love,
In musing mood,
An aged judge, I saw him rove,
Dispensing good.

With deep-struck reverential awe**
The learned sire and son I saw,
To Nature's God and Nature's law
They gave their lore,
This, all its source and end to draw,
That, to adore.

* The Wallaces. † William Wallace.
‡ Adam Wallace, of Richardton, common
immortal preserver of Scottish independence.

§ Wallace, Laird of Craigie, who was second
mand, under Douglas Earl of Ormond, at the
battle on the banks of Sark, fought anno 1468
glorious victory was principally owing to the
conduct, and intrepid valour of the gallant L.
Craigie, who died of his wounds after the action.

|| Collus, King of the Picts, from whom the dis
Kyle is said to take its name, lies buried, as it
says, near the family-seat of the Montgomeries of
field, where his burial-place is still shown.

¶ Baskilming the seat of the Lord Justice Cl
** Catrine, the seat of the late Doctor and pres
bitor Stewart.

Brydone's brave ward* I well could spy,
Beneath old Scotia's smiling eye;
Who call'd on fame, low standing by,
To hand him on,
Where many a patriot name on high,
And hero shone.

DUAN SECOND.

WITH musing-deep, astonish'd stare,
I view'd the heavenly-seeming fair;
A whispering throb did witness bear,
Of kindred sweet,
When with an elder sister's air
She did me greet.

"All hail! my own inspired bard!
In me thy native muse regard!
Nor longer mourn thy fate is hard,
Thus poorly low!
I come to give thee such reward
As we bestow.

"Know the great genius of this land
Has many a light aerial band,
Who, all beneath his high command,
Harmoniously,
As arts or arms they understand,
Their labours ply.

"They Scotia's race among them share;
Some fire the soldier on to dare;
Some rouse the patriot up to bare
Corruption's heart;
Some teach the bard, a darling care,
The tuneful art.

"Mong swelling floods of reeking gore,
They, ardent, kindling spirits pour;
Or, 'mid the venal senate's roar,
They, sightless, stand,
To mend the honest patriot lore,
And grace the hand.

"And when the bard, or hoary sage,
Charm or instruct the future age,
They bind the wild poetic rage
In energy,
Or point the inconclusive page
Full on the eye.

"Hence Fullarton, the brave and young;
Hence Dempster's zeal-inspired tongue;
Hence sweet harmonious Beattie sung
His 'Minstrel lays';
Or tore, with noble ardour stung,
The skeptic's bays.

"To lower orders are assign'd
The humbler ranks of human-kind,
The rustic bard, the labouring hind,
The artisan;
All choose, as various they're inclined,
The various man.

"When yellow waves the heavy grain,
The threatening storm some strongly rein,
Some teach to memorate the plain
With tillage-skill;
And some instruct the shepherd train,
Blythe o'er the hill.

"Some hint the lover's harmless wile;
Some grace the maiden's artless smile;
Some soothe the labourer's weary toll,
For humble gains,
And make his cottage scenes beguile
His cares and pains.

"Some, bounded to a district space,
Explore at large man's infant race,
To mark the embryotic trace
Of rustic bard;
And careful note each opening grace,
A guide and guard.

"Of these am I—Coila my name;
And this district as mine I claim,
Where once the Campbells, chiefs of fame,
Held ruling power:
I mark'd thy embryo tuneful flame,
Thy natal hour.

"With future hope, I oft would gaze
Fond, on thy little early ways,
Thy rudely caroll'd chiming phrase,
In uncouth rhymes,
Fired at the simple, artless lays
Of other times.

"I saw thee seek the sounding shore,
Delighted with the dashing roar;
Or when the north his fleecy store
Drove through the sky,
I saw grim nature's visage hoar
Struck thy young eye.

"Or, when the deep green-mantled earth
Warm cherish'd every floweret's birth,
And joy and music pouring forth
In every grove,
I saw thee eye the general mirth
With boundless love.

"When ripen'd fields, and azure skies,
Call'd forth the reapers' rustling noise,
I saw thee leave their evening joys,
And lonely stalk,
To vent thy bosom's swelling rise
In pensive walk.

"When youthful love, warm-blushing, strong,
Keen-shivering shot thy nerves along,
Those accents, grateful to thy tongue,
Th' adored name,
I taught thee how to pour in song,
To soothe thy flame.

"I saw thy pulse's maddening play,
Wild send thee pleasure's devious way,
Mised by fancy's meteor ray,
By passion driven;
But yet the light that led astray
Was light from heaven.

"I taught thy manners-painting strains,
The loves, the ways of simple swains,
Till now, o'er all my wide domains
Thy fame extends
And some, the pride of Coila's plains,
Become my friends.

* Colonel Fullarton.

"Thou canst not learn, nor can I show,
To paint with Thomson's landscape glow;
Or wake the bosom-melting throe,
With Shenstone's art;
Or pour, with Gray, the moving flow
Warm on the heart.

"Yet all beneath th' unrivall'd rose,
The lowly daisy sweetly blows;
Though large the forest's monarch throws
His army shade,
Yet green the juicy hawthorn grows,
Adown the glade.

"Then never murmur nor repine;
Strive in thy humble sphere to shine:
And, trust me, not Potosi's mine,
Nor kings' regard,
Can give a bliss o'ermatching thine,
A rustic bard.

"To give my counsels all in one,
Thy tuneful flame still careful fan;
Preserve the dignity of man
With soul erect;
And trust, the universal plan
Will all protect.

"And wear thou *this*"—she solemn said,
And bound the holly round my head:
The polish'd leaves, and berries red
Did rustling play;
And, like a passing thought, she fled
In light away.

ADDRESS TO THE UNCO GUID; OR, THE RIGIDLY RIGHTEOUS.

My son, these maxims make a rule,
And lump them aye thegither;
The rigid righteous is a fool,
The rigid wise anther:
The cleanest corn that e'er was dight,
May hao some pyles o' caff in;
So ne'er a fellow creature slight,
For random fits o' daffin.
Solomon.—Eccles. ch. vii. ver. 16.

I.

O ye wha are sae guid yoursel,
Sae pious and sae holy,
Ye've naught to do but mark and tell
Your neebor's faults and folly!
Whase life is like a wheel-gaun mill,
Supplied wi' store o' water,
The heapet happier's ebbing still,
And still the clap plays clatter.

II.

Hear me, ye venerable core,
As counsel for poor mortals,
That frequent pass douce wisdom's door
For glaukit folly's portals;

I, for their thoughtless, careless sakes,
Would here propose defences,
Their donsie tricks, their black mistak
Their failings and mischances.

III.

Ye see your state wi' theirs compared,
And shudder at the niffer;
But cast a moment's fair regard,
What maks the mighty differ?
Discount what scant occasion gave,
That purity ye pride in,
And (what's aft mair than a' the lave)
Your better art o' hiding.

IV.

Think, when your castigated pulse
Gies now and then a wallop,
What ragings must his veins convulse
That still eternal gallop;
Wi' wind and tide fair i' your tail,
Right on ye scud your sea-way;
But in the teeth o' baith to sail,
It maks an unco leeway.

V.

See social life and glee sit down,
All joyous and unthinking,
Till, quite transmugrify'd, they're ga
Debauchery and drinking:
O, would they stay to calculate
Th' eternal consequences;
Or your more dreaded hell to taste,
D-mnation of expenses!

VI.

Ye high, exalted, virtuous dames,
Tied up in godly laces,
Before ye gie poor frailty names,
Suppose a change o' cases;
A dear loved lad, convenience snug,
A treacherous inclination—
But, let me whisper i' your lug,
Ye're aiblins nae temptation.

VII.

Then gently scan your brother man,
Still gentler sister woman;
Though they may gang a kennin wra
To step aside is human:
One point must still be greatly dark,
The moving why they do it:
And just as lamely can ye mark,
How far perhaps they rue it.

VIII.

Who made the heart, 'tis He alone
Decidedly can try us,
He knows each chord—its various to
Each spring, its various bias:
Then at the balance let's be mute;
We never can adjust it;
What's done we partly may compute
But not know what's resisted.

TAM SAMSON'S ELEGY.*

best man's the noblest work of God.
Form.

K***** seen the deil /
[*****] thrawn his heel /
"oo again grown weel, /
To preach an' read.
r than a!" cries ilka chiel,
Tam Samson's dead !

**** lang may grunt an' grane,
un' sab, an' greet her lane,
her bairns, man, wife, an' wean,
In mourning weed ;
he's dearly paid the kane,
Tam Samson's dead !

hren of the mystic level
their head in woeful bevel,
their nose the tears will revel,
Like ony bead ;
in the lodge an unco deivel :
Tam Samson's dead !

inter muffles up his cloak,
the mire like a rock ;
he loughs the curlers flock,
Wi' gleesome speed,
hey station at the cock ?
Tam Samson's dead !

he king o' a' the core,
r draw, or wick a bore,
ink like Jehu roar
In time of need ;
lags on death's hog-score,
Tam Samson's dead !

the stately sawmont sail,
bedropp'd wi' crimson hail,
rel kenn'd for souple tail,
And geds for greed,
in death's fish-creel we wail
Tam Samson dead !

re birring paitricks a' ;
oorcocks, crouselly craw ;
, cock your fud fu' brow,
Withouten dread ;
! fae is now awa',
Tam Samson's dead !

fu' morn be ever mourn'd,
shootin graith adorn'd,
ers round impatient burn'd,
Frae couples freed ;
e gaed and ne'er return'd !
Tam Samson's dead !

worthy old sportsman went out last muir-
supposed it was to be, in Ossian's phrase,
fields ;" and expressed an ardent wish to
d in the muirs. On this hint the author
egy and epitaph.
rather, a great favourite with the million.
tion, stanza ii.
acher, an equal favourite with the few,
time ailing. For him, see also the Ord-
:

In vain auld age his body betters ;
In vain the gout his ankles fetters ;
In vain the burns came down like waters,
An acre braid !
Now every auld wife, greetin, clatters,
Tam Samson's dead !

Owre many a weary hag he limpit,
An' aye the tither shot he thumpit,
Till coward death behind him jumpit,
Wi' deadly feide ;
Now he proclaims, wi' tout o' trumpet,
Tam Samson's dead !

When at his heart he felt the dagger,
He reel'd his wonted bottle swagger,
But yet he drew the mortal trigger
Wi' weel aim'd heed ;
"L—d, five !" he cried, and owre did stagger ;
Tam Samson's dead !

Ilk hoary hunter mourn'd a brither ;
Ilk sportsman youth bemoan'd a father ;
Yon auld gray stane, amang the heather,
Marks out his head,
Whare Burns has wrote, in rhyming blether
Tam Samson's dead !

There low he lies, in lasting rest ;
Perhaps upon his mouldering breast
Some spitefu' muirfowl bigs her nest,
To hatch an' breed ;
Alas ! nae mair he'll them molest !
Tam Samson's dead !

When August winds the heather wave,
And sportsmen wander by yon grave,
Three volleys let his memory crave,
O' pouter an' lead,
Till echo answer frae her cave,
Tam Samson's dead !

Heaven rest his saul, whare'er he be !
Is th' wish o' monie mae than me ;
He had twa faults, or may be three,
Yet what remeaid ?
Ae social, honest man want we :
Tam Samson's dead !

THE EPITAPH.

TAM SAMSON'S weel-worn clay here lies,
Ye canting zealots, spare him !
If honest worth in heaven rise,
Ye'll mend or ye win near him.

PER CONTRA.

Go, fame, and canter like a filly,
Through a' the streets an' neuks o' Killie,*
Tell every social, honest billie
To cease his grievin,
For yet, unskalth'd by death's gleg gullie,
Tam Samson's livin.

* Killie is a phrase the country folks sometimes use
for Kilmarnock.

HALLOWEEN.*

The following poem will, by many readers, be well enough understood; but for the sake of those who are unacquainted with the manners and traditions of the country where the scene is cast, notes are added, to give some account of the principal charms and spells of that night, so big with prophecy to the peasantry in the west of Scotland. The passion of prying into futurity makes a striking part of the history of human nature in its rude state, in all ages and nations: and it may be some entertainment to a philosophic mind, if any such should honour the author with a perusal, to see the remains of it among the more unenlightened in our own.

Yes! let the rich deride, the proud disdain,
The simple pleasures of the lowly train;
To me more dear, congenial to my heart,
One native charm, than all the gloss of art
GOLDSMITH.

I.

Uron that night, when fairies light,
On Cassilis Downans† dance,
Or owre the lays, in splendid blaze,
On sprightly coursers prance;
Or for Colean the route is ta'en,
Beneath the moon's pale beams;
There, up the cove,‡ to stray an' rove
Among the rocks and streams,
To sport that night.

II.

Among the bonnie winding banks,
Where Doon rins, wimpling clear,
Where Bruce§ ance ruled the martial ranks,
An' shook his Carrick spear,
Some merry, friendly countra folks,
Together did convene,
To burn their nits, an' pou their stocks,
An' haud their Halloween
Fu' blythe that night.

III.

The lasses feat, an' cleanly neat,
Mair braw than when they're fine;
Their faces blythe, fu' sweetly kythe,
Hearts leal, an' warm, an' kin':
The lads sae trig, wi' wooer-babe,
Weel knotted on their garten,
Some unco blate, an' some wi' gabe,
Gar lasses hearts gang startin
Whyles fast at night.

* Is thought to be a night when witches, devils, and other mischief-making beings, are all abroad on their baneful, midnight errands; particularly those aerial people the fairies, are said on that night to hold a grand anniversary.

† Certain little, romantic, rocky, green hills, in the neighbourhood of the ancient seat of the Earls of Cassilis.

‡ A noted cavern near Colean house, called the Cove of Colean: which, as Cassilis Downans, is famed in country story for being a favourite haunt of fairies.

§ The famous family of that name, the ancestors of Robert, the great deliverer of his country, were Earls of Carrick.

IV.

Then first and foremost, through the
Their stocks* maun a' be sought;
They steek their e'en, an' graip an'
For muckle anes an' straught anes:
Poor hav'rel Will fell aff the drift,
An' wander'd through the bow-ks
An pow't for want o' better shift,
A runt was like a sow-tail,
Sae bow't that ni

V.

Then, straught or crooked, yird or n
They roar and cry a' throu'ther
The vera wee things, todlin, rin,
Wi' stocks out-owre their shouths:
An' gif the custoc's sweet or sour,
Wi' jocktelegs they taste them;
Syne coziely, aboon the door,
Wi' cannie care they place them
To lie that night.

VI.

The lasses staw frae 'mang them a'
To pou their stalks o' corn;†
But Rab slips out, an' jinks about,
Behint the muckle thorn:
He grippet Nelly hard an' fast;
Loud skirl'd a' the lasses;
But her tap-pickle maist was lost,
When kiuttlin in the fause-house‡
Wi' him that nigh

VII.

The auld guidwife's weel hoordet ni
Are round an' round divided,
An' monie lads' an' lasses' fates
Are there that night decided:
Some kindle, couthie, side by side
An' burn thegither trimly;

* The first ceremony of Halloween is, pull stock, or plant of kail. They must go out, ha' with eyes shut, and pull the first they meet with big or little, straight or crooked, is prophetic of the shape of the grand object of all their spells—the husband or wife. If any yird, or earth, stick to the root, or fortune; and the taste of the custoc, heart of the stem, is indicative of the natural disposition. Lastly, the stems, or, to give the ordinary appellation, the runts, are placed above the head of the door: and the Christian the people whom chance brings into the house, according to the priority of placing the runts, the question.

† They go to the barn-yard and pull each, at a certain time, a stalk of oats. If the third stalk be a top-pickle, that is, the grain at the top of the party in question will come to the marriage bed but a maid.

‡ When the corn is in a doubtful state, by green, or wet, the stack-builder, by means of a fork, makes a large apartment in his stack, widening in the side which is fairest exposed to the sun; he calls a fause-house.

§ Burning the nuts is a famous charm. The young lad and lass to each particular nut, as they lay the fire, and accordingly as they turn quietly or start from beside one another, the course of the courtship will be.

t awa wi' saucie pride,
ap out-owre the chimlie
Fu' high that night.

VIII.

in twa, wi' tentie e'e;
was she wadna tell;
Jock, an' this is me,
s in to hersel:
d owre her, an' she owre him,
wad never mair part;
he started up the lum,
an had e'en a sair heart
To see't that night.

IX.

ie, wi' his bow-kail runf,
unt wi' primsie Mallie;
e, nae doubt, took the drumt,
compared to Willie:
lap out wi' pridefu' fling,
rain fit it burnt it;
illie lap, and swoor by jing,
just the way he wanted
To be that night.

X.

the fause-house in her min',
s hersel an' Rob in;
bleeze they sweetly join,
hite in ase they're sobbin:
art was dancin at the view,
hispe'd Rob to look for't:
elins, prie'd her bonnie mou,
rie in the neuk for't,
Unseen that night.

XI.

an sat behint their backs,
oughts on Andrew Bell;
s them gashin at their cracks,
ips out by hersel:
igh the yard the nearest tak,
the kiln she goes then,
lins grapit for the bauks,
the blue-clue* throws then,
Right fear't that night.

XII.

she wint, an' aye she swat,
she made nae jaukin;
rthing held within the pat,
—d! but she was quakin!
ther 'twas the deil himsel,
ether 'twas a bauken,
ser it was Andrew Bell,
d na wait on talkin
To spier that night.

would, with success, try this spell, must
e these directions: Steal out, all alone, to
darkling, throw into the pot a clue of blue
in a new clue off the old one; and, towards
, something will hold the thread; demand
e. who holds? an answer will be returned
pot, by naming the Christian and surname
apostle.

XIII.

Wee Jenny to her grannie says,
"Will ye go wi' me, grannie?
I'll eat the apple* at the glass,
I gat frae uncle Johnie;"
She fuff't her pipe wi' sic a lunt,
In wrath she was sae vap'rin,
She noticed na, an azle brunt
Her braw new worstet apron
Out through that night.

XIV.

"Ye little skelpie-limmer's face!
How daur you try sic sportin,
As seek the foul thief ony place,
For him to spae your fortune?
Nae doubt but ye may get a sight!
Great cause ye hae to fear it;
For monie a ane has gotten a fright,
An' lived an' died deleerit
On sic a night.

XV.

"Ae hairst afore the Sherra-moor,
I mind't as weel' yestreen,
I was a gilpey then, I'm sure
I was na past fyfteen:
The simmer had been cauld an' wat,
An' stuff was unco green;
An' aye a rantin kirm we gat,
An' just on Halloween
It fell that night.

XVI.

"Our stibble-rig was Rab M'Graen,
A clever, sturdy fallow;
He's sin got Eppie Sim wi' wean,
That lived in Achmacalla:
He gat hemp-seed,† I mind it weel,
An' he made unco light o't;
But monie a day was by himsel,
He was sae sairly frightened
That vera night."

XVII.

Then up gat fechtin Jamie Fleck,
An' he swoor by his conscience,
That he could saw hemp-seed a peck;
For it was a' but nonsense;
The auld guidman raught down the pock,
An' out a handful gied him;
Synne bad him slip frae 'mang the folk,
Sometimes when nae ane seed him:
An' try't that night.

* Take a candle, and go alone to a looking-glass; eat
an apple before it, and some traditions say, you should
comb your hair, all the time; the face of your conjugal
companion, to be, will be seen in the glass, as if peeping
over your shoulder.

† Steal out unperceived, and sow a handful of hemp-
seed; harrowing it with any thing you can conveniently
draw after you. Repeat now and then, "Hemp-seed, I
saw thee, hemp-seed, I saw thee; and him (or her) that
is to be my true love, come after me and pou thee." Look
over your left shoulder, and you will see the appearance
of the person invoked, in the attitude of pulling hemp.
Some traditions say, "come after me, and shaw thee,"
that is, show thyself: in which case it simply appears.
Others omit the harrowing, and say, "come after me, and
harrow thee."

XVIII.

He marches through amang the stacks,
 Though he was something sturtin;
 The graip he for a harrow taks,
 An' hauris at his curpin:
 An' every now an' then he says,
 "Hemp-seed, I saw thee,
 An' her that is to be my lass,
 Come after me and draw thee,
 As fast this night."

XIX.

He whistled up Lord Lenox' march
 To keep his courage cheerie;
 Although his hair began to arch,
 He was sae fley'd an' eerie:
 Till presently he hears a squeak,
 An' then a grane an' gruntle;
 He by his shouter gae a keek,
 An' tumbled wi' a wintle
 Out-owre that night.

XX.

He roar'd a horrid murder-shout,
 In dreadfu' desperation!
 An' young an' auld came rinnin out,
 To hear the sad narration:
 He swoor 'twas hichin Jean M'Craw,
 Or crouchie Morran Humphie,
 Till stop! she trotted through them a';
 An' wha was it but Grumphie
 Asteer that night!

XXI.

Meg fain wad to the barn gaen,
 To win three wechts o' naething;*
 But for to meet the deil her lane,
 She pat but little faith in:
 She gies the herd a pickle nits,
 An' twa red cheekit apples,
 To watch, while for the barn she sets,
 In hopes to see Tam Kipples
 That vera night.

XXII.

She turns the key wi' cannie thraw,
 An' owre the threshold ventures;
 But first on Sawnie gies a ca',
 Syne bauldly in she enters;
 A ratton rattled up the wa',
 An' she cried L—d preserve her,
 An' ran through midden-hole an' a',
 An' pray'd wi' zeal an' fervour,
 Fu' fast that night.

* This charm must likewise be performed unperceived, and alone. You go to the barn, and open both doors, taking them off the hinges, if possible; for there is danger that the being, about to appear, may shut the doors, and do you some mischief. Then take that instrument used in winnowing the corn, which, in our country dialect, we call a *wecht*; and go through all the attitudes of letting down corn against the wind. Repeat it three times; and the third time an apparition will pass through the barn, in the windy door, and out at the other, having both the *figure* in question, and the appearance or retinue, marking the employment or station in life.

XXIII.

They hoy't out Will, wi' sair advice:
 They hecht him some fine braw ane
 It chanced the stack he faddom'd thrice
 Was timmer propt for thravin:
 He taks a swirlie, auld moss-oak,
 For some black, grousome carlin;
 An' loot a winze, an' drew a stroke,
 Till skin in blypes came haurlin
 Aff's nieves that ni

XXIV.

A wanton widow Leezie was,
 As canty as a kittlen;
 But och! that night, amang the shaw
 She got a fearfu' settlin!
 She through the whins, an' by the cairn
 An' owre the hill gae'd scrievin,
 Where three lairds' lands met at a bu
 To dip her left sark sleeve in,
 Was bent that night

XXV.

Whyles owre a linn the burnie plays,
 As through the glen it wimplet:
 Whyles round a rocky scar it strays;
 Whyles in a wiel it dimplet;
 Whyles glitter'd to the nightly rays,
 Wi' bickering, dancing dazzle;
 Whyles cookit underneath the braes,
 Below the spreading hazel,
 Unseen that night.

XXVI.

Amang the brachens, on the brae,
 Between her an' the moon,
 The deil, or else an outler quey,
 Gat up an' gae a croon:
 Poor Leezie's heart mais lap the hool;
 Neer lav'rock height she jumpit,
 But mist a fit, an' in the pool
 Out-owre the lugs she plumpit,
 Wi' a plunge that

XXVII.

In order, on the clean hearth-stane,
 The luggies three† are ranged,

* Take an opportunity of going, unnoticed, to stack, and fathom it three times round. The last time, you will catch in your arms the end of your future conjugal yoke-fellow.

† You go out, one or more, for this is a social south running spring or rivulet, where "the lands meet," and dip your left shirt sleeve. In sight of a fire, and hang your wet sleeve dry. Lie awake; and some time near midnight, rition, having the exact figure of the grand objection, will come and turn the sleeve, as if to dry side of it.

‡ Take three dishes; put clean water in water in another, leave the third empty: bid person, and lead him to the hearth where the dishes are ranged: he (or she) dips the left hand: if by the clean water, the future husband or wife will the bar of matrimony a maid; if in the fuel, a widow in the empty dish, it foretells, with equal certainty, marriage at all. It is repeated three times, at which time the arrangement of the dishes is altered.

' time great care is ta'en,
 them duly changed:
 e John, wha wedlock's joys
 's year did desire,
 e gat the toom-dish thrice,
 ed them on the fire
 In wrath that night.

XXVIII.

' sangs, and friendly cracks,
 ey dinna weary;
 tales, an' funnie jokes,
 orts were cheap an' cheery,
 'd so'ns,* wi' fragrant lunt,
 eir gabs a-steerin;
 a social glass o' strunt,
 orted aff careerin
 Fu' blythe that night.

FARMER'S NEW-YEAR MORN-
TATION TO HIS AULD MARE

HER ACCUSTOMED RIFF OF CORN TO
 FEEL IN THE NEW-YEAR.

w-year I wish thee, Maggie!
 a rip to thy auld baggie:
 's howe-backit, now, an' knaggie,
 I've seen the day,
 ae gaen like ony staggie
 Out-owre the lay.

ow thou's dowie, stiff, an' crazy,
 ' hide's as white's a dairy,
 e dappl't, sleek, and glaizie,
 A bonnie gray:
 en tight that daur't to raize thee,
 Ane in a day.

' was i' the foremost rank,
 ly, steeve, an' swank,
 down a shapely shank,
 As e'er tread yird;
 e flown out-owre a stank,
 Like ony bird.

ome nine an' twenty year,
 s my good fither's meere;
 thee, o' tocher clear,
 An' fifty mark;
 as sma', 'twas weel-won gear,
 An' thou was stark.

t I gaed to woo my Jenny,
 ' trottin wi' your minnie:
 was trickie, slee, an' funnie,
 Ye ne'er was donsie;
 tawie, quiet, an' cannie,
 An' unco sonsie.

ye pranced wi' muckle pride,
 re hame my bonnie bride;
 an' gracefu' she did ride,
 Wi' maiden air!
 rt I could bragged wide,
 For sic a pair.

*a better instead of milk to them, is al-
 ven supper.*

Though now ye dow but hoyte an' hobble
 An' wintle like a saumont-coble,
 That day ye was a jinker noble

For heels an' win'!
 An' ran them till they a' did wabble,
 Far, far behin'.

When thou an' I were young an' skeigh,
 An' stable-meals at fairs were dreigh,
 How thou wad prance, an' snore, an' skreigh,
 An' tak the road!
 Town's bodies ran, and stood abeigh,
 An' ca't thee mad.

When thou was corn't, an' I was mellow,
 We took the road aye like a swallow:
 At brooses thou had ne'er a fellow,
 For pith an' speed:
 But every tail thou pay't them hollow,
 Where'er thou gaed.

The sma', droop-rumpl't, hunter cattle,
 Might aiblins waur't thee for a brattle;
 But sax Scotch miles thou try't their mettle,
 An' gar't them whaizle:
 Nae whip nor spur, but just a wattle
 O' saugh or hazel.

Thou was a noble fittie-lan',
 As e'er in tug or tow was drawn!
 Aft thee an' I, in aught hours gaun,
 On guid March weather,
 Hae turn'd sax rood beside our han',
 For days thegither.

Thou never braindg't, an' fetch't, an' fliskit,
 But thy auld tail thou wad hae whiskit,
 An' spread abreed thy weel-fill'd brisket,
 Wi' pith, an' pow'r,
 Till spritty knowes wad rair't and risket,
 An' slypet owre.

When frosts lay lang, an' snows were deep,
 An' threaten'd labour back to keep,
 I gied thy cog a wee-bit heap
 Aboon the timmer;
 I kenn'd my Maggie wad na sleep
 For that, or simmer.

The cart or car thou never restit;
 The stevest brae thou wad hae fac't it:
 Thou never lap, and sten't, and breastit,
 Then stood to blaw;
 But just thy step a wee thing hastit,
 Thou snoov't awa.

My plough is now thy bairn-time a':
 Four gallant brutes as e'er did draw:
 Forbye sax mae, I've sell't awa.
 That thou hast nurst:
 They drew me thretteen pund an' twa,
 The vera warst.

Monie a sair daurk we twa hae wrought,
 An' wi' the weary warl' fought!
 And monie an anxious day, I thought
 We wad be beat!
 Yet here to crazy age we're brought,
 Wi' something yet.

And think na, my auld trusty servan',
That now perhaps thou's less deservin',
An' thy auld days may end in starvin',
For my last fou,
A heapit stimpert, I'll reserve ane
Laid by for you.

We've worn to crazy years thegither;
We'll toyt about wi' ane anither:
Wi' tentie care, I'll fit thy tetter,
To some hain'd rig,
Where ye may nobly rax your leather,
Wi' sma' fatigue,

TO A MOUSE.

ON TURNING HER UP IN HER NEST WITH THE
FLOUGH, NOVEMBER, 1785.

WEE, sleekit, cow'rin, timorous beastie,
O, what a panic's in thy breastie!
Thou need na start awa sae hasty,
Wi' bickering brattle!
I wad be laith to rin an' chase thee,
Wi' murdering pattle!

I'm truly sorry man's dominion
Has broken nature's social union,
An' justifies that ill opinion,
Which makes thee startle
At me, thy poor earth-born companion,
An' fellow mortal.

I doubt na, whyles, but thou may thieve;
What then? poor beastie, thou maun live!
A daimen-icker in a thrave
'Sa sma request;
I'll get a blessin wi' the lave,
And never miss't!

Thy wee bit housie, too, in ruin!
Its silly wa's the winds are strewin!
An' naething, now, to big a new aene,
O' foggage green!
An' bleak December's winds ensuin,
Baith snell and keen!

Thou saw the fields laid bare an' waste,
An' weary winter comin' fast,
An' cozie here, beneath the blast,
Thou thought to dwell,
Till crash! the cruel coulter past
Out through thy cell.

That wee bit heap o' leaves an' stibble,
Has cost thee monie a weary nibble!
Now thou's turn'd out, for a' thy trouble,
But house or hald,
To thole the winter's sleety dribble,
An' cranreuch cauld!

But, mousie, thou art no thy lane,
In proving foresight may be vain:
The best laid schemes o' mice an' men,
Gang aft a-gley,
An' lea'e us naught but grief an' pain,
For promised joy.

Still thou art blest, compared wi' me!
The present only toucheth thee:
But, och! I backward cast my e'e,
On prospects drear;
An' forward, though I canna see,
I guess an' fear.

A WINTER'S NIGHT.

Poor, naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless morn!
How shall your houseless heads, and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend ye
From seasons such as these?—

SHAKESPEARE

WHEN biting Boreas, fell and doore,
Sharp shivers through the leafless bower;
When Phœbus gies a short-lived glower
Far south the lift,
Dim-darkening through the flaky shower,
Or whirling drift:

Ae night the storm the steeples rock'd,
Poor labour sweet in sleep was lock'd,
While burns, wi' snawy wreaths up-clad,
Wild-eddying swi,
Or through the mining outlet bock'd,
Down headlong hml.

Listening, the doors an' winnocks ratt,
I thought me on the curie cattle,
Or silly sheep, wha bide this brattle
O' winter war,
And through the drift, deep-lairing sprath,
Beneath a scar.

Ilk happing bird, wee, helpless thing,
That, in the merry months o' spring,
Delighted me to hear thee sing,
What comes o' thee!
Whare wilt thou cower thy chattering win,
An' close thy e'e!

E'en you on murdering errands toil'd,
Lone from your savage homes exiled,
The blood-stain'd roost, and sheep-cote sp,
My heart forgets,
While pitiless the tempest wild
Sore on you beats.

Now Phœbe, in her midnight reign
Dark muffled, view'd the dreary plain;
Still crowding thoughts, a pensive train,
Rose in my soul,
When on my ear this plaintive strain,
Slow, solemn, stole—

“Blow, blow, ye winds, with heavier gae
And freeze, thou bitter-biting frost!
Descend, ye chill, smothering snows!
Not all your rage, as now united, shows
More hard unkindness, unrelenting,
Vengeful malice, unrepenting,
Than heaven illumined man on brother man
stows!”

oppression's iron grip,
 ambition's gory hand,
 the blood-bounds from the slip,
 it, and murder, o'er a land !
 peaceful, rural vale,
 singing, tells the mournful tale,
 'd luxury, flattery by her side,
 the empoisoning her ear,
 the servile wretches in the rear,
 proud property, extended wide ;
 the simple rustic hind,
 oil upholds the glittering show,
 of another kind,
 the substance, unrefined,
 the lordly use, thus far, thus vile, below ;
 where is love's fond, tender throe,
 the honour's lofty brow,
 where you proudly own ?
 beneath love's noble name,
 the dark, the selfish aim,
 himself alone ?
 when innocence a prey
 pretending snares,
 and honour turns away,
 soft pity's rising sway,
 the tears, and unavailing prayers !
 this hour, in misery's squalid nest,
 your infant to her joyless breast,
 another's fears shrinks at the rocking

who, sunk in beds of down,
 want but what yourselves create,
 a moment, on his wretched fate,
 friends and fortune quite disown !
 when nature's clamorous call,
 in his straw he lays himself to sleep,
 the ragged roof and chinky wall,
 his slumbers piles the drift heap !
 the dungeon's grim confine,
 it and poor misfortune pine !
 the man, relenting view !
 by legal rage pursue
 the, already crushed low
 fortune's undeserved blow ?
 men are brothers in distress,
 relieve, how exquisite the bliss !"

the mair, for chanticleer
 off the pouthery snaw,
 'd the morning with a cheer,
 age-rousing crow.

this truth impress'd my mind—
 all his works abroad,
 not benevolent and kind
 most resembles God.

DESPONDENCY.

AN ODE.

I.

'd with grief, oppress'd with care,
 a more than I can bear,
 lie down and sigh :

O life ! thou art a galling load,
 Along a rough, a weary road,
 To wretches such as I !
 Dim backward as I cast my view,
 What sickening scenes appear !
 What sorrows yet may pierce me through,
 Too justly I may fear !
 Still caring, despairing,
 Must be my bitter doom ;
 My woes here shall close ne'er,
 But with the closing tomb !

II.

Happy, ye sons of busy life,
 Who, equal to the bustling strife,
 No other view regard !
 E'en when the wished end's denied,
 Yet while the busy means are plied,
 They bring their own reward :
 Whilst I, a hope-abandon'd wight,
 Unfitted with an aim,
 Meet every sad returning night,
 And joyless morn the same ;
 You, bustling, and justling,
 Forget each grief and pain :
 I, listless, yet restless,
 Find every prospect vain.

III.

How blest the solitary's lot,
 Who, all-forgetting, all-forgot,
 Within his humble cell,
 The cavern wild with tangling roots,
 Sits o'er his newly-gather'd fruits,
 Beside his crystal well !
 Or, haply, to his evening thought,
 By unfrequented stream.
 The ways of men are distant brought,
 A faint collected dream :
 While praising and raising
 His thoughts to heaven on high,
 As wandering, meandering,
 He views the solemn sky.

IV.

Than I, no lonely hermit placed
 Where never human footstep traced,
 Less fit to play the part ;
 The lucky moment to improve,
 And just to stop, and just to move,
 With self-respecting art :
 But ah ! those pleasures, loves, and joys,
 Which I too keenly taste,
 The solitary can despise,
 Can want, and yet be blest !
 He needs not, he heeds not,
 Or human love or hate,
 Whilst I here must cry here,
 At perfidy ingrate !

V.

O ! enviable, early days,
 When dancing thoughtless pleasure's maze,
 To care, to guilt unknown !
 How ill exchanged for riper times,
 To feel the follies, or the crimes,
 Of others, or my own !

Ye tiny elves that guiltless sport,
Like linnets in the bush,
Ye little know the ill ye court,
When manhood is your wish.
The losses, the crosses,
That active man engage !
The fears all, the tears all,
Of dim-declining age.

WINTER.

A DIALOGUE.

I.

THE wintry west extends his blast,
And hail and rain does blaw ;
Or, the stormy north sends driving forth
The blinding sleet and snaw :
While tumbling brown, the burn comes down,
And roars frae bank to brae ;
And bird and beast in covert rest,
And pass the heartless day.

II.

" The sweeping blast, the sky o'ercast,"
The joyless winter day,
Let others fear, to me more dear
Than all the pride of May :
The tempest's howl, it soothes my soul,
My griefs it seems to join,
The leafless trees my fancy please,
Their fate resembles mine.

III.

Thou Power Supreme, whose mighty scheme
These woes of mine fulfil,
Here, firm, I rest, they must be best,
Because they are thy will !
Then all I want, (O, do thou grant
This one request of mine !)
Since to enjoy thou dost deny,
Assist me to resign.

THE COTTER'S SATURDAY NIGHT.

INSCRIBED TO R. A****, ESQ.

Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys, and destiny obscure ;
Nor grandeur hear, with a disdainful smile,
The short but simple annals of the poor.

GRAT.

I.

My loved, my honour'd, much respected friend !
No mercenary bard his homage pays ;
With honest pride I scorn each selfish end ;
My dearest meed a friend's esteem and praise ;
To you I sing, in simple Scottish lays,
The lowly train in life's sequester'd scene ;
The native feelings strong, the guileless ways :
What A**** in a cottage would have been ;
Ah ! though his worth unknown, far happier there,
I ween.

• Dr. Young.

II.

November chill blows loud wi' angry squ
The shortening winter day is near a ci
The miry beasts retreating frae the pleu
The blackening trains o' craws to their
The toil-worn cotter frae his labour goes
This night his weekly mool is at an en
Collects his spades, his mattocks, and his
Hoping the morn in ease and rest to s
And weary, o'er the moor, his course does h
bend.

III.

At length his lonely cot appears in view
Beneath the shelter of an aged tree ;
Th' expectant wee things, toddlin, stache
To meet their dad, wi' sichterin noise
His wee bit ingle, blinkin bonnily,
His clean hearth-stane, his thrifty wif
The lisping infant prattling on his knee
Does a' his weary, carking cares beg
An' makes him quite forget his labour an'

IV.

Belyve the elder bairns come drapping i
At service out, among the farmers rot
Some ca' the pleugh, some herd, some tu
A cannie errand to a neebor town :
Their eldest hope, their Jenny, woman
In youthfu' bloom, love sparkling in
Comes hame, perhaps, to show a braw n
Or deposit her sair-won penny-fee,
To help her parents dear, if they in hard

V.

Wi' joy unfeign'd, brothers and sisters
An' each for others' weelfare kindly
The social hours, swift-wing'd, unnotic
Each tells the uncous that he sees or
The parents, partial, eye their hopeful
Anticipation forward points the view
The mother, wi' her needle an' her sh
Gars auld claes look amais as weel's
The father mixes a' wi' admonition due.

VI.

Their master's an' their mistress's com
The younkers a' are warned to obey
" An' mind their labours wi' an eyden
An' ne'er, though out o' sight, to jau
An' O ! be sure to fear the Lord alwa
An' mind your duty, duly, morn an
Lest in temptation's path ye gang ast
Implore his counsel and assisting m
They never sought in vain that sough
aright !"

VII.

But hark ! a rap comes gently to the
Jenny, wha kens the meaning o' th
Tells how a neebor lad cam o'er the
To do some errands, and convoy he
The wily mother sees the conscious f
Sparkle in Jenny's e'e, and flush he
With heart-struck, anxious care, i
name,
While Jenny haffins is afraid to s
Weel pleased the mother hears, it's
worthless rake.

VIII.

Wi' kindly welcome Jenny brings him ben ;
 A strappan youth ; he taks the mother's eye ;
 Blythe Jenny sees the visit's no ill ta'en ;
 The father cracks of horses, pleughs, and kye.
 The youngster's artless heart o'erflows wi' joy.
 But blathe and laithfu', scarce can weel behave ;
 The mother, wi' a woman's wiles, can spy
 What makes the youth sae bashfu' an' sae grave ;
 Weel pleased to think her bairn's respected like
 the lave.

IX.

O happy love ! where love like this is found !
 O heartfelt raptures ! bliss beyond compare !
 I've paced much this weary mortal round,
 And sage experience bids me this declare—
 "If heaven a draught of heavenly pleasure spare,
 One cordial in this melancholy vale,
 'Tis when a youthful, loving, modest pair,
 In other's arms breathe out the tender tale,
 Beneath the milk-white thorn that scents the even-
 ing gale."

X.

Is there, in human form, that bears a heart—
 A wretch ! a villain ! lost to love and truth !
 That can, with studied, sly, insinuating art,
 Betray sweet Jenny's unsuspecting youth ?
 Curse on his perfured arts ! dissembling smooth !
 An honour, virtue, conscience, all exiled ?
 Is there no pity, no relenting truth,
 Points to the parents fondling o'er their child ?
 Then paints the ruin'd maid, and their distraction
 wild ?

XI.

But now the supper crowns their simple board,
 The halesome parritch, chief o' Scotia's food :
 The soupe their only hawkie does afford,
 That 'yont the hallan snugly chows her cood :
 The dame brings forth in complimental mood,
 To grace the lad, her weel-hain'd kebbuck, fell,
 An' aft he's prest, an' aft he ca's it guid ;
 The frugal wif, garrulous, will tell,
 How 'twas a towmond auld, sin' lint was i' the bell.

XII.

The cheerfu' supper done, wi' serious face,
 They round the ingle form a circle wide ;
 The sire turns o'er, wi' patriarchal grace,
 The big ha' Bible, ance his father's pride :
 His bonnet reverently is laid aside,
 His lyart haffets wearing thin an' bare ;
 Those strains that once did sweet in Zion glide,
 He wales a portion with judicious care ;
 And " Let us worship God ! " he says, with solemn
 air.

XIII.

They chant their artless notes in simple guise ;
 They tune their hearts, by far the noblest aim :
 Perhaps Dundee's wild warbling measures rise,
 Or plaintive Martyrs, worthy of the name :
 Or noble Elgin beats the heavenward flame,
 The sweetest far of Scotia's holy lays :
 Compared with these, Italian trills are tame ;
 The tickled ears no heartfelt raptures raise ;
 No union has they with our Creator's praise.

XIV.

The priest-like father reads the sacred page,
 How Abram was the friend of God on high ;
 Or, Moses bade eternal warfare wage
 With Amalek's ungracious progeny ;
 Or how the royal bard did groaning lie
 Beneath the stroke of Heaven's avenging ire ;
 Or, Job's pathetic plaint, and wailing cry ;
 Or rapt Isaiah's wild, seraphic fire ;
 Or other holy seers that tune the sacred lyre.

XV.

Perhaps the Christian volume is the theme,
 How guiltless blood for guilty man was shed ;
 How He, who bore in heaven the second name,
 Had not on earth whereon to lay his head :
 How his first followers and servants sped ;
 The precepts sage they wrote to many a land :
 How he, who lone in Patmos banished,
 Saw in the sun a mighty angel stand ;
 And heard great Babylon's doom pronounced by
 Heaven's command.

XVI.

Then kneeling down, to Heaven's Eternal King,
 The saint, the father, and the husband prays :
 Hope " springs exulting on triumphant wing,"¹
 That thus they all shall meet in future days :
 There ever bask in uncreated rays,
 No more to sigh, or shed the bitter tear,
 Together hymning their Creator's praise,
 In such society, yet still more dear ; [sphere.
 While circling time moves round in an eternal

XVII.

Compared with this, how poor religion's pride,
 In all the pomp of method, and of art,
 When men display, to congregations wide,
 Devotion's every grace, except the heart !
 The Power, incensed, the pageant will desert,
 The pompous strain, the sacerdotal stole ;
 But haply, in some cottage far apart,
 May hear, well pleased, the language of the soul ;
 And in his book of life the inmates poor enrol.

XVIII.

Then homeward all take off their several way ;
 The yougling cottagers retire to rest :
 The parent pair their secret homage pay,
 And proffer up to Heaven the warm request
 That He who stills the raven's clamorous nest,
 And decks the lily fair in flowery pride,
 Would, in the way his wisdom sees the best,
 For them and for their little ones provide ;
 But chiefly, in their hearts with grace divine preside.

XIX.

From scenes like these old Scotia's grandeur
 springs,
 That makes her loved at home, revered abroad :
 Princes and lords are but the breath of kings,
 " An honest man's the noblest work of God ; "
 And certes, in fair virtue's heavenly road,
 The cottage leaves the palace far behind ;
 What is a lordling's pomp ? a cumbrous load,
 Disguising oft the wretch of human kind,
 Studied in arts of hell, in wickedness refined !

• Pope's Windsor Forest.

XX.

O Scotia ! my dear, my native soil !
 For whom my warmest wish to Heaven is sent !
 Long may thy hardy sons of rustic toil
 Be blest'd with health and peace, and sweet
 content !
 And O may Heaven their simple lives prevent
 From luxury's contagion, weak and vile !
 Then, howe'er crowns and coronets be rent,
 A virtuous populace may rise the while,
 And stand a wall of fire around their much loved isle.

XXI.

O Thou ! who pour'd the patriotic tide
 That stream'd through Wallace's undaunted
 heart ;
 Who dared to nobly stem tyrannic pride,
 Or nobly die, the second glorious part,
 (The patriot's God, peculiarly thou art,
 His friend, inspirer, guardian, and reward !)
 O never, never, Scotia's realm desert :
 But still the patriot, and the patriot bard,
 In bright succession raise, her ornament and guard !

MAN WAS MADE TO MOURN.

A DIALOGUE.

I.

WHEN chill November's surly blast
 Made fields and forests bare,
 One evening, as I wander'd forth
 Along the banks of Ayr,
 I spied a man, whose aged step
 Seem'd weary, worn with care ;
 His face was furrow'd o'er with years,
 And hoary was his hair.

II.

" Young stranger, whither wanderest thou ?"
 Began the reverend sage ;
 " Does thirst of wealth thy step constrain,
 Or youthful pleasure's rage ;
 Or haply, press'd with cares and woes,
 Too soon thou hast begun
 To wander forth, with me, to mourn
 The miseries of man !

III.

" The sun that overhangs yon moors,
 Out-spreading far and wide,
 Where hundreds labour to support
 A haughty lordling's pride ;
 I've seen you weary winter sun
 Twice forty times return ;
 And every time has added proofs,
 That man was made to mourn.

IV.

" O man ! while in thy early years,
 How prodigal of time !
 Mispending all thy precious hours,
 Thy glorious youthful prime !
 Alternate follies take the sway ;
 Licentious passions burn ;
 Which tenfold force gives nature's law,
 That man was made to mourn.

V.

" Look not alone on youthful prime,
 Or manhood's active might ;
 Man then is useful to his kind,
 Supported is his right :
 But see him on the edge of life,
 With cares and sorrows worn,
 Then age and want, O ill match'd pair !
 Show man was made to mourn.

VI.

" A few seem favourites of fate,
 In pleasure's lap carest ;
 Yet, think, not all the rich and great
 Are likewise truly blest.
 But, O ! what crowds in every land
 Are wretched and forlorn ;
 Through weary life this lesson learn,
 That man was made to mourn.

VII.

" Many and sharp the numerous ills
 Inwoven with our frame !
 More pointed still we make ourselves,
 Regret, remorse, and shame !
 And man, whose heaven-erected face
 The smiles of love adorn,
 Man's inhumanity to man
 Makes countless thousands mourn !

VIII.

" See yonder poor, o'erlabour'd wight,
 So abject, mean, and vile,
 Who begs a brother of the earth
 To give him leave to toil ;
 And see his lordly fellow worm
 The poor petition spurn,
 Unmindful, though a weeping wife
 And helpless offspring mourn.

IX.

" If I'm design'd yon lordling's slave,—
 By nature's law design'd,—
 Why was an independent wish
 E'er planted in my mind ?
 If not, why am I subject to
 His cruelty or scorn ?
 Or why has man the will and power
 To make his fellow mourn ?

X.

" Yet let not this too much, my son,
 Disturb thy youthful breast :
 This partial view of human kind
 Is surely not the last !
 The poor, oppressed, honest man,
 Had never, sure, been born,
 Had there not been some recompense
 To comfort those that mourn !

XI.

" O death ! the poor man's dearest friend
 The kindest and the best !
 Welcome the hour my aged limbs
 Are laid with thee at rest !
 The great, the wealthy, fear thy blow,
 From pomp and pleasure torn ;
 But O ! a blest'd relief to those
 That weary-laden mourn !"

A PRAYER IN THE PROSPECT OF DEATH.

I.

O THOU unknown, Almighty Cause
Of all my hope and fear!
In whose dread presence, ere an hour,
Perhaps I must appear!

II.

If I have wander'd in those paths
Of life I ought to shun,
As something, loudly, in my breast,
Remonstrates I have done;

III.

Thou know'st that thou hast formed me
With passions wild and strong;
And listening to their witching voice
Has often led me wrong.

IV.

Where human weakness has come short,
Or frailty stept aside,
Do thou, All-Good! for such thou art,
In shades of darkness hide.

V.

Where with intention I have err'd,
No other plea I have,
But thou art good; and goodness still
Delighteth to forgive.

STANZAS ON THE SAME OCCASION.

WHY am I loath to leave this earthly scene?
Have I so found it full of pleasing charms?
Some drops of joy with draughts of ill between:
Some gleams of sunshine 'mid renewing storms:
Is it departing pangs my soul alarms?
Or death's unlovely, dreary, dark abode?
For guilt, for guilt, my terrors are in arms;
I tremble to approach an angry God,
And justly smart beneath his sin-avenging rod.

Fain would I say, "Forgive my foul offence!"
Fain promise never more to disobey;
But, should my Author health again dispense,
Again I might desert fair virtue's way;
Again in folly's path might go astray;
Again exalt the brute and sink the man;
Then how should I for heavenly mercy pray,
Who act so counter heavenly mercy's plan?
Who sin so oft have mourn'd, yet to temptation
ran?

O thou, great Governor of all below!
If I may dare a lifted eye to thee,
Thy nod can make the tempest cease to blow,
Or still the tumult of the raging sea:
With what controlling power assist e'en me,
Those headlong, furious passions to confine;
For all unfit I feel my powers to be,
To rule their torrent in th' allowed line;
O aid me with thy help, Omnipotence Divine!

LYING AT A REVEREND FRIEND'S HOUSE ONE NIGHT, THE
AUTHOR LEFT

THE FOLLOWING VERSES
IN THE ROOM WHERE HE SLEPT.

I.

O THOU dread Power, who reign'st above!
I know thou wilt me hear:
When for this scene of peace and love,
I make my prayer sincere.

II.

The hoary sire—the mortal stroke,
Long, long be pleased to spare!
To bless his little filial flock,
And show what good men are.

III.

She, who her lovely offspring eyes
With tender hopes and fears,
O bless her with a mother's joys,
But spare a mother's tears!

VI.

Their hope, their stay, their darling youth,
In manhood's dawning blush;
Bless him, thou God of love and truth,
Up to a parent's wish!

V.

The beauteous, seraph sister band,
With earnest tears I pray,
Thou know'st the snares on every hand,
Guide thou their steps alway!

VI.

When soon or late they reach that coast,
O'er life's rough ocean driven,
May they rejoice, no wanderer lost,
A family in heaven!

THE FIRST PSALM.

THE man, in life wherever placed,
Hath happiness in store,
Who walks not in the wicked's way,
Nor learns their guilty lore!

Nor from the seat of scornful pride
Casts forth his eyes abroad,
But with humility and awe
Still walks before his God.

That man shall flourish like the trees
Which by the streamlets grow;
The fruitful top is spread on high,
And firm the root below.

But he whose blossom buds in guilt
Shall to the ground be cast,
And, like the rootless stubble, tost
Before the sweeping blast.

For why? that God the good adore
Hath given them peace and rest,
But hath decreed that wicked men
Shall ne'er be truly blest.

A PRAYER

UNDER THE PRESSURE OF VIOLENT ANGUISH.

O THOU Great Being! what thou art
 Surpasses me to know:
 Yet sure I am, that known to thee
 Are all thy works below.
 Thy creature here before thee stands,
 All wretched and distrest;
 Yet sure those ills that wring my soul,
 Obey thy high behest.
 Sure thou, Almighty, canst not act
 From cruelty or wrath!
 O free my weary eyes from tears,
 Or close them fast in death!
 But if I must afflicted be,
 To suit some wise design;
 Then man my soul with firm resolves
 To bear and not repine!

THE FIRST SIX VERSES OF THE NINETIETH PSALM.

O THOU, the first, the greatest Friend
 Of all the human race!
 Whose strong right hand has ever been
 Their stay and dwelling place!
 Before the mountains heaved their heads
 Beneath thy forming hand,
 Before this ponderous globe itself
 Arose at thy command:
 That power which raised and still upholds
 This universal frame,
 From countless, unbeginning time
 Was ever still the same.
 Those mighty periods of years
 Which seem to us so vast,
 Appear no more before thy sight
 Than yesterday that's past.
 Thou givest the word: Thy creature, man,
 Is to existence brought:
 Again thou say'st, "Ye sons of men,
 Return ye into naught!"
 Thou layest them, with all their cares,
 In everlasting sleep;
 As with a flood thou takest them off
 With overwhelming sweep.
 They flourish like the morning flower,
 In beauty's pride array'd;
 But long ere night cut down it lies
 All wither'd and decay'd.

TO A MOUNTAIN DAISY,

ON TURNING ONE DOWN WITH THE PLOUGH IN APRIL,
1786.

WEE, modest, crimson-tipped flower,
 Thou'st met me in an evil hour;
 For I maun crush among the stoure
 Thy slender stem;
 To spare thee now is past my power,
 Thou bonnie gem.

Alas! it's no thy neebor sweet,
 The bonnie lark, companion meet!
 Bending thee 'mang the dewy weat!
 Wi' speckled breast.
 When upward-springing, blythe to greet
 The purpling east.

Cauld blew the bitter-biting north
 Upon thy early, humble birth;
 Yet cheerfully thou glinted forth
 Amid the storm,
 Scarce rear'd above the parent earth
 Thy tender form.

The flaunting flowers our gardens yield
 High sheltering woods and wa's maun shie
 But thou beneath the random bield
 O' clod or stane,
 Adorns the histie stibble-field,
 Unseen, alane.

There, in thy scanty mantle clad,
 Thy snawy bosom sun-ward spread,
 Thou lifts thy unassuming head
 In humble guise;
 But now the share uptears thy bed,
 And low thou lies!

Such is the fate of artless maid,
 Sweet floweret of the rural shade!
 By love's simplicity betray'd,
 And guileless trust,
 Till she, like thee, all soil'd is laid
 Low i' the dust.

Such is the fate of simple bard,
 On life's rough ocean luckless starr'd!
 Unskilful he to note the card
 Of prudent lore,
 Till billows rage, and gales blow hard,
 And whelm him o'er

Such fate of suffering worth is given,
 Who long with wants and woes has striv
 By human pride or cunning driven,
 To misery's brink,
 Till wrench'd of every stay but Heaven,
 He, ruin'd, sink!

E'en thou who mourn'st the daisy's fa
 That fate is thine—no distant date;
 Stern ruin's ploughshare drives, elate,
 Full on thy bloom,
 Till crush'd beneath the furrow's weight
 Shall be thy doom!

TO RUIN.

I.

ALL hail! inexorable lord!
 At whose destruction-breathing word,
 The mightiest empires fall!
 Thy cruel wo-delighted train,
 The ministers of grief and pain,
 A sullen welcome, all!
 With stern-resolved, despairing eye,
 I see each aimed dart;
 For one has cut my dearest tie,
 And quivers in my heart.

Then lowering, and pouring,
The storm no more I dread;
Though thickening and blackening
Round my devoted head.

II.

And, thou grim power, by life abhorr'd,
While life a pleasure can afford,
O! hear a wretch's prayer!
No more I shrink appall'd, afraid;
I court, I beg thy friendly aid,
To close this scene of care!
When shall my soul, in silent peace,
Resign life's joyless day;
My weary heart its throbbing cease,
Cold mouldering in the clay?
No fear more, no tear more,
To stain my lifeless face;
Enclasped, and grasped
Within thy cold embrace!

TO MISS L—,

WITH KEATLE'S POEMS AS A NEW-YEAR'S GIFT,
JANUARY 1, 1787.

AGAIN the silent wheels of time
Their annual round have driven,
And you, though scarce in maiden prime,
Are so much nearer heaven.

No gifts have I from Indian coasts
The infant year to hail;
I send you more than India boasts,
In Edwin's simple tale.

Our sex with guile and faithless love
Is charged, perhaps, too true;
But may, dear maid, each lover prove
As Edwin still to you!

EPISTLE TO A YOUNG FRIEND.

MAY, 1786.

I.

I LASC have thought, my youthfu' friend,
A something to have sent you,
Though it should serve nae other end
Than just a kind memento;
But how the subject theme may gang
Let time and chance determine;
Perhaps it may turn out a sang,
Perhaps turn out a sermon.

II.

Ye'll try the world soon, my lad,
And, Andrew dear, believe me,
Ye'll find mankind an unco squad,
And muckle they may grieve ye.
For care and trouble set your thought,
E'en when your end's attained;
And a' your views may come to naught,
Where *every nerve is strained*.

III.

I'll no say, men are villains a';
The real, harden'd wicked,
Wha hae nae check but human law,
Are to a few restricted:
But och! mankind are unco weak,
An' little to be trusted;
If self the wavering balance shake,
It's rarely right adjusted!

IV.

Yet they wha fa' in fortune's strife,
Their fate we should nae censure,
For still th' important end of life
They equally may answer;
A man may hae an honest heart,
Though poortith hourly stare him;
A man may tak a neebor's part,
Yet hae nae cash to spare him.

V.

Aye free, aff han' your story tell,
When wi' a bosom crony;
But still keep something to yoursel
Ye scarcely tell to ony.
Conceal yoursel as weel's ye can
Frae critical dissection;
But keek through every other man,
Wi' sharpen'd, sleet inspection.

VI.

The sacred lowe o' weel-placed love,
Luxuriantly indulge it;
But never tempt th' illicit rove,
Though naething should divulge it!
I wave the quantum o' the sin,
The hazard of concealing;
But och! it hardens a' within,
And petrifies the feeling!

VII.

To catch dame Fortune's golden smile,
Assiduous wait upon her;
And gather gear by every wile
That's justified by honour;
Not for to hide it in a hedge,
Not for a train-attendant;
But for the glorious privilege
Of being independent.

VIII.

The fear o' hell's a hangman's whip,
To haud the wretch in order;
But where ye feel your honour grip,
Let that aye be your border;
Its slightest touches, instant pause—
Debar a' side pretences;
And resolutely keep its laws,
Uncaring consequences.

IX.

The great Creator to revere
Must sure become the creature;
But still the preaching cant forbear,
And e'en the rigid feature;
Yet ne'er with wits profane to range,
Be complaisance extended;
An atheist's laugh's a poor exchange
For Deity offended!

X.

When ranting round in pleasure's ring,
Religion may be blinded;
Or if she gie a random sting,
It may be little minded;
But when on life we're tempest-driven,
A conscience but a canker—
A correspondence fix'd wi' heaven
Is sure a noble anchor!

XI.

Adieu, dear, amiable youth!
Your heart can ne'er be wanting:
May prudence, fortitude, and truth
Erect your brow undaunting!
In ploughman phrase, "God send you speed,"
Still daily to grow wiser:
And may you better reck the rede
Than ever did th' adviser.

ON A SCOTCH BARD GONE TO THE WEST
INDIES.

A' ye wha live by soups o' drink,
A' ye wha live by crambo-clink,
A' ye wha live and never think,
Come mourn wi' me!
Our billie's gien us a' a jink,
An' owre the sea.

Lament him, a' ye rantin core,
Wha dearly like a random-splore,
Nae mair he'll join the merry-roar,
In social key;
For now he's ta'en anither shore,
An' owre the sea.

The bonnie lasses weel may wiss him,
And in their dear petitions place him;
The widoos, wives, an' a' may bless him,
Wi' tearfu' e'e;
For weel I wat they'll sairly miss him
That's owre the sea.

O fortune, they hae room to grumble!
Hadst thou ta'en aff some drowy bummle,
Wha can do naught but fyke and fumble,
'Twad been nae plea;
But he was gleg as ony wumble,
That's owre the sea.

Auld, cantie Kyle may weepers wear,
An' stain them wi' the saut, saut tear;
'Twill mak her poor auld heart, I fear,
In finders flee;
He was her laureate monie a year,
That's owre the sea.

He saw misfortune's cauld nor-west
Lang mustering up a bitter blast;
A jillet brak his heart at last,
Ill may she be!
So took a birth afore the mast,
An' owre the sea.

To tremble under fortune's cummock,
An scarce a bellyfa' o' drummock,

Wi' his proud, independent stom
Could ill agree
So row't his hurdies in a hammac
An' owre the

He ne'er was gien to great m
Yet coin his pouches wad na bid
Wi' him it ne'er was under hidi
He dealt it fr
The muse was a' that he took p
That's owre t

Jamaica bodies, use him weel
An' hap him in a cozie biel;
Ye'll find him aye a dainty chie
And fu' o' gl
He wad na wrang'd the vera di
That's owre t

Fareweel, my rhyme-composi
Your native soil was right ill-w
But may ye flourish like a lily,
Now bonnilie
I'll toast ye in my hindmost gill
Though owre

TO A HAGGIS.

FAIR fa' your honest, sonsie f
Great chieftain o' the puddin' rac
Aboon them a' ye tak your plac
Painch, tripe,
Weel are ye wordy of a grace
As lang's my :

The groaning trencher there y
Your hurdies like a distant hill,
Your pin wad help to mend a m
In time o' nee
While through your pores the de
Like amber be

His knife see rustic labour dig
An' cut you up with ready sligh
Trenching your gushing entrails
Like onie ditc
And then, O what a glorious sig'
Warm-reekin

Then horn for horn they stretc
Deil tak the hindmost, on they c
Till a' their weel-swail'd kytes
Are bent like
Then auld guidman, maist like t
Bethankit hur

Is there that o'er his French r
Or olio that would staw a sow,
Or fricasee wad make her spew
Wi' perfect m
Looks down wi' sneering, scornf
On sic a dinne

Poor devil! see him owre his
As feckless as a wither'd rash,
His spindle shank a guld whip is
His nieve a ni
Through bloody flood or field to
O how unfit!

But mark the rustic, haggis-fed,
The trembling earth resounds his tread,
Clap in his walis niove a blade,

He'll mak it whistle ;
An' legs, an' arms, an' heads will sned,
Like taps o' thrissle.

Ye powers, wha mak mankind your care,
And dish them out theft bill o' fare,
Auld Scotland wants nae skinning ware
That jaups in luggies ;
But, if ye wish her gratefu' prayer,
Gie her a haggis !

A DEDICATION TO GAVIN HAMILTON, ESQ.

Extract na, sir, in this narration,
A fleechin, fleeth'rin dedication,
To roose you up, an' ca' you guid,
As sprung o' great an' noble bluid,
Because ye're surnamed like his grace,
Perhaps related to the race ;
Then when I'm tired—and sae are ye,
Wi' many a fulsome, sinfu' lie,
Set up a face, how I stop short,
For fear your modesty be hurt.

This may do—maun do, sir, wi' them wha
Maun please the great folk for a wamefou ;
For me ! sae laigh I need na bow,
For, Lord be thankit, I can plough ;
And when I downna yoke a naig,
Then, Lord be thankit, I can beg ;
Sae I shall say, an' that's nae flatterin,
It's just sic poet, an' sic patron.

The poet, some guid angel help him,
Or else, I fear, some ill ane skelp him,
He may do weel for a' he's done yet,
But only he's no just begun yet.

The patron, (sir, ye maun forgie me,
I winna lie, come what will o' me,)
On every hand it will allow'd be,
He's just—nae better than he should be.

I readily and freely grant,
He downna see a poor man want ;
What's no his ain he winna tak it,
What ance he says, he winna break it ;
Aught he can lend he'll no refuse't,
Till aft his guidness is abused ;
And rascals whyles that do him wrang,
E'en that, he does na mind it lang ;
As master, landlord, husband, father,
He does na fail his part in either.

But then, na thanks to him for a' that ;
Nae godly symptom ye can ca' that ;
It's naething but a milder feature
Of our poor, sinfu', corrupt nature !
Ye'll get the best o' moral works
'Mang black Gentoos and pagan Turks.
Or hunters wild on Ponotaxi,
Wha never heard of orthodoxy.
That he's the poor man's friend in need,
The gentleman *in word and deed,*

It's no through terror of d-mn-tion ;
It's just a carnal inclination.

Morality, thou deadly bane,
Thy tens o' thousands thou hast slain !
Vain is his hope, whose stay and trust is
In moral mercy, truth, and justice !

No—stretch a point to catch a plack ;
Abuse a brother to his back ;
Steal through a winnock frae a wh-re,
But point the rake that taks the door :
Be to the poor like onie whunstane,
And haud their noses to the grunstone,
Ply every art o' legal thieving ;
No matter, stick to sound believing.

Learn three-mile prayers, and half-mile
graces,
Wi' weel-spread looves, an' lang wry faces ;
Grunst up a solemn, lengthen'd groan,
And damn a' parties but your own ;
I'll warrant then, ye're nae deceiver,
A steady, sturdy, staunch believer.

O ye wha leave the springs of C-iv-n,
For gumlie dubs of your ain delvin !
Ye sons of heresy and error,
Ye'll some day squeel in quaking terror !
When vengeance draws the sword in wrath,
And in the fire throws the sheath ;
When ruin, with his sweeping besom,
Just frets till Heaven commission gies him :
While o'er the harp pale misery moans,
And strikes the ever deepening tones,
Still louder shrieks, and heavier groans !

Your pardon, sir, for this digression,
I maist forgat my dedication ;
But when divinity comes cross me,
My readers still are sure to lose me.

So, sir, ye see 'twas nae daft vapour,
But I maturely thought it proper,
When a' my work I did review,
To dedicate them, sir, to you :
Because (ye need na tak it ill)
I thought them something like yoursel.

Then patronize them wi' your favour,
And your petitioner shall ever—
I had amaist said, ever pray,
But that's a word I need na say :
For prayin I hae little skill o't ;
I'm baith dead-sweer, an' wretched ill o't ;
But I'se repeat each poor man's prayer,
That kens or hears about you, sir—

“ May ne'er misfortune's growling bark
Howl through the dwelling o' the clerk !
May ne'er his generous, honest heart,
For that same generous spirit smart !
May K*****'s far honour'd name
Lang beet his hymeneal flame,
Till H*****s, at least a dizen,
Are frae their nuptial labours risen :
Five bonnie lasses round their table,
And seven braw fellows, stout an' able
T

To serve their king and country weel,
By word, or pen, or pointed steel!
May health and peace, with mutual rays,
Shine on the evening o' his days;
Till his wee curlie John's ier-oe,
When ebbing life nae mair shall flow,
The last, sad, mournful rites bestow!"

I will not wind a lang conclusion,
Wi' complimentary effusion:
But whilst your wishes and endeavours
Are blest with fortune's smiles and favours,
I am, dear sir, with zeal most fervent,
Your much indebted, humble servant.

But if (which powers above prevent!)
That iron-hearted carl, want,
Attended in his grim advances
By sad mistakes, and black mischances,
While hopes, and joys, and pleasures fly him,
Make you as poor a dog as I am,
Your humble servant then no more;
For who would humbly serve the poor?
But by a poor man's hopes in heaven!
While recollection's power is given,
If, in the vale of humble life,
The victim sad of fortune's strife,
I, through the tender gushing tear,
Should recognise my master dear,
If friendless, low, we meet together,
Then, sir, your hand—my friend and brother!

TO A LOUSE.

ON SEEING ONE ON A LADY'S BONNET AT CHURCH.

HA! whare ye gaun, ye crowlin ferlie?
Your impudence protects you sairly:
I canna say but ye strunt rarely
Owre gauze and lace;
Though faith, I fear ye dine but sparely
On sic a place.

Ye ugly, creepin, blastit wonner,
Detested, shunn'd by saunt and sinner,
How dare ye set your fit upon her,
Sae fine a lady?
Gae somewhere else, and seek your dinner,
On some poor body.

Swith, in some beggar's haffet squattle;
Where ye may creep, and sprawl, and sprattle
Wi' ither kindred, jumpin cattle,
In shoals and nations;
Whare horn or bane ne'er dare unsettle
Your thick plantations.

Now haud ye there, ye're out o' sight,
Below the fatt'rils, snug an' tight;
Na, faith ye yet! ye'll no be right
Till ye've got on it,
The vera tapmost, towering height
O' miss's bonnet.

My sooth! right bauld ye set your nose out,
As plump and gray as onie grozet;
O for some rank, mercurial rozet,
Or fell, red smeddum,
I'd gie you sic a hearty doze o't,
Wad dress your doddum!

I wad na been surprised to spy
You on an auld wife's flainen toy;
Or aiblins some bit duddie boy,
On's wylie coot;
But miss's fine Lunardi! fie,
How dare ye do't!

O Jenny, dinna toss your head,
An' set your beauties a' abroad!
Ye little ken what cursed speed
The blastie's makin
Thae winks and finger-ends, I dread,
Are notice takin!

O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursels as others see us!
It wad frae monie a blunder free us
And foolish notion;
What airs in dress and gait wad lea'e us,
And e'en devotion!

ADDRESS TO EDINBURGH.

I.

EDINA! Scotia's darling seat!
All hail thy palaces and towers,
Where once beneath a monarch's feet
Sat legislation's sovereign power!
From marking wildly-scatter'd flowers,
As on the banks of Ayr I stray'd,
And singing, lone, the lingering hour,
I shelter in thy honour'd shade.

II.

Here wealth still swells the golden tide
As busy trade his labours piles;
There architecture's noble pride
Bids elegance and splendour rise;
Here justice, from her native skies,
High wields her balance and her rod
There learning, with his eagle eyes,
Seeks science in her coy abode.

III.

Thy sons, Edina, social, kind,
With open arms the stranger hail;
Their views enlarged, their liberal mind
Above the narrow, rural vale;
Attentive still to sorrow's wail,
Or modest merit's silent claim;
And never may their sources fail!
And never envy blot their name!

IV.

Thy daughters bright thy walks adorn!
Gay as the gilded summer sky,
Sweet as the dewy milk-white thorn,
Dear as the raptur'd thrill of joy!
Fair B—— strikes th' adoring eye,
Heaven's beauties on my fancy shine
I see the sire of love on high,
And own his work indeed divine!

V.

There, watching high the least alarm,
Thy rough, rude fortress gleams afar!

Like some bold veteran, gray in arms,
And mark'd with many a seamy scar;
The ponderous walls and massy bar,
Grim rising o'er the rugged rock;
Have oft withstood assailing war,
And oft repell'd th' invader's shock.

VI.

With awe-struck thought, and pitying tears,
I view that noble, stately dome,
Where Scotia's kings of other years,
Famed heroes! had their royal home:
Alas! how changed the times to come!
Their royal name low in the dust!
Their hapless race wild-wandering roam!
Though rigid law cries out, 'Twas just!

VII.

Wild beats my heart to trace your steps,
Whose ancestors, in days of yore,
Through hostile ranks and ruin'd gaps
Old Scotia's bloody lion bore:
E'en I who sing in rustic lore,
Haply my sires have left their shed,
And faced grim danger's loudest roar,
Bold following where your fathers led!

VIII.

Edina! Scotia's darling seat!
All hail thy palaces and towers,
Where once beneath a monarch's feet
Sat legislation's sovereign powers!
From marking wildly-scatter'd flowers,
As on the banks of Ayr I stray'd,
And singing, lone, the lingering hours,
I shelter in thy honour'd shade.

EPISTLE TO J. LAPRAIK,

AN OLD SCOTTEH BARD.—APRIL 1st, 1785.

WHILE briers and woodbines budding green,
An' pairtricks sraichin loud at e'en,
An' morning poussie whiddin seen,
Inspire my muse,
This freedom in an unknown frien',
I pray excuse.

On fasten-een we had a rockin,
To ca' the crack and weave our stockin;
And there was muckle fun an' jokin,
Ye need na doubt;
At length we had a hearty yokin
At sang about.

There was ae sang, among the rest,
Aboon them a' it pleased me best,
That some kind husband had address
To some sweet wife:
It thrill'd the heart-strings through the breast,
A' to the life.

I've scarce heard aught describes sae weel,
What generous, manly bosoms feel;
Thought I, "Can this be Pope, or Steele,
Or Beattie's wark?"
They tauld me 'twas an odd kind chiel
About Muirkirk.

It pat me fidgein-fain to hear't,
And sae about him there I spier't;
Then a' that ken't him round declared
He had ingine,
That nane excell'd it, few cam near't,
It was sae fine.

That set him to a pint of ale,
An' either dounce or merry tale,
Or rhymes an' sangs be'd made himsel,
Or witty catches,
'Tween Inverness and Tiviotdale,
He had few matches.

Then up I gat, an' swear an' aith,
Though I should pawn my pleugh and graith,
Or die a cadger pownie's death,
At some dyke-back,
A pint an' gill I'd gie them baith
To hear your crack.

But, first an' foremost, I should tell,
Amaist as soon as I could spell,
I to the crambo-jingle fell,
Though rude an' rough,
Yet crooning to a body's sel,
Does well enough.

I am nae poet, in a sense,
But just a rhymmer, like, by chance,
An' hae to learning nae pretence,
Yet, what the matter?
Whene'er my muse does on me glance,
I jingle at her.

Your critic folk may cock their nose,
And say, "How can you e'er propose,
You wha ken hardly verse frae prose,
To mak a sang?"
But, by your leaves, my learned foes,
Ye're may be wrang.

What's a' your jargon o' your schools,
Your Latin names for horns an' stools;
If honest nature made you fools,
What sairs your grammars:
Ye'd better ta'en up spades and shoofs,
Or knappin hammers.

A set o' dull conceited hashers,
Confuse their brains in college classes!
They gang in stirks, and come out asses,
Plain truth to speak;
An' syne they think to climb Parnassu;
By dint o' Greek!

Gie me ae spark o' nature's fire,
That's a' the learning I desire;
Then though I drudge through dub an' mire
At pleugh or cart,
My muse, though hamely in attire,
May touch the heart.

O for a spunk o' Allan's glee,
Or Fergusson's, the bauld and slee,
Or bright Lapraik's my friend to be,
If I can hit it!
That would be leaer enough for me,
If I could get it.

Now, sir, if ye hae friends enow,
Though real friends, I b'lieve, are few,
Yet, if your catalogue be fu',
I've no insist,
But gif ye want ae friend that's true,
I'm on your list.

I winna blaw about mysel;
As ill I like my fauts to tell;
But friends, and folk that wish me well,
They sometimes roose me,
Though I maun own, as monie still
As far abuse me.

There's ae wee faut they whyles lay to me,
I like the lasses—Gude forgie me!
For monie a plack they wheedle frae me,
At dance or fair;
May be some ither thing they gie me
They weel can spare.

But Mauchline race, or Mauchline fair,
I should be proud to meet you there;
We've gie ae night's discharge to care,
If we forgather,
An' hae a swap o' rhyming-ware
Wi' ane anither.

The four-gill chap, we've gar him chatter,
An' kirsen him wi' reekin water;
Syne we'll sit down an' tak our whittier,
To cheer our heart;
An' faith we've be acquainted better
Before we part.

Awa, ye selfish warly race,
Wha think that havins, sense, an' grace,
E'en love an' friendship, should give place
To catch-the-plack!
I dinna like to see your face,
Nor hear you crack.

But ye whom social pleasure charms,
Whose heart the tide of kindness warms,
Who hold your being on the terms,
Each aid the others',
Come to my bowl, come to my arms,
My friends, my brothers!

But to conclude my lang epistle,
As my auld pen's worn to the grissle
Twa lines frae you wad gar me fiddle,
Who am, most fervent,
While I can either sing or whistle,
Your friend and servant.

TO THE SAME.

APRIL 21st, 1785.

WHILE new-ca'd kye rout at the stake,
An' pownies reek in pleugh or braik,
This hour on e'enin's edge I take,
To own I'm debtor
To honest-hearted, auld Lapraik,
For his kind letter.

Forjesket sair, with weary legs,
Rattlin' the corn out-owre the rigs,
Or dealing through amang the naigs
Their ten-hours'
My awkart muse sair pleads and beg
I would na writ

The tapeless ramfeez I'd hizzie,
She's saft at best, and something lax
Quo' she, "Ye ken, we've been sae
This month an'
That trouth my head is grown right
An' something!

Her dowff excuses pat me mad;
"Conscience," says I, "ye thowless
I'll write, an' that a hearty blaud,
This vera night
So dinna ye affront your trade,
But rhyme it ri

"Shall bauld Lapraik, the king o'
Though mankind were a pack o' car
Roose you sae weel for your deserts
In terms so frie
Yet ye'll neglect to shaw your part
An' thank him

Sae I gat paper in a blink,
An' down gae'd stumple in the ink:
Quoth I, "Before I sleep a wink,
I vow I'll close
An' if ye winna mak it clink,
By Jove I'll pr

Sae I've begun to scrawl, but wha
In rhyme or prose, or baith thegither
Or some hotch-potch that's rightly na
Let time mak p
But I shall scribble down some bled
Just clean aff-ic

My worthy friend, ne'er grudge an
Though fortune use you hard an' sh
Come, kittle up your moorland harp
Wi' gleesome t
Ne'er mind how fortune waft an' w
She's tut a b-t

She's gien me monie a jirt an' fle
Sin' I could striddle owre a rig;
But, by the L—d, though I should l
Wi' lyart pow,
I'll laugh, an' sing, and shake my l
As lang's I dov

Now comes the sax an' twentieth
I've seen the bud upo' the timmer,
Still persecuted by the limmer
Frae year to y
But yet, despite the kittle kimmer,
I, Rob, am here

Do ye envy the city gent,
Behint a kist to lie and sklent,
Or purse-proud, big wi' cent. per ce
And muckle w
In some bit brugh to represent
A bailie's nam

Or is't the paughty, feudal t'fane,
Wi' ruffled sark an' glancin' cane,
Wha thinks himsel nae sheep-shank bane,
But lordly stalks,
While caps and bonnets aff are ta'en,
As by he walks?

"O Thou wha gies us each guid gift!
Gie me o' wit an' sense a lift,
Then turn me, if Thou please, adrift,
Through Scotland wide;
Wi' cits nor lairds I wadna shift,
In a' their pride!"

Were this the charter of our state,
"On pain o' hell be rich an' great,"
Damnation then would be our fate
Beyond remead;
But, thanks to heaven! that's no the gate
We learn our creed.

For thus the royal mandate ran,
When first the human race began,
"The social, friendly, honest man,
Whate'er he be,
'Tis he fulfils great nature's plan,
An' none but he!"

O mandate glorious and divine!
The ragged followers of the nine,
Poor, thoughtless devils! yet may shine
In glorious light,
While sordid sons of Mammon's line
Are dark as night.

Though here they scrape, an' squeeze, an'
growl,
Their worthless nievefu' of a soul
May in some future carcass howl,
The forest's fright;
Or in some day-detesting owl
May shun the light.

Then may Lapraik and Burns arise,
To reach their native, kindred skies,
And sing their pleasures, hopes, an' joys,
In some mild sphere,
Still closer knit in friendship's tie
Each passing year.

TO W. S*****N,

OCHILTREE.

May, 1733.

I gat your letter, winsome Willie;
Wi' gratefu' heart I thank you brawlie;
Though I maun say't, I wad be silly,
An' unco vain,
Should I believe, my coaxin' billie,
Your flatterin strain.

But I've believe ye kindly meant it,
I sud be laith to think ye hinted
Ironie satire, sidellin' skinted
On my poor musie;
Though in sic phrasin' terms ye've penn'd it,
I scarce excuse ye.

My senses wad be in a creel
Should I but dare a hope to speel
Wi' Allan, or wi' Gilbertfield,
The braes o' fame;
Or Fergusson, the writer-chiel,
A deathless name.

(O Fergusson! thy glorious parts
Ill suited law's dry, musty arts!
My curse upon your whunstone hearts,
Ye Enbrugh gentry!
The tithe o' what ye waste at cartes,
Wad stow'd his pantry!)

Yet when a tale comes i' my head,
Or lasses gie my heart a screed,
As whyles they're like to be my deed,
(O sad disease!)
I kittle up my rustic reed;
It gies me ease.

Auld Coila now may fidge fu' fain,
She's gotten poets o' her ain,
Chiels wha their chanter's winna hain,
But tune their lays,
Till echoes a' resound again
Her wheel-sung praise.

Nae poet thought her worth his while,
To set her name in measured style;
She lay like some unken'd-of isle
Beside New Holland,
Or whare wild-meeting oceans boil
Besouth Magellan.

Ramsay an' famous Fergusson
Gied Forth an' Tay a lift aboon;
Yarrow an' Tweed to monie a tune,
Owre Scotland rings,
While Irwin, Lugar, Ayr, an' Doon,
Naebody sings.

Th' Illyssus, Tiber, Thames, an' Seine,
Glide sweet in monie a tune fu' line!
But, Willie, set your fit to mine,
An' cock your crest,
We'll gar our streams and burnies shine
Up wi' the best.

We'll sing auld Coila's plains an' fells,
Her moors red-brown with heather bells,
Her banks an' braes, her dens and dells,
Where glorious Wallace
Aft bure the gree, as story tells,
Frae southron billies.

At Wallace' name what Scottish blood
But boils up in a spring-tide flood!
Oft have our fearless fathers strode
By Wallace' side,
Still pressing onward, red-wat-shod,
Or glorious dyed.

O, sweet are Coila's haughs an' woods,
When lintwhites chant among the buds,
And jinkin hares, in amorous whids,
Their loves enjoy,
While through the braes the cushat croods
With wailfu' cry!

T 2

E'en winter bleak has charms for me,
When winds rave through the naked tree;
Or frosts on hills of Ochiltree
Are hoary gray;
Or blinding drifts wild-furious flee,
Darkening the day!

O nature! a' thy shows an' forms
To feeling, pensive hearts hae charms!
Whether the simmer kindly warms
Wi' life an' light,
Or winter howls, in gusty storms,
The lang, dark night!

The muse, nae poet ever fand her,
Till by himsel he learn'd to wander,
Adown some trotting burn's meander,
An' no think lang;
O sweet! to stray, an' pensive ponder
A heartfelt sang!

The warly race may drudge an' drive,
Hog-shouter, jundie, stretch, an' strive,
Let me fair nature's face describe,
And I, wi' pleasure,
Shall let the busy, grumbling hive,
Bum owre their treasure.

Fareweel, "my rhyme-composing brither!"
We've been owre lang unkenn'd to ither:
Now let us lay our heads thegither,
In love fraternal:
May envy wallop in a tether,
Black fiend, infernal!

While highlandmen hate tolls and taxes;
While moorian' herds like guld fat braxies:
While terra firma, on her axis,
Diurnal turns,
Count on a friend, in faith an' practice,
In Robert Burns.

POSTSCRIPT.

My memory's no worth a preen;
I had amaisht forgotten clean,
Ye bade me write you what they mean
By this "new-light,"^a
'Bout which our herds sae aft hae been
Maist like to fight.

In days when mankind were but callans
At grammar, logic, an' sic talents,
They took nae pains their speech to balance,
Or rules to gie,
But spak their thoughts in plain, braid lallans,
Like you or me.

In thae auld times, they thought the moon,
Just like a sark, or pair o' shoon,
Wore by degrees, till her last roon,
Gaed past their viewing,
An' shortly after she was done,
They gat a new one.

This past for certain, undisputed;
It ne'er cam i' their heads to doubt it,
Till chiefs gat up an' wad confute it,
An' ca'd it wrang;
An' muckle din there was about it,
Baith loud and lang

Some herds, weel learn'd upo' the be,
Wad threap auld folk the thing misteuk
For 'twas the auld moon turn'd a meuk,
An' out o' sight,
An' backlins-comin, to the leuk,
She grew mair brig

This was denied, it was affirm'd;
The herds an' hissels were alarm'd:
The reverend gray-beards raved an' sto
That beardless ladd
Should think they better were inform'd
Than their auld da

Frae less to mair it gaed to sticks;
Frae words an' aiths to clours an' nicks
An' monie a fallow gat his licks,
Wi' hearty crunt;
An' some, to learn them for their tricks
Were hang'd an' b'

This game was play'd in monie lands
An' auld-light caddies bure sic hands,
That faith the youngsters took the sand
Wi' nimble shanks
The lairds forbade, by strict commands,
Sic bluidy pranks.

But new-light herds gat sic a cove,
Folk thought them ruin'd stick-an'-stove
Till now amaisht on every knowe,
Ye'll find ane plac
An' some, their new-light fair avow,
Just quite bareface

Nae doubt the auld-light flocks are bl
Their zealous herds are vex'd an' swa'
Myseel, I've even seen them greetin
Wi' girmin spite,
To hear the moon sae sadly lie'd on
By word an' write

But shortly they will cove the louns
Some auld-light herds in neebor towns
Are mind't in things they ca' balloons,
To tak a flight,
An' stay a month among the moons
An' see them richt

Guid observation they will gie them
An' when the auld moon's gaun to leav
The hindmost shaird, they'll fetch it w
Just i' their pouch
An' when the new-light billies see the
I think they'll cro

Sae, ye observe that a' this clatter
Is naething but a "moonshine matter";
But though dull prose-folk Latin splatt
In logic tulzie,
I hope, we bardies ken some better,
Than mind sic bru

^a "New-light" is a cant phrase in the west of Scotland, for those religious opinions which Dr. Taylor of Norwich has defended so strenuously.

EPISTLE TO J. R*****.

ENCLOSING SOME FORMS.

O ROUGH, rude, ready-witted R*****,
The wale o' cocks for fun an' drinkin !
There's mony godly folks are thinkin,
Your dreams* an' tricks
Will send you, Korah-like, a-sinkin,
Straight to auld Nick's.

Ye hae sae monie cracks an' cants,
And in your wicked drucken rants,
Ye mak a devil o' the saunts,
An' fill them fou ;
And then their failings, flaws, an' wants,
Are a' seen through.

Hypocrisy, in mercy spare it !
That holy robe, O dinna tear it !
Spare 't for their sakes wha often wear it,
The lads in black !
But your curst wit, when it comes near it,
Rives 't aff their back.

Think, wicked sinner, wha ye're skaithing,
Its just the blue-gown badge an' claithing
O' saunts ; tak that, ye lea'e them naething
To ken them by,
Frae ony unregenerate heathen
Like you or I.

I've sent you home some rhyming ware,
A' that I bargain'd for, an' mair ;
Sae, when ye hae an hour to spare,
I will expect
Yon sang,† ye'll sen't wi' cannie care,
And no neglect.

Though faith, sma' heart hae I to sing !
My muse dow scarcely spread her wing !
I've play'd mysel a bonnie spring,
An' danced my fill !
I'd better gane an' sair't the king,
At Bunker's Hill.

'Twas ae night lately in my fun,
I gaed a roving wi' the gun,
An' brought a patrick to the grun,
A bonnie hen,
And, as the twilight was begun,
Thought nane wad ken.

The poor wee thing was little hurt ;
I straikit it a wee for sport,
Ne'er thinkin they wad fash me for't ;
But, deil-ma-care !
Somebody tells the poacher-court
The hale affair.

Some auld used hands had ta'en a note,
That sic a hen had got a shot ;
I was suspected for the plot ;
I scorn'd to lie ;
So gat the whizzle o' my groat,
An' pay't the fee.

* A certain humorous dream of his was then making a noise in the country side.

† A song he had promised the author.

But, by my gun, o' guns the wale,
An' by my pouther an' my hail,
An' by my hen, an' by her tail,
I vow an' swear !
The game shall pay o'er moor an' dale,
For this, niest year.

As soon's the clockin-time is by,
An' the wee pouts begun to cry,
L—d, I've hae sportin by an' by,
For my gowd guinea :
Though I should herd the backskin kye
For't in Virginia.

Trowth, they had muckle for to blame :
'Twas neither broken wing nor limb,
But twa-three draps about the wame
Scarce through the feathers ;
An' baith a yellow George to claim,
An' thole their blethers !

It pits me aye as mad's a hare ;
So I can rhyme nor write nae mair ;
But pennyworth's again is fair,
When time's expedient :
Meanwhile I am, respected sir,
Your most obedient.

TAM O' SHANTER.

A TALE.

Of brownyis and of bogilis full is this buke.
GAWIN DOUGLAS.

WHEN chapman billies leave the street,
And drouthy neebors neebors meet,
As market-days are wearing late,
An' folk begin to tak the gate ;
While we sit bousing at the nappy,
An' gettin fou and unco happy,
We think na on the lang Scots miles,
The mosses, waters, slaps, and stiles,
That lie between us and our hame,
Whare sits our sulky, sullen dame,
Gathering her brows like gathering storm,
Nursing her wrath to keep it warm.

This truth fand honest Tam O'Shanter,
As he frae Ayr ae night did canter,
(Auld Ayr, whom ne'er a town surpasses,
For honest men and bonny lasses.)

O Tam ! hadst thou but been sae wise,
As ta'en thy ain wife Kate's advice !
She tauld thee weel thou was a skellum,
A blethering, blustering, drunken bellum ;
That frae November till October,
Ae market-day thou was nae sober ;
That ilka melder, wi' the miller,
Thou sat as lang as thou had siller ;
That every naig was ca'd a shoe on,
The smith and thee gat roaring fou on ;
That at the L—d's house, e'en on Sunday,
Thou drank wi' Kilton Jean till Monday.
She prophesied, that late or soon,
Thou wou'd be found deep drown'd in Doon ;
Or catch'd wi' warlocks in the mirk,
By Alloway's auld haunted kirk.

Ah, gentle dames ! it gars me greet,
To think how many counsels sweet,
How mony lengthen'd, sage advices,
The husband frae the wife despises !

But to our tale : Ae market night,
Tam had got planted unco right ;
Fast by an ingle, bleezing finely,
Wi' reaming swats, that drank divinely ;
And at his elbow souter Johnny,
His ancient, trusty, drouthy crony ;
Tam lo'ed him like a vera brither ;
They had been fou for weeks thegither.
The night drave on wi' sangs an' clatter ;
And aye the ale was growing better ;
The landlady and Tam grew gracious,
Wi' favours secret, sweet, and precious :
The souter tauld his queerest stories ;
The landlord's laugh was ready chorus :
The storm without might rair and rustle,
Tam did na mind the storm a whistle.

Care, mad to see a man sae happy,
E'en drown'd himself amang the nappy ;
As bees flee hame wi' lades o' treasure,
The minutes wing'd their way wi' pleasure ;
Kings may be blest, but Tam was glorious,
O'er a' the ills o' life victorious.

But pleasures are like poppies spread,
You seize the flower, its bloom is shed ;
Or like the snow-falls in the river,
A moment white—then melts for ever ;
Or like the borealis race,
That flit ere you can point their place ;
Or like the rainbow's lovely form
Evanishing amid the storm.—
Nae man can tether time or tide ;
The hour approaches Tam maun ride ;
That hour, o' night's black arch the key-stane,
That dreary hour he mounts his beast in ;
And sic a night he takes the road in,
As ne'er poor sinner was abroad in.

The wind blew as 'twad blawn its last ;
The rattling showers rose on the blast ;
The speedy gleams the darkness swallow'd ;
Loud, deep, and lang the thunder bellow'd :
That night, a child might understand,
The deil had business on his hand.

Weel mounted on his gray mare Meg,
A better never lifted leg,
Tam skelpit on through dub and mire,
Despising wind, and rain, and fire ;
Whiles holding fast his guid blue bonnet :
Whiles crooning o'er some auld Scots sonnet ;
Whiles glowering round wi' prudent cares,
Lest bogles catch him unawares ;
Kirk-Alloway was drawing nigh,
Where ghaists and howlets nightly cry.—

By this time he was cross the ford,
Where in the snaw the chapman smoor'd ;
And past the birks an' meikle stane,
Where drunken Charlie brak's neck bane ;
And through the whins, and by the cairn,
Where hunters fand the murder'd bairn ;

And near the thorn, aboon the well,
Where Mungo's mither hang'd hend.—
Before him Doon pours all his floods ;
The doubling storm roars through the woods
The lightnings flash from pole to pole ;
Near and more near the thunders roll ;
When, glimmering through the gloaming to
Kirk-Alloway seem'd in a breeze ;
Through ilka bore the beams were glancing
And loud resounded mirth and dancing—

Inspiring bold John Barleycorn !
What dangers thou canst make us scan !
Wi' tippenny we fear nae evil ;
Wi' usquabae we'll face the devil !—
The swats sae ream'd in Tammie's nootie,
Fair play, he cared na deils a boddie.
But Maggie stood right sair astonish'd,
Till, by the heel and hand admonish'd,
She ventured forward on the light ;
And, vow ! Tam saw an unco sight !
Warlocks and witches in a dance ;
Nae cotillon brent new frae France,
But hornpipes, jigs, strathspeys, and reek,
Put life and mettle in their heels.
A winnock-bunker in the east,
There sat auld Nick, in shape o' beast ;
A towzie tyke, black, grim, and large,
To gie them music was his charge :
He screw'd the pipes, and gart them skirl,
Till roof and rafters a' did dirl.—
Coffins stood round like open presses,
That shaw'd the dead in their last dresses ;
And by some devilish cantraip slight,
Each in its cauld hand held a light,—
By which heroic Tam was able
To note upon the haly table,
A murderer's bane in gibbet airns ;
Twa span lang, wee, unchristen'd bairns ;
A thief new cutted frae a rape,
Wi' his last gasp his gab did gape ;
Five tomahawks, wi' bluid red rusted ;
Five cimeters, wi' murder crusted ;
A garter, which a babe had strangled ;
A knife, a father's throat had mangled,
Whom his ain son o' life bereft,
The gray hairs yet stak to the heft ;
Wi' mair o' horrible and awfu',
Which e'en to name wad be unlawfu'.

As Tammie glowr'd, amazed and curiow
The mirth and fun grew fast and furious :
The piper loud and louder blew ;
The dancers quick and quicker flew ;
They reel'd, they set, they cross'd, they cl
Till ilka carlin swat and reekit,
And coost her duddies to the warck,
And linket at it in her sark !

Now Tam, O Tam ! had they been quean
A' plump and strapping, in their teens ;
Their sarks, instead o' creeshie flannen,
Been snaw-white seventeen hunder linen !
Thir breeks o' mine, my only pair,
That ance were plush, o' guid blue hair,
I wad hae gien them aff my huries
For ae blink o' the bonnie burdies.

her'd beldams, auld and droll,
hags wad spean a foal,
un' slingin on a crummock,
didna turn thy stomach.

n kenn'd what was what fu' brawlie,
ae winsome wench and walie,
enlisted in the core,
r kenn'd on Carrick shore!
a beast to dead she shot,
i'd mony a bonnie boat,
baith meikle corn and bear,
the country side in fear.)
sark, o' Paisley harn,
e a lassie she had worn,
de though sorely scanty,
best, and she was vauntie.—
kenn'd thy reverend grannie,
she coft for her wee Nannie,
und Scots, ('twas a' her riches,)
graced a dance of witches!

o my muse her wing maun cour;
are far beyond her power;
w Nannie lap and flang,
jade she was and strang,
I am stood like ane bewitch'd,
ht his very e'en enrich'd;
a glow'd, and fidget fu' fain,
'd and blew wi' might and main:
e caper, syne anither,
his reason a' thegither,
out, "Weel done, cutty-sark!"
instant all was dark:
ly had he Maggie rallied,
the hellish legion sallied.

bizz out wi' angry fyke,
dering herds assail their byke;
issie's mortal foes,
! she starts before their nose;
uns the market-crowd,
itch the thief!" resounds aloud;
runs, the witches follow,
an eldritch skreech and hollow.

n! ah, Tam! thou'll get thy fairin!
y'll roast thee like a herrin!
y Kate awaits thy comin!
will be a wofu' woman!
y speedy utmost, Meg,
he key-stane* of the brig;
hem thou thy tail may toss,
stream they dare na cross.
e key-stane she could make,
tail she had to shake!
e, far before the rest,
noble Maggie prest,
at Tam wi' furious ettle;
wist she Maggie's mettle—

known fact that witches, or any evil spirits,
r to follow a poor wight any farther than
he next running stream.—It may be proper
ention to the benighted traveller, that when
h bogies, whatever danger may be in his
, there is much more hazard in turning

Ae spring brought off her master hale,
But left behind her ain gray tail:
The carlin claut her by the rump,
And left poor Maggie scarce a stump.

Now, wha this tale o' truth shall read,
Ilk man and mother's son, tak heed:
Whene'er to drink you are inclined,
Or cutty-sarks run in your mind,
Think, ye may buy the joys o'er dear,—
Remember Tam O'Shanter's mare.

SONGS.

THE LEA-RIG.

WHEN o'er the hill the eastern star,
Tells bughtin-time is near, my jo;
And owsen frae the furrow'd field,
Return sae dowf and weary, O;
Down by the burn, where scented birks,
Wi' dew are hanging clear, my jo,
I'll meet thee on the lea-rig,
My ain kind dearie, O.

In mirkest glen, at midnight hour,
I'd rove and ne'er be eerie, O,
If through that glen, I gaed to thee,
My ain kind dearie, O.
Although the night were ne'er sae wild,
And I were ne'er sae wearie, O,
I'd meet thee on the lea-rig,
My ain kind dearie, O.

The hunter lo'es the morning sun,
To rouse the mountain deer, my jo,
At noon the fisher seeks the glen,
Along the burn to steer, my jo;
Gie me the hour o' gloamin gray,
It maks my heart sae cheery, O,
To meet thee on the lea-rig,
My ain kind dearie, O.

TO MARY.

TUNE—"Ewe-bughts, Marion."

WILL ye go to the Indies, my Mary,
And leave auld Scotia's shore?
Will ye go to the Indies, my Mary,
Across th' Atlantic's roar?

O sweet grows the lime and the orange,
And the apple on the pine;
But a' the charms o' the Indies,
Can never equal thine.

I hae sworn by the heavens to my Mary,
I hae sworn by the heavens to be true;
And sae may the heavens forget me,
When I forget my vow!

O plight me your faith, my Mary,
And plight me your lily-white hand;
O plight me your faith, my Mary,
Before I leave Scotia's strand.

We hae plighted our troth, my Mary,
In mutual affection to join,
And curst be the cause that shall part us !
The hour, and the moment o' time !

MY WIFE'S A WINSOME WEE THING.

SHE is a winsome wee thing,
She is a handsome wee thing,
She is a bonnie wee thing,
This sweet wee wife o' mine.

I never saw a fairer,
I never lo'ed a dearer,
And niest my heart I'll wear her,
For fear my jewel tine.

She is a winsome wee thing,
She is a handsome wee thing,
She is a bonnie wee thing,
This sweet wee wife o' mine.

The warld's wrack we share o't,
The warstle and the care o't;
Wi' her I'll blithly bear it,
And think my lot divine.

BONNIE LESLEY.

O saw ye bonnie Lesley
As she gaed o'er the border ?
She's gane, like Alexander,
To spread her conquests farther.

To see her is to love her,
And love but her for ever ;
For nature made her what she is,
And ne'er made sic anither !

Thou art a queen, fair Lesley,
Thy subjects we, before thee ;
Thou art divine, fair Lesley,
The hearts o' men adore thee.

The dell he could na scaith thee,
Or aught that wad belang thee ;
He'd look into thy bonnie face,
And say, " I canna wrang thee."

The powers aboon will tent thee ;
Misfortune sha'na steer thee ;
Thou'rt like themselves sae lovely
That ill they'll ne'er let near thee.

Return again, fair Lesley,
Return to Caledonie !
That we may brag, we hae a lass
There's nane again sae bonnie.

HIGHLAND MARY.

Town—" Catharine Ogilvie."

YK banks, and braes, and streams around,
The castle o' Montgomery,
Green be your woods, and fair your flowers,
Your waters never drumlie !
There simmer first unfauld her robes,
And there the longest tarry ;
I took the last fareweel

"

How sweetly bloom'd the gay green bli
How rich the hawthorn's blossom ;
As underneath their fragrant shade
I clasped her to my bosom !
The golden hours on angel wings
Flew o'er me and my dearie ;
For dear to me, as light and life,
Was my sweet Highland Mary.

Wi' mony a vow, and lock'd embrace,
Our parting was fu' tender ;
And pledging aft to meet again,
We tore oursels asunder ;
But O ! fell death's untimely frost,
That nipt my flower sae early !
Now green's the sod, and could'st the c
That wraps my Highland Mary !

O pale, pale now, those rosy lips
I aft hae kiss'd sae fondly !
And closed for aye the sparkling glance
That dwelt on me sae kindly !
And mouldering now in silent dust
That heart that loved me dearly !
But still within my bosom's core
Shall live my Highland Mary.

AULD ROB MORRIS.

THERE'S auld Rob Morris that wons in ;
He's the king o' guid fellows and wale of
He has gowd in his coffers, he has owsen
And sae bonnie lassie, his darling and m

She's fresh as the morning, the fairest in
She's sweet as the evening among the m
As blithe and as artless as the lambs on
And dear to my heart as the light to my

But O ! she's an heiress, auld Robin's a
And my daddie has naught but a cot-house
A wooer like me maunna hope to come ;
The wounds I must hide that will soon b

The day comes to me, but delight brings
The night comes to me, but my rest it is
I wander my lane like a night-troubled
And I sigh as my heart it would burst in

O, had she been but of lower degree,
I then might hae hoped she wad smiled
O, how past describing had then been m
As now my distraction no words can ex

DUNCAN GRAY.

DUNCAN GRAY came here to woo,
Ha, ha, the wooer
On blithe yule night when we wern
Ha, ha, the wooer
Maggie coost her head fu' high,
Look'd asklent and unco skeigh,
Gart poor Duncan stand abeigh ;
Ha, ha, the wooer

Duncan fleech'd, and Duncan pray'd
Ha, ha, &c.
Meg was deaf as Ailsa Craig,
Ha, ha, &c.

gh'd baith out and in,
en baith bleer't and blin',
wpin owre a linn;
Ha, ha, &c.

chance are but a tide,
Ha, ha, &c.

ove is sair to bide,
Ha, ha, &c.

ke a fool, quoth he,
gity hizzie die?
ae to—France for me!
Ha, ha, &c.

mes let doctors tell,
Ha, ha, &c.

sick—as he grew heal,
Ha, ha, &c.

; in her bosom wrings,
a sigh she brings;
r een, they spak sic things!
Ha, ha, &c.

as a lad o' grace,
Ha, ha, &c.
was a piteous case,
Ha, ha, &c.
ould na be her death,
pity smoor'd his wrath;
re crouse and canty baith.
Ha, ha, &c.

SONG.

Town—"I had a horse."

rn could, and restless love,
ck my peace between ye;
ith a' I could forgive,
ere na for my Jeanie.
ould fate sic pleasure have,
earest bands untwining?
ae sweet a flower as love
on fortune's shining?
ld's wealth when I think on,
le, and a' the lave o't;
a silly coward man,
e should be the slave o't.
O why, &c.

ae bonnie blue betray
e repays my passion;
nce is her o'erword aye,
ks of rank and fashion.
O why, &c.

n prudence think upon,
e a lassie by him?
n prudence think upon,
e in love as I am?
O why, &c.

it the humble cotter's fate!
oes his simple dearie;
e bogles, wealth and state,
er make them eerie.
ould fate sic pleasure have,
dearest bands untwining?
ae sweet a flower as love
d on fortune's shining?

GALLA WATER.

There's braw, braw lads on Yarrow braes,
That wander through the blooming heather;
But Yarrow braes, nor Ettrick shaws,
Can match the lads o' Galla water.

But there is ane, a secret ane,
Aboon them a' I lo'e him better;
And I'll be his, and he'll be mine,
The bonnie lad o' Galla water,

Although his daddie was nae laird,
And though I hae nae meikle tocher;
Yet rich in kindest, truest love,
We'll tent our socks by Galla water.

It ne'er was wealth, it ne'er was wealth,
That coft contentment, peace, or pleasure,
The bands and bliss o' mutual love,
O that's the chiefest warld's treasure!

LORD GREGORY.

O mirk, mirk is this midnight hour,
And loud the tempest's roar;
A waeifu' wanderer seeks thy tower,
Lord Gregory, ope thy door.

An exile frae her father's ha',
And a' for loving thee;
At least some pity on me shaw,
If love it may na be.

Lord Gregory, mind't thou not the grove,
By bonnie Irwine side,
Where first I own'd that virgin love
I lang, lang had denied.

How often didst thou pledge and vow,
Thou wad for aye be mine!
And my fond heart, itsel sae true,
It ne'er mistrusted thine.

Hard is thy heart, Lord Gregory,
And flinty is thy breast:
Thou dart of heaven that flashest by,
O wilt thou give me rest!

Ye mustering thunders from above,
Your willing victim see!
But spare and pardon my fause love,
His wrangs to heaven and me!

MARY MORISON.

Town—"Bide ye yet."

O MARY, at thy window be,
It is the wish'd, the trysted hour!
Those smiles and glances let me see,
That make the miser's treasure poor:
How blithely wad I bide the stoure,
A weary slave frae sun to sun;
Could I the rich reward secure,
The lovely Mary Morison.

Yestreen when to the trembling string,
The dance gaed through the lighted ha',
To thee my fancy took its wing,
I sat, but neither heard or saw:

Though this was fair, and that was braw,
And yon the toast of a' the town,
I sigh'd, and said among them a',
"Ye are na Mary Morison."

O Mary, canst thou wreck his peace,
Wha for thy sake wad gladly die?
Or canst thou break that heart of his,
Whase only fault is loving thee?
If love for love thou wilt na gie,
At least be pity to me shewn!
A thought ungente canna be
The thought o' Mary Morison.

WANDERING WILLIE.

HERE awa, there awa, wandering Willie,
Here awa, there awa, hand awa hame;
Come to my bosom my ain only dearie,
Tell me thou bringst me my Willie the same.

Winter winds blew loud and cauld at our parting;
Fears for my Willie brought tears in my e'e:
Welcome now simmer, and welcome my Willie,
The summer to nature, my Willie to me.

Rest, ye wild storms, in the cave of your slumbers,
How your dread howling a lover alarms!
Wauken, ye breezes, row gently, ye billows,
And waft my dear laddie ance mair to my arms.

But O! if he's faithless, and minds na his Nannie,
Flow still between us, thou wide-roaring main;
May I never see it, may I never trow it,
But, dying, believe that my Willie's my ain!

JESSIE.

Tune—"Bonny Dundee."

TRUE hearted was he, the sad swain o' the Yarrow,
And fair are the maids on the banks o' the Ayr,
But by the sweet side o' the Nith's winding river,
Are lovers as faithful, and maidens as fair:
To equal young Jessie seek Scotland all over;
To equal young Jessie you seek it in vain;
Grace, beauty, and elegance fetter her lover,
And maidenly modesty fixes the chain.

O fresh is the rose in the gay, dewy morning,
And sweet is the lily at evening close;
But in the fair presence o' lovely young Jessie,
Unseen is the lily, unheeded the rose.
Love sits in her smile, a wizard ensnaring;
Enthroned in her e'en he delivers his law;
And still to her charms she alone is a stranger!
Her modest demeanour's the jewel of a'.

WHEN WILD WAR'S DEADLY BLAST WAS BLAWN.

Air—"The mill mill O."

WHEN wild war's deadly blast was blawn,
And gentle peace returning,
Wi' mony a sweet babe fatherless,
And mony a widow mourning,
I left the lines and tented field,
Where lang i'd been a lodger,
My humble knapsack a' my wealth,
A poor and honest sodger.

A leal, light heart was in my breast,
My hand unstain'd wi' plunder;
And for fair Scotia's hame again,
I cheery on did wander.
I thought upon the banks o' Coil,
I thought upon my Nancy,
I thought upon the witching smile
That caught my youthful fancy.
At length I reach'd the bonnie glen,
Where early life I sported;
I pass'd the mill and trysting thorn,
Where Nancy aft I courted:
Wha spied I but my ain dear maid,
Down by her mother's dwelling!
And turn'd me round to hide the flood
That in my e'en was swelling.

Wi' alter'd voice, quoth I, Sweet lass,
Sweet as yon hawthorn's blossom,
O! happy, happy may he be,
That's dearest to thy bosom!
My purse is light, I've far to gang,
And fain wad be thy lodger;
I've served my king and country lang,
Take pity on a sodger.

Sae wistfully she gazed on me,
And lovelier was than ever:
Quo' she, A sodger ance I lo'ed,
Forget him shall I never:
Our humble cot and hamely fare,
Ye freely shall partake it,
That gallant badge, the dear cockade,
Ye're welcome for the sake o't.

She gazed—she reddened like a rose—
Syne pale like ony lily;
She sank within my arms, and cried,
Art thou my ain dear Willie?
By Him who made yon sun and sky—
By whom true love's regarded,
I am the man; and thus may still
True lovers be rewarded.

The wars are o'er, and I'm come hame,
And find thee still true hearted;
Though poor in gear, we're rich in love
And mair we're ne'er be parted.
Quo' she, My grandsire left me gowd,
A mailen plenish'd fairly;
And come, my faithfu' sodger lad,
Thou'rt welcome to it dearly!

For gold the merchant ploughs the mak
The farmer ploughs the manor;
But glory is the sodger's prize;
The sodger's wealth is honour;
The brave, poor sodger ne'er despise,
Nor count him as a stranger,
Remember he's his country's stay
In day and hour of danger.

SONG.

Tune—"Logan Water."

O LOGAN, sweetly didst thou glide,
That day I was my Willie's bride;
And years sinsyne has o'er us run,
Like Logan to the simmer sun.

But now thy flowery banks appear
Like drummie winter, dark and drear,
While my dear lad maun face his faes,
Far, far frae me and Logan braes.

Again the merry month o' May
Has made our hills and valleys gay;
The birds rejoice in leafy bowers,
The bees hum round the breathing flowers:
Blithe morning lifts his rosy eye,
And evening's tears are tears of joy:
My soul, delightless, a' surveys,
While Willie's far frae Logan braes.

Within yon milk-white hawthorn bush,
Among her nestlings sits the thrush;
Her faithfu' mate will share her toil,
Or wi' his song her cares beguile,
But I, wi' my sweet nurslings herd,
Nae mate to help, nae mate to cheer,
Pass widow'd nights and joyless days,
While Willie's far frae Logan braes!

O wae upon you, men o' state,
That brethren rouse to deadly hate!
As ye make mony a fond heart mourn,
Sae may it on your heads return!
How can your flinty hearts enjoy
The widow's tears, the orphan's cry?
But soon may peace bring happy days,
And Willie hame to Logan braes!

BONNIE JEAN.

There was a lass, and she was fair,
At kirk and market to be seen,
When a' the fairest maids were met,
The fairest maid was bonnie Jean.

And aye she wrought her mammie's wark,
And aye she sang sae merrilie:
The blithest bird upon the bush
Had na'er a lighter heart than she.

But hawks will rob the tender joys
That bless the little lintwhite's nest;
And frost will blight the fairest flowers,
And love will break the soundest rest.

Young Robie was the bravest lad,
The flower and pride o' a' the glen;
And he had owsen, sheep, and kye,
And wanton naigies nine or ten.

He gaed wi' Jeanie to the tryste,
He danced wi' Jeanie on the down;
And lang ere witless Jeanie wist,
Her heart was tint, her peace was stown.

As in the bosom o' the stream,
The moonbeam dwells at dewy e'en;
So, trembling, pure, was tender love,
Within the breast o' bonnie Jean.

And now she works her mammie's wark,
And aye she sighs wi' care and pain;
Ye wist na what her ail might be,
Or what wad mak her weel again.

But did na Jeanie's heart loup light,
And did na joy blink in her e'e,
As Robie tauld a tale o' love,
Ae e'enin on the lily lea?

The sun was sinking in the west,
The birds sang sweet in ilka grove;
His cheek to hers he fondly prest,
And whisper'd thus his tale o' love:

O Jeanie fair, I lo'e thee dear;
O canst thou think to fancy me!
Or wilt thou leave thy mammie's cot,
And learn to tent the farms wi' me?

At barn or byre thou shalt na drudge,
Or naething else to trouble thee;
But stray among the heather-bells,
And tent the waving corn wi' me.

Now what could artless Jeanie do?
She had nae will to say him na:
At length she blush'd a sweet consent,
And love was aye between them twa.

AULD LANG SYNE.

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to min'?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And days o' lang syne?

CHORUS.

For auld lang syne, my dear,
For auld lang syne,
We'll tak a cup o' kindness yet,
For auld lang syne.

We twa hae ran about the braes,
And pu't the gowans fine;
But we've wander'd mony a weary foot,
Sin auld lang syne.
For auld, &c.

We twa hae paidl't i' the burn,
Frae mornin sun till dine:
But seas between us braid hae roar'd,
Sin auld lang syne.
For auld, &c.

And here's a hand, my trusty fier,
And gie's a hand o' thine;
And we'll tak a right guid willie waught,
For auld lang syne.
For auld, &c.

And surely ye'll be your pint-stowp,
And surely I'll be mine;
And we'll tak a cup o' kindness yet,
For auld lang syne.
For auld, &c.

BANNOCKBURN.

ROBERT BRUCE'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

Scots, wha hae wi' Wallace bled,
Scots, wham Bruce has aften led,
Welcome to your gory bed,
Or to glorious victory.

Now's the day and now's the hour;
See the front o' battle lower;
See approach proud Edward's power;
Edward! chains and slavery!

Wha will be a traitor knave?
Wha can fill a coward's grave?
Wha sae base as be a slave?
Traitor! coward! turn and flee!

Wha for Scotland's king and law
Freedom's sword will strongly draw,
Freeman stand, or freeman fa',
Caledonian! on wi' me!

By oppression's woes and pains!
By your sons in servile chains!
We will drain our dearest veins,
But they shall be—shall be free!

Lay the proud usurpers low!
Tyrants fall in every foe!
Liberty's in every blow!
Forward! let us do, or die!

FOR A' THAT, AND A' THAT.

Is there, for honest poverty,
That hangs his head, and a' that;
The coward slave, we pass him by,
We dare be poor for a' that!
For a' that, and a' that,
Our toil's obscure and a' that,
The rank is but the guinea stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that.
What though on hamely fare we dine,
Wear hoddin gray, and a' that;
Gie fools their silks, and knaves their wine,
A man's a man for a' that;
For a' that, and a' that,
Their tinsel show, and a' that;
The honest man, though e'er sae poor,
Is king o' men for a' that.

Ye see yon birkie, ca'd a lord,
Wha struts, and stares, and a' that;
Though hundreds worship at his word,
He's but a coof for a' that;
For a' that, and a' that,
His riband, star, and a' that,
The man of independent mind,
He looks and laughs at a' that.

A prince can mak a belted knight,
A marquis, duke, and a' that;
But an honest man's aboon his might,
Guid faith he mauna fa' that!
For a' that, and a' that,
Their dignities, and a' that;
The pith o' sense, and pride o' worth,
Are higher ranks than a' that.

Then let us pray that come it may,
As come it will for a' that,
That sense and worth, o'er a' the earth,
May bear the gree, and a' that.
For a' that, and a' that,
It's coming yet, for a' that,
That man to man, the warld o'er,
Shall brothers be for a' that.

SCOTTISH BALLAD.

TUNE—"The Lotherian Lasse."

Last May a braw wooer cam down the luggs
And sair wi' his love he did deave me;
I said there was nothing I hated like men;
The deuce gae wi'm, to believe me, believe
The deuce gae wi'm, to believe me.

He spak o' the darts in my bonnie black e'en,
And vow'd for my love he was dying;
I said he might die when he liked, for Jean;
The Lord forgie me for lying, for lying,
The Lord forgie me for lying!

A weel-stocked mailen, himself for the laird,
And marriage aff-hand, were his proffer:
I never loot on that I kenn'd it, or cared,
But thought I might hae waur offers, waur de
But thought I might hae waur offers.

But what wad ye think? in a fortnight or less
The deil tak his taste to gae near her!—
He up the lang loan to my black cousin Ben;
Guess ye how, the jad! I could bear her,
bear her,
Guess ye how, the jad! I could bear her.

But a' the niest week as I fretted wi' care,
I gaed to the tryste o' Dalgarnock,
And wha but my fine fickle lover was there,
I glowr'd as I'd seen a warlock, a warlock,
I glowr'd as I'd seen a warlock.

But owre my left shouther I gae him a blink,
Lest neebors might say I was saucy;
My wooer he caper'd as he'd been in drink,
And vow'd I was his dear lassie, dear lassie
And vow'd I was his dear lassie.

I spier'd for my cousin fu' couthy and sweet,
Gin she had recover'd her hearin',
And how her new shoon fit her auld shachin'
But, heavens! how he fell a swearin, a swearin
But, heavens! how he fell a swearin.

He begg'd, for Gude's sake! I wad be his wif,
Or else I wad kill him wi' sorrow:
So e'en to preserve the poor body in life,
I think I maun wed him to-morrow, to-morrow
I think I maun wed him to-morrow.

SONG.

TUNE—"Here's a health to them that's awa, hae"

CHORUS.

Here's a health to ane I lo'e dear,
Here's a health to ane I lo'e dear,
Thou art sweet as the smile when fond lovers
And soft as their parting tear—Jessy!

ALTHOUGH thou maun never be mine,
Although even hope is denied;
'Tis sweeter for thee despairing,
Than aught in the world beside—Jessy!
Here's a health, &c.

I mourn through the gay, gaudy day,
As, hopeless, I muse on thy charms;
But welcome the dream o' sweet slumber,
For then I am lockt in thy arms—Jessy!
Here's a health, &c.

I guess by the dear angel smile,
I guess by the love-rolling e'e;
But why urge the tender confession
'Gainst fortune's fell, cruel decree—Jeany!
Here's a health, &c.

THE BIRKS OF ABERFELDY.

onnie lassie, will ye go, will ye go, will ye go,
onnie lassie, will ye go to the birks of Aberfeldy?

Now simmer blinks on flowery braes,
And o'er the crystal streamlet plays,
Come let us spend the lightsome days
In the birks of Aberfeldy.

Bonnie lassie, &c.

While o'er their heads the hazels hing,
The little birdies blithely sing,
Or lightly flit on wanton wing
In the birks of Aberfeldy.

Bonnie lassie, &c.

The braes ascend like lofty wa'rs,
The foaming stream deep-roaring fa'rs,
O'erhung wi' fragrant spreading shaws,
The birks of Aberfeldy.

Bonnie lassie, &c.

The hoary cliffs are crown'd wi' flowers,
White o'er the linn the burnie pours,
And rising, weets wi' misty showers
The birks of Aberfeldy.

Bonnie lassie, &c.

Let fortune's gifts at random see,
They ne'er shall draw a wish frae me,
Supremely blest wi' love and thee,
In the birks of Aberfeldy.

Bonnie lassie, &c.

I LOVE MY JEAN.

TUNE—"Miss Admiral Gordon's Strathspey."

Or a' the airts the wind can blaw,
I dearly like the west,
For there the bonnie lassie lives,
The lassie I lo'e best:
There wild woods grow, and rivers row,
And mony a hill between;
But day and night my fancy's flight
Is ever wi' my Jean.

I see her in the dewy flowers,
I see her sweet and fair:
I hear her in the tunefu' birds,
I hear her charm the air:
There's not a bonnie flower that springs,
By fountain, shaw, or green,
There's not a bonnie bird that sings,
But minds me o' my Jean.

JOHN ANDERSON MY JO.

JOHN ANDERSON my jo, John,
When we were first acquaint;
Your locks were like the raven,
Your bonnie brow was bent,

But now your brow is beld, John,
Your locks are like the snaw;
But blessings on your frosty pow,
John Anderson my jo.

John Anderson my jo, John,
We clamb the hill thegither;
And mony a canty day, John,
We've had wi' aye anither:
Now we moun totter down, John,
But hand and hand we'll gae,
And sleep thegither at the foot,
John Anderson my jo.

THE POSE.

O LOVE will venture in, where it dour na weel be
seen,

O love will venture in, where wisdom ance has
been;

But I will down yon river save, among the wood ane
green,

And a' to be a pose to my ain dear May.

The primrose I will pu', the firstling o' the year,
And I will pu' the pink, the emblem o' my dear,
For she's the pink o' womankind, and blooms with-
out a peer;

And a' to be a pose to my ain dear May.

I'll pu' the budding rose when Phoebus peeps in
view,

For it's like a haunty kiss o' her sweet bonnie mou;
The hyacinth's for constancy wi' its unchanging
blue,

And a' to be a pose to my ain dear May.

The lily it is pure, and the lily it is fair,
And in her lovely bosom I'll place the lily there;
The daisy's for simplicity and unaffected air,
And a' to be a pose to my ain dear May.

The hawthorn I will pu', wi' its locks o' silver gray,
Where, like an aged man, it stands at break o' day,
But the songster's nest within the bush I winna
tak away;

And a' to be a pose to my ain dear May.

The woodbine I will pu' when the evening star is
dear,
And the diamond drops o' dew shall be her e'en ane
clear:

The violet's for modesty which weel she fa's to
wear,

And a' to be a pose to my ain dear May.

I'll tie the pose round wi' the silken band of love,
And I'll place it in her breast, and I'll swear by a'
above,

That to my latest draught o' life the band shall ne'er
remove,

And this will be a pose to my ain dear May.

THE BANKS O' DOON.

Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Doon,
How can ye bloom ane fresh and fair;
How can ye chant, ye little birds,
And I me weary, fu' o' care!

Thou'lt break my heart, thou warbling bird,
That wantons through the flowering thorn :
Thou minds me o' departed joys,
Departed never to return.

Oft hae I rov'd by bonnie Doon,
To see the rose and woodbine twine ;
And ilka bird sang o' its luvie,
And fondly sae did I o' mine.
Wi' lightsome heart I pu'd a rose,
Fu' sweet upon its thorny tree :
But my fause luvie stole my rose,
But ah ! he left the thorn wi' me.

SONG.

Tune—"Catharine Ogie."

Yz flowery banks o' bonnie Doon,
How can ye blume sae fair,
How can ye chant, ye little birds,
And I sae fu' o' care !

Thou'lt break my heart, thou bonnie bird
That sings upon the bough ;
Thou minds me o' the happy days
When my fause luvie was true.

Thou'lt break my heart, thou bonnie bird
That sings beside thy mate ;
For sae I sat, and sae I sang,
And wist na o' my fate.

Aft hae I roved by bonnie Doon,
To see the woodbine twine,
And ilka bird sang o' its love,
And sae did I o' mine.

Wi' lightsome heart I pu'd a rose,
Frae aff its thorny tree,
And my fause luvie staw the rose,
But left the thorn wi' me.

SIC A WIFE AS WILLIE HAD.

WILLIE WASTLE dwalt on Tweed,
The spot they ca'd it Linkumoddie,
Willie was a wabster guid,
Coon'd stown a clue wi' ony bodie ;
He had a wife was dour and din,
O Tinkler Madgie was her mither ;
Sic a wife as Willie had,
I wad na gie a button for her.

She has an e'e, she has but ane,
The cat has twa the very colour ;
Five rusty teeth, forbye a stump,
A clapper tongue wad deave a miller ;
A whisken beard about her mou,
Her nose and chin they threaten ither ;
Sic a wife, &c.

She's bow-hough'd, she's hein-shinn'd,
Ae limpin leg a hand-breed shorter ;
She's twisted right, she's twisted left,
To balance fair in ilka quarter :
She has a hame upon her breast,
Upon her shoulther ;

Auld baudrans by the ingle sits,
An' wi' her loof her face a-washin
But Willie's wife is nae sae trig,
She dights her grunzie wi' a hushi
Her walie nieves like midden-creeles,
Her face wad fyle the Logan-Wat
Sic a wife as Willie had,
I wad na gie a button for her.

WILT THOU BE MY DEARIE

WILT thou be my dearie ?
When sorrow wrings thy gentle h
O wilt thou let me cheer thee ?
By the treasure of my soul,
And that's the love I bear thee !
I swear and vow, that only thou
Shall ever be my dearie.
Only thou, I swear and vow,
Shall ever be my dearie.

Lassie, say thou lo'es me ;
Or if thou wilt na be my ain,
Say na thou'lt refuse me :
If it winna, canna be,
Thou for thine may choose me ;
Let me, lassie, quickly die,
Trusting that thou lo'es me,
Lassie, let me quickly die,
Trusting that thou lo'es me.

FOR THE SAKE OF SOMEBODY

My heart is sair, I dare na tell,
My heart is sair for somebody ;
I could wake a winter night
For the sake o' somebody !
Oh-hon ! for somebody !
Oh-hey ! for somebody !
I could range the world around,
For the sake o' somebody.

Ye powers that smile on virtuous
O sweetly smile on somebody !
Frae ilka danger keep him free,
And send me safe my somebody
Oh-hon ! for somebody !
Oh-hey ! for somebody !
I wad do—what wad I not ?
For the sake of somebody.

A RED, RED ROSE.

O my luvie's like a red, red rose,
That's newly sprung in June :
O my luvie's like the melodie
That's sweetly play'd in tune
As fair art thou, my bonnie lass,
So deep in luvie am I :
And I will luvie thee still, my de:
Till a' the seas gang dry.
Till a' the seas gang dry, my dea
And the rocks melt wi' the sun
I will luvie thee still, my dear,
While the sands o' life shall ru

thee weel, my only luvie !
 ere thee weel a while !
 ill come again, my luvie,
 h it were ten thousand mile.

SONG.

ss and then we sever ;
 el, alas, for ever !
 art-wrung tears I'll pledge thee,
 ghs and groans I'll wage thee.
 say that fortune grieves him,
 star of hope she leaves him ?
 eerfu' twinkle lights me ;
 air around benights me.

dame my partial fancy,
 ould resist my Nancy :
 her, was to love her ;
 er, and love for ever.
 ver loved sae kindly,
 ver loved sae blindly,
 —or never parted,
 'er been broken-hearted.

weel, thou first and fairest !
 weel, thou best and dearest !
 lka joy and treasure,
 yment, love, and pleasure !
 ss, and then we sever ;
 el, alas, for ever !
 art-wrung tears I pledge thee,
 ighs and groans I'll wage thee.

BONNIE LAD THAT'S FAR AWAY.

I be blithe and glad,
 can I gang brisk and braw,
 bonnie lad that I lo'e best,
 he hills and far awa ?

It's no the frosty winter wind,
 It's no the driving drift and snaw :
 But aye the tear comes in my e'e,
 To think on him that's far awa.

My father pat me frae his door,
 My friends they hae disown'd me a' ;
 But I hae aye will tak my part,
 The bonnie lad that's far awa.

A pair o' gloves he gave to me,
 And silken snoods he gave me twa ;
 And I will wear them for his sake,
 The bonnie lad that's far awa.

The weary winter soon will pass,
 And spring will clead the birken-shaw ;
 And my sweet babie will be born,
 And he'll come hame that's far awa.

WHISTLE O'ER THE LAVE O'T.

First when Maggy was my care,
 Heaven, I thought, was in her air ;
 Now we're married—spier nae mair—
 Whistle o'er the lave o't.—
 Meg was meek, and Meg was mild,
 Bonnie Meg was nature's child—
 —Wiser men than me's beguiled :
 Whistle o'er the lave o't.

How we live, my Meg and me,
 How we love and how we 'gree,
 I care na by how few may see ;
 Whistle o'er the lave o't.—
 What I wish were maggot's meat,
 Dish'd up in her winding sheet,
 I could write—but Meg maun see't—
 Whistle o'er the lave o't.

SAMUEL ROGERS.

SAMUEL ROGERS, one of the most elegant of the British poets, was the son of a banker, and himself follows that business in London, where he was born, about 1760. He received a learned education, which he completed by travelling through most of the countries of Europe, including France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, &c. He has been all his life master of an ample fortune, and not subject, therefore, to the common reverses of an author, in which character he first appeared in 1787, when he published a spirited Ode to Superstition, with other poems. These were succeeded, after an interval of five years, by the *Pleasures of Memory*; a work which at once established his fame as a first-rate poet. In 1798, he published his *Epistle to a Friend*, with other poems; and did not again come forward, as a poet, till 1814, when he added to a collected edition of his works, his somewhat irregular poem of the *Vision of Columbus*. In the same year came out his *Jaqueline*, a tale, in company with Lord Byron's *Lara*; and, in 1819, his *Human Life*. In 1822, was published his first part of *Italy*, which has since been completed, in three volumes, duodecimo; and of which,

a recent edition has been given to the world, accompanied with numerous engravings. This poem is his last and greatest, but by no means his best, performance; though an eminent writer in the *New Monthly Magazine* calls it "perfect as a whole." There are certainly many very beautiful descriptive passages to be found in it; and it is totally free from meretriciousness: but we think the author has too often mistaken commonplace for simplicity, to render it of much value to his reputation, as a whole. It is as the author of the *Pleasures of Memory*, that he will be chiefly known to posterity, though, at the same time, some of his minor poems are among the most pure and exquisite fragments of verse, which the poets of this age have produced. In society, few men are said to be more agreeable in manners and conversation than the venerable subject of our memoir; and his benevolence is said to be on a par with his taste and accomplishments. Lord Byron must have thought highly of his poetry, if he were sincere in saying, "We are all wrong, excepting Rogers, Crabbe, and Campbell."

THE PLEASURES OF MEMORY.

IN TWO PARTS.

. Hoc est
Vivere bis, vita posse priore frui.—*Mart.*

O COULD my mind, unfolded in my page,
Enlighten climes and mould a future age;
There as it glow'd, with noblest frenzy fraught,
Dispense the treasures of exalted thought;
To virtue wake the pulses of the heart,
And bid the tear of emulation start!
O could it still, through each succeeding year,
My life, my manners, and my name endear;
And, when the poet sleeps in silent dust,
Still hold communion with the wise and just!—
Yet should this verse, my leisure's best resource,
When through the world it steals its secret course,
Revive but once a generous wish suppress,
Chase but a sigh, or charm a care to rest;
In one good deed a fleeting hour employ,
Or flush one faded cheek with honest joy;
Blest were my lines, though limited their sphere,
To short their date, as his who traced them

1793.

PART I.

Dolce sentier, . . .
Colle, che mi piacesti, . . .
Ov' ancor per usanza Amor mi mena;
Ben riconosco in voi l'usate forme,
Non, lasso, in me. *Petrarch.*

ANALYSIS.

THE poem begins with the description of an obscure village, and of the pleasing melancholy which it excites on being revisited after a long absence. This mixed sensation is an effect of the memory. From an effect we naturally ascend to the cause; and the subject proposed is then unfolded, with an investigation of the nature and leading principles of this faculty.

It is evident that our ideas flow in continual succession, and introduce each other with a certain degree of regularity. They are sometimes excited by sensible objects, and sometimes by an internal operation of the mind. Of the former species is most probably the memory of brutes; and its many sources of pleasures to them, as well as to us, are considered in the first part. The latter is the most perfect degree of memory, and forms the subject of the second.

When ideas have any relation whatever, they are attractive of each other in the mind: and the perception of any object naturally leads to the idea of another, which was connected with it either in time or place, or which can be compared or contrasted with it. Hence arises our

to inanimate objects; hence also, in some love of our country, and the emotion with which we contemplate the celebrated scenes of antiquity, nature directs our thoughts to the original: and, in darkness suggest forcibly the ideas of heat to who feels the infirmities of age dwells most or reminds him of the vigour and vivacity of

cialing principle, as here employed, is no less to virtue than to happiness; and, as such, it discovers itself in the most tumultuous scenes addresses our finer feelings, and gives exercise mild and generous propensity. ned to man, it extends through all animated and its effect rare peculiarly striking in the tribes.

Her soft dews steal o'er the village-green,
 Her tints to harmonize the scene.
 She hums that through the hamlet broke,
 And the ruins of their ancient oak
 Nods flock'd to hear the minstrel play,
 And songs and carols closed the busy day.
 At rest, the matron thrills no more
 Ofured tales, and legendary lore.
 She fled; nor mirth nor music flows
 From dreams of innocent repose.
 She fled; yet still I linger here!
 Her charms this silent spot endear!
 An old mansion frowning through the trees,
 A low turret woos the whistling breeze.
 A rent arch'd with ivy's brownest shade,
 These eyes the light of heaven convey'd.
 A luring gateway strews the grass-grown
 Court,
 A calm scene of many a simple sport;
 Where pleased, for life itself was new,
 A part promised what the fancy drew.
 Though the fractured pediment reveal'd,
 As inlays the rudely-sculptured shield,
 A's old, hereditary nest:
 The ruin spare its hallow'd guest!
 The hinge, what sullen echoes call!
 A fold the hospitable hall!
 Where once, in antiquated state,
 Of justice held the grave debate. [hung,
 Min'd with dews, with cobwebs darkly
 A roof with peals of rapture rung;
 And yon ample board, in due degree,
 Min'd every meal with social glee.
 A light laugh pursued the circling jest
 As sunshine in each little breast.
 As we chased the slipper by the sound;
 A blindfold hero round and round.
 As, at eve, we form'd our fairy ring;
 A flutter'd on her wildest wing.
 A genii chain'd each wondering ear;
 A sorrows drew the ready tear.
 As babes we wander'd in the wood,
 The forest seats of Robin Hood:
 A led, at midnight's fearful hour,
 A ling step we scaled the lonely tower;
 A innocence to hang and weep,
 A ruffian hands, when smiling in its sleep.
 A shold deities! whose guardian eye
 A pure thought, ere register'd on high;
 As we walk the consecrated ground,
 As the soul of inspiration round.

As o'er the dusky furniture I bend,
 Each chair awakes the feelings of a friend.
 The storied arras, source of fond delight,
 With old achievement charms the wilder'd sight;
 And still, with heraldry's rich hues imprest,
 On the dim window glows the pictured crest.
 The screen unfolds its many-colour'd chart,
 The clock still points its moral to the heart.
 That faithful monitor 'twas heaven to hear,
 When soft it spoke a promised pleasure near;
 And has its sober hand, its simple chime,
 Forgotten to trace the feather'd feet of time?
 That massive beam, with curious carvings wrought,
 Whence the caged linnet soothed my pensive
 thought;

Those muskets, cased with venerable rust;
 Those once-loved forms, still breathing through
 their dust,

Still, from the frame in mould gigantic cast,
 Starting to life—all whisper of the past!

As through the garden's desert paths I rove,
 What fond illusions swarm in every grove!
 How oft, when purple evening tinged the west,
 We watch'd the emmet to her grainy nest;
 Welcomed the wild-bee home on weary wing,
 Laden with sweets, the choicest of the spring!
 How oft inscribed, with friendship's votive rhyme,
 The bark now silver'd by the touch of time;
 Soar'd in the swing, half pleased and half afraid,
 Through sister elms that waved their summer-shade;
 Or strew'd with crumbs yon root-inwoven seat,
 To lure the redbreast from his lone retreat!

Childhood's loved group revisits every scene
 The tangled wood-walk, and the tufted green!
 Indulgent Memory wakes, and lo, they live!
 Clothed with far softer hues than light can give.
 Thou first, best friend that Heaven assigns below,
 To soothe and sweeten all the cares we know;
 Whose glad suggestions still each vain alarm,
 When nature fades, and life forgets to charm;
 Thee would the muse invoke!—to thee belong
 The sage's precept, and the poet's song.
 What soften'd views thy magic glass reveals,
 When o'er the landscape time's meek twilight
 steals!

As when in ocean sinks the orb of day,
 Long on the wave reflected lustres play;
 Thy temper'd gleams of happiness resign'd
 Glance on the darken'd mirror of the mind.
 The school's lone porch, with reverend ~~monks~~
 gray,

Just tells the pensive pilgrim where it lay.
 Mute is the bell that rung at peep of dawn,
 Quickening my truant feet across the lawn:
 Unheard the shout that rent the noontide air,
 When the slow dial gave a pause to care.
 Up springs, at every step, to claim a tear,
 Some little friendship form'd and cherish'd here,
 And not the lightest leaf, but trembling teems
 With golden visions, and romantic dreams!

Down by yon hazel copse, at evening, blazed
 The gipsy's fagot—there we stood and gazed;
 Gazed on her sunburnt face with silent awe,
 Her tatter'd mantle, and her hood of straw;
 Her moving lips, her caldron brimming o'er;
 The drowsy brood that on her back she bore,

Imps in the barn with mousing owl bred,
From rifled roost at nightly revel fed;
Whose dark eyes flash'd through locks of blackest shade,

When in the breeze the distant watch-dog bay'd :—
And heroes fled the Sibyl's mutter'd call,
Whose elfin prowess scaled the orchard wall.
As o'er my palm the silver piece she drew,
And traced the line of life with searching view,
How throb'd my fluttering pulse with hopes and fears,

To learn the colour of my future years !

Ah, then, what honest triumph flush'd my breast ;
This truth once known—To bless is to be blest !
We led the bending beggar on his way,
(Bare were his feet, his tresses silver gray.)
Soothed the keen pangs his aged spirit felt,
And on his tale with mute attention dwelt.
As in his scrip we dropt our little store,
And sigh'd to think that little was no more,
He breath'd his prayer, " Long may such goodness live ! "

'Twas all he gave, 'twas all he had to give.

But hark ! through those old firs, with sullen swell,
The church clock strikes ! ye tender scenes, farewell !

It calls me hence, beneath their shade, to trace
The few fond lines that time may soon efface.

On yon gray stone, that fronts the chancel door,
Worn smooth by busy feet now seen no more,
Each eve we shot the marble through the ring,
When the heart danced, and life was in its spring ;
Alas ! unconscious of the kindred earth,
That faintly echo'd to the voice of mirth.

The glow-worm loves her emerald light to shed,
Where now the sexton rests his hoary head.
Oft, as he turn'd the greensward with his spade,
He lectured every youth that round him play'd ;
And, calmly pointing where our fathers lay,
Roused us to rival each, the hero of his day.

Hush, ye fond flutterings, hush ! while here alone
I search the records of each mouldering stone.
Guides of my life ! instructors of my youth !
Who first unveil'd the hallow'd form of truth ;
Whose every word enlighten'd and endear'd ;
In age beloved, in poverty revered ;
In friendship's silent register ye live,
Nor ask the vain memorial art can give.

—But when the sons of peace, of pleasure sleep,
When only sorrow wakes, and wakes to weep,
What spells entrance my visionary mind

With sighs so sweet, with transports so refined !
Ethereal power ! who at the noon of night
Recall'st the far fled spirit of delight ;
From whom that musing, melancholy mood
Which charms the wise, and elevates the good ;
Blest Memory, hail ! O grant the grateful muse,
Her pencil dipt in nature's living hues,
To pass the clouds that round thy empire roll,
And trace its airy precincts in the soul.

Lull'd in the countless chambers of the brain,
Our thoughts are link'd by many a hidden chain.
Awake but one, and lo, what myriads rise !
Each stamps its image as the other flies !
Each, as ~~comes~~ ^{comes} of sense
Delight ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ soul dispense.

Brightens or fades ; yet all, with magic art,
Control the latent fibres of the heart.
As studious Prospero's mysterious spell
Drew every subject spirit to his cell ;
Each, at thy call, advances or retires,
As judgment dictates, or the scene inspires.
Each thrills the seat of sense, that sacred source
Whence the fine nerves direct their mazy course,
And through the frame invisibly convey
The subtle, quick vibrations as they play.

Survey the globe, each ruder realm explore ;
From reason's faintest ray to Newton soar.
What different spheres to human bliss assign'd ?
What slow gradations in the scale of mind !
Yet mark in each these mystic wonders wrought ;
O mark the sleepless energies of thought !

Th' adventurous boy, that asks his little share,
And hies from home with many a gossip's prayer,
Turns on the neighbouring hill, once more to see
The dear abode of peace and privacy ;
And as he turns, the thatch among the trees,
The smoke's blue wreaths ascending with the breeze,

The village common spotted white with sheep,
The churchyard yews round which his fathers sleep
All rouse reflection's sadly pleasing train,
And oft he looks and weeps, and looks again.

So, when the mild Tupia dared explore
Arts yet untaught, and worlds unknown before,
And, with the sons of science, woo'd the gale
That, rising, swell'd their strange expanse of sail ;
So, when he breathed his firm, yet fond adieu,
Borne from his leafy hut, his carved canoe,
And all his soul best loved—such tears he shed,
While each soft scene of summer beauty fled.
Long o'er the wave a wistful look he cast,
Long watch'd the streaming signal from the mast ;
Till twilight's dewy tints deceived his eye,
And fairy forests fringed the evening sky.

So Scotia's queen, as slowly dawn'd the day
Rose on her couch, and gazed her soul away.
Her eyes had bless'd the beacon's glimmering light,
That faintly tip'd the feathery surge with light ;
But now the morn with orient hues portray'd
Each castled cliff, and brown monastic shade ;
All touch'd the talisman's resistless spring,
And lo, what busy triles were instant on the wing !

Thus kindred objects kindred thoughts inspire,
As summer clouds flash forth electric fire.
And hence this spot gives back the joys of youth,
Warm as the life, and with the mirror's truth.
Hence homefelt pleasure prompts the patriot's sigh
Thus makes him wish to live, and dare to die.
For this young Foscari, whose hapless fate
Venice should blush to hear the muse relate,
When exile wore his blooming years away,
To sorrow's long soliloquies a prey,
When reason, justice, vainly urged his cause,
For this he roused her sanguinary laws ;
Glad to return, though hope could grant no more,
And chains and torture hail'd him to the shore.

And hence the charm historic scenes impart :
Hence Tiber awes, and Avon melts the heart.
Aerial forms in Tempe's classic vale
Glance through the gloom, and whisper in the gale ;

elude with love and Laura dwell,
 and weep in Eloisa's cell.
 thus. As now at Virgil's tomb
 he shade, and bid the verdure bloom:
 used, amid the wrecks of time,
 stone to trace the truth sublime;
 s feet, in honour'd dust disclosed,
 al sage of Syracuse reposed.
 ong in sweet delusion hung,
 e Plato taught, a Pindar sung;
 ut meets him musing, when he roves
 Tusculan's romantic groves?
 great forum, who but hears him roll
 hunders o'er the subject soul?
 e that calm delight the portrait gives:
 every feature till it lives!
 d lover sees the absent maid;
 t friend still lingers in his shade!
 e pensive widow loves to weep,
 er knee she rocks her babe to sleep:
 y still, she lifts his veil to trace
 s features in his infant face.
 grandsire smiles the hour away,
 e raptures of a game at play;
 o meet each artless burst of joy,
 age, and acts again the boy.
 ough the iron school of war erase
 r virtue, and each softer grace;
 gh the fiend's torpedo touch arrest
 er, finer impulse of the breast:
 his active principle preside,
 the tear to pity's self denied.
 pid Swiss, who guards a foreign shore,
 to climb his mountain cliffs no more,
 e hears the song so sweetly wild,
 those cliffs his infant hours beguiled,
 e long-lost scenes that round him rise,
 a martyr to repentant sighs.
 if courts or camps dissolve the charm:
 espasian loved his Sabine farm;
 : Navarre, when France and freedom
 lone limits of a forest shed.
 lesian's self-corrected mind
 al fates of a world resign'd,
 e trace the labours of his spade,
 lon's philosophic shade.
 contentious Charles renounced a throne,
 ith monks unletter'd and unknown,
 his soul the parting tribute drew?
 d the sorrows of a last adieu?
 treats that soothed his tranquil breast,
 ur dazzled, and its cares oppress'd.
 d by time, the generous instinct glows
 ola's sands, as Zembla's snows;
 he tiger's den, the serpent's nest,
 orm of varied life imprest.
 tribes its choicest influence hail:—
 the drum beats briskly in the gale,
 rorn courser charges at the sound,
 young vigour wheels the pasture round.
 the aged tenant of the vale
 his staff to lengthen out the tale;
 is lips the grateful tribute breathed,
 to son with pious zeal bequeath'd.

When o'er the blasted heath the day declined,
 And on the scath'd oak warr'd the winter wind;
 When not a distant taper's twinkling ray
 Gleam'd o'er the furze to light him on his way
 When not a sheep-bell soothed his listening ear,
 And the big rain-drops told the tempest near;
 Then did his horse the homeward track descry,
 The track that shunn'd his sad, inquiring eye:
 And win each wavering purpose to relent,
 With warmth so mild, so gently violent,
 That his charm'd hand the careless rein resign'd,
 And doubts and terrors vanish'd from his mind.

Recall the traveller, whose alter'd form
 Has borne the buffet of the mountain storm;
 And who will first his fond impatience meet?
 His faithful dog's already at his feet!
 Yes, though the porter spurn him from the door,
 Though all, that knew him, know his face no
 more,
 His faithful dog shall tell his joy to each,
 With that mute eloquence which passes speech,—
 And see, the master but returns to die!
 Yet who shall bid the watchful servant fly?
 The blasts of heaven, the drenching dews of
 earth,
 The wanton insults of unfeeling mirth,
 These, when to guard misfortune's sacred grave,
 Will firm fidelity exult to brave.

Led by what chart, transports the timid dove
 The wreaths of conquest, or the vows of love?
 Say, through the clouds what compass points her
 flight?
 Monarchs have gazed, and nations bless'd the
 sight.

Pile rocks on rocks, bid woods and mountains rise,
 Eclipse her native shades, her native skies:—
 'Tis vain! through ether's pathless wilds she
 goes,
 And lights at last where all her cares repose.
 Sweet bird! thy truth shall Haarlem's walls
 attest,
 And unborn ages consecrate thy nest.
 When, with the silent energy of grief,
 With looks that ask'd, yet dared not hope relief,
 Want with her babes round generous valour clung,
 To wring the slow surrender from his tongue,
 'Twas thine to animate her closing eye;
 Alas! 'twas thine, perchance, the first to die,
 Crush'd by her meager hand, when welcomed from
 the sky.

Hark! the bee winds her small but mellow
 horn,
 Blithe to salute the sunny smile of morn.
 O'er thymy downs she bends her busy course,
 And many a stream allures her to its source.
 'Tis noon, 'tis night. That eye so finely wrought,
 Beyond the search of sense, the soar of thought,
 Now vainly asks the scenes she left behind;
 Its orb so full, its vision so confined!
 Who guides the patient pilgrim to her cell?
 Who bids her soul with conscious triumph swell?
 With conscious truth retrace the mazy clue
 Of varied scents, that charm'd her as she flew?
 Hail, Memory, hail! thy universal reign
 Guards the least link of being's glorious chain.

PART II.

Delle cose custode, o dispensiera.—*Tasso.*

ANALYSIS.

THE Memory has hitherto acted only in subservience to the senses, and so far man is not eminently distinguished from other animals; but, with respect to man, she has a higher province; and is often busily employed, when excited by no external cause whatever. She preserves, for his use, the treasures of art and science, history and philosophy. She colours all the prospects of life: for "we can only anticipate the future, by concluding what is possible from what is past." On her agency depends every effusion of the fancy, who with the boldest effort can only compound or transpose, augment or diminish, the materials which she has collected.

When the first emotions of despair have subsided, and sorrow has softened into melancholy, she amuses with a retrospect of innocent pleasures, and inspires that noble confidence which results from the consciousness of having acted well. When sleep has suspended the organs of sense from their office, she not only supplies the mind with images, but assists in their combination. And even in madness itself, when the soul is resigned over to the tyranny of a distempered imagination, she revives past perceptions, and awakens that train of thought which was formerly most familiar.

Nor are we pleased only with a review of the brighter passages of life. Events, the most distressing in their immediate consequences, are often cherished in remembrance with a degree of enthusiasm.

But the world and its occupations give a mechanical impulse to the passions, which is not very favourable to the indulgence of this feeling. It is in a calm and well regulated mind that the memory is most perfect: and solitude is her best sphere of action. With this sentiment is introduced a tale illustrative of her influence in solitude, sickness, and sorrow. And the subject having now been considered, so far as it relates to man and the animal world, the poem concludes with a conjecture that superior beings are blest with a nobler exercise of this faculty.

SWEET Memory, wafted by thy gentle gale,
Oft up the stream of time I turn my sail,
To view the fairy haunts of long-lost hours,
Blest with far greener shades, far fresher flowers.

Ages and climes remote to thee impart
What charms in genius, and refines in art;
Thee, in whose hand the keys of science dwell,
The pensive portress of her holy cell;
Whose constant vigils chase the chilling damp
Oblivion steals upon her vestal lamp.

The friends of reason, and the guides of youth,
Whose language breathed the eloquence of truth;
Whose life, beyond preceptive wisdom, taught
The great in conduct, and the pure in thought;
These still exist, by thee to fame consign'd,
Still speak and act, the models of mankind.

From thee sweet hope her airy coloring draws;
And fancy's flights are subject to thy laws.
From thee that bosom spring of rapture flows,
Which only virtue, tranquil virtue, knows.

When joy's bright sun has shed his evening ray,
And hope's delusive meteors cease to play;
When clouds on clouds the smiling prospects close,
Still through the gloom thy star serenely glows:
Like yon fair orb, she gilds the brow of night
With the mild magic of reflected light.

Theauteous maid, who bid'st the wild
Oft of that world will snatch a fairer
Oft at the shrine neglect her bed, to see
Some social scene, some dear familiar:
And ere, with iron tongue, the vengeful
Bursts through the cypress-walk, the sword
Oft will her warm and wayward heart
To love and joy still tremblingly shun:
The whisper'd vow, the chaste curlew
Weave the light dance and swell the dithyramb
With rapt ear drink th' enchanting music
And, as it melts along the moonlight path
To each soft note return as soft a sigh.
And bless the youth that bids her slumber.

But not till time has calm'd the ruffled sea
Are these fond dreams of happiness o'er
Not till the rushing winds forget to howl
Is heaven's sweet smile reflected on the wave.

From Guinea's coast pursue the kingly
And catch the sounds that sadden every heart
Tell, if thou canst, the sum of sorrows
Mark the fix'd gaze, the wild and frantic
The racks of thought, and freezings of despair
But pause not then—beyond the western
Go, view the captive barter'd as a slave
Crush'd till his high, heroic spirit black
And from his nerveless frame indignant

Yet here, e'en here, with pleasant
sign'd,

Lo! Memory bursts the twilight of the
Her dear delusions soothe his sinking
When the rude scourge assumes its base
And o'er futurity's blank page diffuse
The full reflection of her vivid hues.
'Tis but to die, and then, to weep no more
Then will he wake on Congo's distant shore
Beneath his plantain's ancient shade, nor
The simple transports that with freedom
Catch the cool breeze that musky evening
And quaff the palm's rich nectar as it flows
The oral tale of elder time rehearse,
And chant the rude, traditional verse
With those, the loved companions of his
When life was luxury, and friendship true.

Ah! why should virtue fear the frowns
Hers what no wealth can buy, no power
A little world of clear and cloudless day,
Nor wreck'd by storms, nor moulder'd by
A world, with Memory's ceaseless sun
The home of happiness, an honest breast.

But most we mark the wonders of her
When sleep has lock'd the senses in her
When sober judgment has his throne resign'd
She smiles away the chaos of the mind;
And, as warm fancy's bright elysium gleams
From her each image springs, each colour
She is the sacred guest! th' immortal friend
Oft seen o'er sleeping innocence to bend
In that dead hour of night to silence give
Whispering seraphic visions of her heaven.

When the blithe son of Savoy, journeying
With humble wares and pipe of merry
From his green vale and shelter'd cabin
And scales the Alps to visit foreign skies
Though far below the forked lightnings
And at his feet the thunder dies away,

iddle rudely rock'd to sleep,
 ile browses on the dizzy steep,
 y's aid, he sits at home, and sees
 sport beneath their native trees,
 hear their cherub voices call,
 fury of the torrent's fall.
 r smile with gloomy madness dwell ?
 chase the horrors of his cell ?
 ght on frenzy's wing restrain,
 ie coinage of the fever'd brain ?
 at grate, which scarce a gleam sup-

dust the wreck of genius lies !
 resting hand divinely wrought
 ception in the sphere of thought ;
 colours of the rainbow, threw
 air, creations ever new !
 idly snatch'd the wreath of fame,
 soverly unnerv'd his frame.
 grasp, a withering scowl she wore
 ft energies were felt no more.
 sweet the soothings of his art !
 e wall what bright ideas start !
 claims the amaranthine wreath,
 that glow, with images that breathe !
 these scenes, these images, declare :
 from her who triumphs o'er despair ?
 se ! with grateful fervour fraught,
 mine of elevating thought.
 ough nature's various walk, surveys
 fair her faultless line portrays ;
 profaned by no unhallow'd guest,
 e crowd the purest and the best ;
 t will, bright fancy's golden clime,
 ount where science sits sublime,
 spirit of departed time.
 s wisely, mark the moral muse,
 Eden in his life reviews !
 ulture, though so small the space,
 its he forgets to trace.
 fool, when evening shades the sky,
 start, and gazes but to sigh !
 aste, that lengthen'd as he ran,
 unk, and dwindles to a span !
 an tell the triumphs of the mind,
 nined, and by taste refined ?
 as quench'd the eye, and closed the

or action in her native sphere,
 jae—with searching glance pursue
 red image vanish'd from her view ;
 the deep recesses of the past,
 rms in chains of slumber cast ;
 asp fling back the folds of night,
 ie faithless fugitive to light.
 ie grove th' impatient mother flies,
 glade, each secret pathway tries ;
 leaves the truant boy disclose,
 woodmoss stretch'd in sweet repose.
 pleasing objects are confined
 ists of the reflecting mind ;
 eath a dread delight inspire,
 veteran glows with wonted fire,
 bronzed by many a summer sun,
 is scars, and tells what deeds were

Go, with old Thames, view Chelsea's glorious
 pile ;

And ask the shatter'd hero, whence his smile ?
 Go, view the splendid domes of Greenwich—go,
 And own what raptures from reflection flow.

Hail, noblest structures imaged in the wave !
 A nation's grateful tribute to the brave !
 Hail, blest retreats from war and shipwreck, hail !
 That oft arrest the wondering stranger's sail.
 Long have ye heard the narratives of age,
 The battle's havoc, and the tempest's rage ;
 Long have ye known reflection's genial ray
 Gild the calm close of valour's various day.

Time's sombrous touches soon correct the piece,
 Mellow each tint, and bid each discord cease :
 A softer tone of light pervades the whole,
 And steals a pensive languor o'er the soul.

Hast thou through Eden's wild-wood vales pur-
 sued

Each mountain scene, majestically rude ;
 To note the sweet simplicity of life,
 Far from the din of folly's idle strife ;
 Nor there a while, with lifted eye, revered
 That modest stone which pious Pembroke rear'd ;
 Which still records, beyond the pencil's power,
 The silent sorrows of a parting hour ;
 Still to the musing pilgrim points the place,
 Her sainted spirit most delights to trace ?

Thus, with the manly glow of honest pride,
 O'er his dead son the gallant Ormond sigh'd.
 Thus, through the gloom of Shenstone's fairy grove,
 Maria's urn still breathes the voice of love.

As the stern grandeur of a Gothic tower
 Awes us less deeply in its morning hour,
 Than when the shades of time serenely fall
 On every broken arch and ivied wall ;
 The tender images we love to trace,
 Steal from each year a melancholy grace !
 And as the sparks of social love expand,
 As the heart opens in a foreign land ;
 And, with a brother's warmth, a brother's smile,
 The stranger greets each native of his isle ;
 So scenes of life, when present and confest,
 Stamp but their bolder features on the breast ;
 Yet not an image, when remotely view'd,
 However trivial, and however rude,
 But wins the heart, and wakes the social sigh,
 With every claim of close affinity !

But these pure joys the world can never know ;
 In gentler climes their silver currents flow.
 Oft at the silent, shadowy close of day,
 When the hush'd grove has sung his parting lay ;
 When pensive twilight, in her dusky car,
 Comes slowly on to meet the evening star ;
 Above, below, aerial murmurs swell,
 From hanging wood, brown heath, and bushy dell :
 A thousand nameless rills, that shun the light,
 Stealing soft music on the ear of night.
 So oft the finer movements of the soul,
 That shun the sphere of pleasure's gay control,
 In the still shades of calm seclusion rise,
 And breathe their sweet, seraphic harmonies !

Once, and domestic annals tell the time
 (Preserved in Cumbria's rude, romantic clime)
 When nature smiled, and o'er the landscape threw
 Her richest fragrance, and her brightest hue,

A blithe and blooming forester explored
Those loftier scenes Salvator's soul adored ;
The rocky pass half-hung with shaggy wood,
And the cleft oak flung boldly o'er the flood ;
Nor shunn'd the track, unknown to human tread,
That downward to the night of caverns led ;
Some ancient cataract's deserted bed.

High on exulting wind the heath-cock rose
And blew his shrill blast o'er perennial snows ;
Ere the rapt youth, recoiling from the roar,
Gazed on the tumbling tide of dread Lodoar ;
And through the rifted cliffs, that sealed the sky,
Derwent's clear mirror charm'd his dazzled eye.
Each osier isle, inverted on the wave,
Through morn's gray mist its melting colours gave ;
And o'er the cygnet's haunt, the mantling grove
Its emerald arch with wild luxuriance wove.

Light as the breeze that brush'd the orient dew,
From rock to rock the young adventurer flew ;
Ere day's last sunshine slept along the shore,
When lo, a path the smile of welcome wore.
Imbowering shrubs with verdure veil'd the sky,
And on the musk-rose shed a deeper dye ;
Save when a bright and momentary gleam
Glanced from the white foam of some shelter'd
stream.

O'er the still lake the bell of evening toll'd,
And on the moor the shepherd penn'd his fold ;
And on the green hill's side the meteor play'd,
When, hark ! a voice sung sweetly through the
shade :

It ceased—yet still in Florio's fancy sung,
Still on each note his captive spirit hung ;
Till o'er the mead a cool, sequester'd grove
From its rich roof a sparry lustre shot.
A crystal water cross'd the pebbled floor,
And on the front these simple lines it bore :

Hence away, nor dare intrude !
In this secret, shadowy cell
Musing Memory loves to dwell,
With her sister Solitude.
Far from the busy world she flies,
To taste that peace the world denies.
Entranced she sits ; from youth to age,
Reviewing life's eventful page ;
And noting, ere they fade away,
The little lines of yesterday.

Florio had gain'd a rude and rocky seat,
When lo, the genius of this still retreat !
Fair was her form—but who can hope to trace
The pensive softness of her angel face ?
Can Virgil's verse, can Raphael's touch, impart
Those finer features of the feeling heart,
Those tenderer tints that shun the careless eye,
And in the world's contagious climate die ?

She left the cave, nor mark'd the stranger there ;
Her pastoral beauty and her artless air
Had breathed a soft enchantment o'er his soul !
In every nerve he felt her best control !
What pure and white-wing'd agents of the sky,
Who rule the springs of sacred sympathy,
Inform congenial spirits when they meet ?
Sweet is their office, as their nature's sweet !
Florio, with fearful joy, pursued the maid,
Till through a vista's moonlight-checker'd shade,

Where the bat circled, and the rooks reposed,
(Their wars suspended, and their councils closed.)
An antique mansion burst in awful state,
A rich vine clustering round the Gothic gate.
Nor paused he there. The master of the scene
Saw his light step imprint the dewy green ;
And, slow advancing, hail'd him as his guest,
Won by the honest warmth his looks express'd.
He wore the rustic manners of a 'squire ;
Age had not quench'd one spark of manly fire ;
But giant gout had bound him in her chain,
And his heart panted for the chase in vain.

Yet here remembrance, sweetly soothing power !
Wing'd with delight confinement's lingering hour.
The fox's brush still emulous to wear,
He scour'd the country in his elbow chair ;
And, with view-halloo, roused the dreaming hound,
That rung, by starts, his deep-toned music round.

Long by the paddock's humble pale confined,
His aged hunters coursed the viewless wind :
And each, with glowing energy portray'd,
The far-famed triumphs of the field display'd ;
Usurp'd the canvass of the crowded hall,
And chased a line of heroes from the wall.
There slept the horn each jocund echo knew,
And many a smile and many a story drew !
High o'er the hearth his forest trophies hung,
And their fantastic branches wildly flung.
How would he dwell on the vast antlers there !
These dash'd the wave, those fann'd the mountain
air.

All, as they frown'd, unwritten records bore
Of gallant feats and festivals of yore.

But why the tale prolong ?—His only child,
His darling Julia, on the stranger smiled.
Her little arts a fretful sire to please,
Her gentle gayety, and native ease
Had won his soul ; and rapturous fancy shed
Her golden lights, and tints of rosy red.
But ah ! few days had pass'd, ere the bright vision
fled !

When evening tinged the lake's ethereal blue,
And her deep shades irregularly threw ;
Their shifting sail dropt gently from the cove,
Down by Saint Herbert's consecrated grove ;
Whence erst the chanted hymn, the taper'd rite
Amused the fisher's solitary night :
And still the mitred window, richly wreathed,
A sacred calm through the brown foliage breathed.

The wild deer, starting through the silent glade,
With fearful gaze their various course survey'd.
High hung in air the hoary goat reclined,
His streaming beard the sport of every wind ;
And, while the cool her jet wing loved to lave,
Rock'd on the bosom of the sleepless wave ;
The eagle rush'd from Skiddaw's purple crest,
A cloud still brooding o'er her giant nest.

And now the moon had dimm'd with dewy
ray

The few fine flushes of departing day.
O'er the wale water's deep serene she hung,
And her broad lights on every mountain flung ;
When lo ! a sudden blast the vessel blew,
And to the surge consign'd the little crew.
All, all escap'd—but ere the lover bore
His faint and faded Julia to the shore,

had fled!—Exhausted by the storm,
 Once hung o'er her pallid form;
 Eye a trembling lustre fired;
 's last spark—it flutter'd and expired!
 'er strew'd his white hairs in the wind,
 is child—nor linger'd long behind:
 lived to see the willow wave,
 an evening whisper, o'er their grave.
 lived—and, still of each possess'd,
 cherish'd and the maid caress'd!
 would the fond enthusiast rove
 's spirit through the shadowy grove;
 delight on every scene she plann'd,
 floweret planted by her hand.
 e traced her steps along the glade,
 hues and glimmering lights betray'd
 ess forms; still listen'd as the breeze
 deep sobs among the aged trees;
 h pause her melting accents caught,
 elirium of romantic thought!
 he grot that shunn'd the blaze of day;
 spars to shoot a trembling ray.
 , that bubbled from its inmost cell,
 of Julia's virtues as it fell;
 se dripping moss, the fretted stone,
 ear breathed language not its own,
 around th' enchantress Memory threw,
 at soothes the mind, and sweetens too!
 r magic only felt below?
 h what brighter realms she bids it flow:
 are beings, in a nobler sphere,
 delight but faintly imaged here:
 l now their rapt researches knew;
 in slow succession to review,
 unscape meets the eye of day,
 resent to their glad survey!
 ne of bliss reveal'd, since chaos fled,
 ng light its dazzling glories spread;
 of wonders that sublimely glow'd,
 creation's choral anthem flow'd;
 flight, at mercy's call divine,
 worlds that undiscover'd shine;
 tablet flings its living rays,
 mbined, with blest effulgence blaze.
 y bright train, immortal friendship, soar;
 part, to mingle tears no more!
 : softening hand of time endears
 nd sorrows of our infant years,
 e soul, released from human strife,
 he little cares and ills of life;
 nd shades, its sunshine and its showers;
 am that charm'd her vacant hours!
 the spirits of the dead descend
 he silent slumbers of a friend;
 ound his evening walk unseen,
 weet converse on the dusky green;
 spot where first their friendship grew,
 a and nature open'd to their view!
 he trims his cheerful hearth, and sees
 circle emulous to please;
 these gentle guests delight to dwell,
 the scene they loved in life so well!
 with whom my heart was wont to share
 n's dawn each pleasure and each care;
 a, alas! I fondly hoped to know
 e walks of happiness below;

If thy blest nature now unites above
 An angel's pity with a brother's love,
 Still o'er my life preserve thy mild control,
 Correct my views, and elevate my soul;
 Grant me thy peace and purity of mind,
 Devout, yet cheerful, active, yet resign'd;
 Grant me, like thee, whose heart knew no disguise,
 Whose blameless wishes never aim'd to rise,
 To meet the changes time and chance present,
 With modest dignity and calm content.
 When thy last breath, ere nature sunk to rest,
 Thy meek submission to thy God express'd;
 When thy last look, ere thought and feeling fled,
 A mingled gleam of hope and triumph shed;
 What to thy soul its glad assurance gave,
 Its hope in death, its triumph o'er the grave?
 The sweet remembrance of unblemish'd youth,
 The still inspiring voice of innocence and truth!

Hail, Memory, hail! in thy exhaustless mine
 From age to age unnumber'd treasures shine!
 Thought and her shadowy brood thy call obey,
 And place and time are subject to thy sway!
 Thy pleasures most we feel when most alone;
 The only pleasures we can call our own.
 Lighter than air, hope's summer visions die,
 If but a fleeting cloud obscure the sky;
 If but a beam of sober reason play,
 Lo, fancy's fairy frost-work melts away!
 But can the wiles of art, the grasp of power,
 Snatch the rich relics of a well spent hour?
 These, when the trembling spirit wings her flight
 Pour round her path a stream of living light;
 And gild those pure and perfect realms of rest,
 Where virtue triumphs, and her sons are blest!

ITALY

PART L

I.

THE LAKE OF GENEVA.

DAY glimmer'd in the east, and the white moon
 Hung like a vapour in the cloudless sky,
 Yet visible, when on my way I went,
 Glad to be gone—a pilgrim from the north,
 Now more and more attracted as I drew
 Nearer and nearer. Ere the artisan,
 Drowsy, half-clad, had from his window leant,
 With folded arms and listless look, to snuff
 The morning air, or the caged sky-lark sung,
 From his green sod up springing—but in vain,
 His tuneful bill o'erflowing with a song
 Old in the days of Homer, and his wings
 With transport quivering, on my way I went,
 Thy gates, Geneva, swinging heavily,
 Thy gates so slow to open, swift to shut;
 As on that Sabbath eve when he arrived,*
 Whose name is now thy glory, now by thee
 Inscribed to consecrate (such virtue dwells
 In those small syllables) the narrow street,
 His birth-place—when, but one short step too late,

* Rousseau.

He sate him down and wept—wept till the morning;
Then rose to go—a wanderer through the world.

'Tis not a tale that every hour brings with it.
Yet at a city gate, from time to time,
Much might be learnt; and most of all at thine,
London—thy hive the busiest, greatest, still
Gathering, enlarging still. Let us stand by,
And note who passes. Here comes one, a youth,
Glowing with pride, the pride of conscious power,
A Chatterton—in thought admired, caress'd,
And crown'd like Petrarch in the capitol;
Ere long to die—to fall by his own hand,
And fester with the vilest. Here come two,
Less feverish, less exalted—soon to part,
A Garrick and a Johnson; wealth and fame
Awaiting one—even at the gate, neglect
And want the other. But what multitudes,
Urged by the love of change, and, like myself,
Adventurous, careless of to-morrow's fare,
Press on—though but a rill entering the sea,
Entering and lost! Our task would never end.

Day glimmer'd and I went, a gentle breeze
Ruffling the Leman lake. Wave after wave,
If such they might be call'd, dash'd as in sport,
Not anger, with the pebbles on the beach,
Making wild music, and far westward caught
The sunbeam—where, alone and as entranced,
Counting the hours, the fisher in his skiff
Lay with his circular and dotted line,
Fishing in silence. When the heart is light
With hope, all pleases, nothing comes amiss;
And soon a passage boat swept gayly by,
Laden with peasant girls, and fruits and flowers,
And many a chanticleer and partlet caged
For Vevay's market-place—a motley group
Seen through the silvery haze. But soon 'twas gone.
The shifting sail flap'd idly for an instant,
Then bore them off.

I am not one of those
So dead to all things in this visible world,
So wondrously profound—as to move on
In the sweet light of heaven, like him of old,
(His name is justly in the calendar),
Who through the day pursued this pleasant path
That winds beside the mirror of all beauty,
And, when at eve his fellow pilgrims sate,
Discoursing of the lake, ask'd where it was.
They marvell'd, as they might; and so must all,
Seeing what now I saw; for now 'twas day,
And the bright sun was in the firmament,
A thousand shadows of a thousand hues
Checking the clear expanse. A while his orb
Hung o'er thy trackless fields of snow, Mont Blanc,
Thy seas of ice and ice-built promontories,
That change their shapes for ever as in sport;
Then travell'd onward, and went down behind
The pine-clad heights of Jura, lighting up
The woodman's casement, and perchance his axe
Borne homeward through the forest in his hand;
And, in some deep and melancholy glen,
That dungeon fortress never to be named,
Where, like a lion taken in the toils,
Toussaint breathed out his brave and generous spirit.
Ah, little did he think, who sent him there,
That he himself, then greatest among men,
Should in like manner be so soon convey'd

Across the ocean—to a rock so small
Amid the countless multitude of waves,
That ships have gone and sought it, and return'd,
Saying it was not!

Still along the shore,
Among the trees, I went for many a mile,
Where damsels sit and weave their fishing-nets,
Singing some national song by the way-side.
But now 'twas dusk, and journeying by the Rhodan
That there came down, a torrent from the Alps,
I enter'd where a key unlocks a kingdom,
The mountains closing, and the road, the river,
Filling the narrow pass. There, till a ray
Glanced through my lattice, and the household
Warn'd me to rise, to rise and to depart,
A stir unusual and accompanied
With many a tuning of rude instruments,
And many a laugh that argued coming pleasure,
Mine host's fair daughter for the nuptial rite,
And nuptial feast attiring—there I slept,
And in my dreams wander'd once more, well pleas'd
But now a charm was on the rocks, and woods,
And waters; for, methought, I was with those
I had at morn, at even, wish'd for there.

II.

THE GREAT ST. BERNARD.

NIGHT was again descending, when my mule,
That all day long had climb'd among the clouds,
Higher and higher still, as by a stair
Let down from heaven itself, transporting me,
Stopp'd, to the joy of both, at that low door
So near the summit of the great St. Bernard;
That door which ever on its hinges moved
To them that knock'd, and nightly sends abroad
Ministering spirits. Lying on the watch,
Two dogs of grave demeanour welcomed me,
All meekness, gentleness, though large of limb;
And a lay brother of the hospital,
Who, as we toil'd below, had heard by fits
The distant echoes gaining on his ear,
Came and held fast my stirrup in his hand,
While I alighted.

Long could I have stood,
With a religious awe contemplating
That house, the highest in the ancient world,
And placed there for the noblest purposes.
'Twas a rude pile of simplest masonry,
With narrow windows and vast buttresses,
Built to endure the shocks of time and chance;
Yet showing many a rent, as well it might,
Warr'd on for ever by the elements,
And in an evil day, nor long ago,
By violent men—when on the mountain top
The French and Austrian banners met in conflict.
On the same rock beside it stood the church,
Rest of its cross, not of its sanctity;
The vesper bell, for 'twas the vesper hour,
Duly proclaiming through the wilderness,
“All ye who hear, whatever be your work,
Stop for an instant—move your lips in prayer!”
And, just beneath it, in that dreary dale,
If dale it might be call'd, so near to heaven,
A little lake, where never fish leap'd up,

a spot of ink amid the snow ;
 be only one in that small sky,
 ad surface glimmering. 'Twas a scene
 ing nothing I had left behind,
 b all worldly ties were now dissolved ;—
 incline the mind still more to thought,
 ht and sadness, on the eastern shore,
 beetling cliff stood, half in shadow,
 chapel destined for the dead,
 as, having wander'd from the way,
 sh'd miserably. Side by side,
 hey lie, a mournful company,
 eir shrouds, no earth to cover them ;
 tures full of life, yet motionless
 oad day, nor soon to suffer change,
 he barr'd windows, barr'd against the wolf,
 ys open !

But the *Bise* blew cold ;
 len to a spare but cheerful meal,
 ong the holy brotherhood
 long board. The fare, indeed, was such
 scribed on days of abstinence,
 t have pleased a nicer taste than mine ;
 ough the floor came up, an ancient matron
 mseen below ; while from the roof
 f, the floor, the walls of native fir)
 ung flickering, such as loves to fling
 l light on apostolic heads,
 s a grace on all. Theirs time as yet
 ged not. Some were almost in the prime ;
 a brow o'ercast. Seen as I saw them,
 ound their ample hearth-stone in an hour
 hey were as gay, as free from guile,
 en ; answering, and at once, to all
 ler impulses, to pleasure, mirth ;
 , at intervals, with rational talk,
 ad gathering news from them that came,
 e other world. But when the storm
 l the snow roll'd on in ocean billows,
 his face th' experienced traveller fell,
 g his lips and nostrils with his hands,
 was changed ; and, sallying with their pack
 blank of nature, they became
 r beings. "Anselm, higher up,
 re it drifts, a dog howls loud and long,
 , as guided by a voice from heaven,
 his feet. That noble vehemence,
 n it be, but his who never err'd ?
 work ! there is no time to lose !—
 descends Mont Velan ? 'Tis La Croix.
 ray ! if not, alas, too late.
 d he drags an old man and a boy,
 and falling, and but half awaken'd,
 , sleep again." Such their discourse.
 a venerable roof received me ;
 's once*—where, when the winds were
 sh'd,
 the cataract the voice came up,
 t have heard the mole work underground,
 he stillness of that place ; none seen,
 n from rock to rock a hermit cross'd
 rude bridge—or one at midnight toll'd
 s, and white habits, issuing forth,
 ng those aisles interminable,

All, all observant of the sacred law
 Of silence. Nor is that sequester'd spot,
 Once call'd "Sweet Waters," now "The Shady
 Vale,"[†]

To me unknown ; that house so rich of old,
 So courteous, and by two, that pass'd that way,†
 Amply requited with immortal verse,
 The poet's payment.

But, among them all,
 None can with this compare, the dangerous seat
 Of generous, active virtue. What though frost
 Reign everlastingly, and ice and snow
 Thaw not, but gather—there is that within,
 Which, where it comes, makes summer ; and in
 thought,

Oft am I sitting on the bench beneath
 Their garden plot, where all that vegetates
 Is but some scanty lettuce, to observe
 Those from the south ascending, every step
 As though it were their last—and instantly
 Restored, renew'd, advancing as with songs,
 Soon as they see, turning a lofty crag,
 That plain, that modest structure, promising
 Bread to the hungry, to the weary rest.

III.

THE DESCENT.

My mule refresh'd—and, let the truth be told,
 He was not of that vile, that scurvy race,
 From sire to son lovers of controversy,
 But patient, diligent, and sure of foot,
 Shunning the loose stone on the precipice,
 Snorting suspicion while with sight, smell, touch,
 Examining the wet and spongy moss,
 And on his haunches sitting to slide down
 The steep, the smooth—my mule refresh'd, his bells
 Jingled once more, the signal to depart,
 And we set out in the gray light of dawn,
 Descending rapidly—by waterfalls
 Fast frozen, and among huge blocks of ice
 That in their long career had stopt midway,
 At length, uncheck'd, unbidden, he stood still ;
 And all his bells were muffled. Then my guide,
 Lowering his voice, address'd me : "Through this
 chasm

On and say nothing—for a word, a breath,
 Stirring the air, may loosen and bring down
 A winter's snow—enough to overwhelm
 The horse and foot that, night and day, defiled
 Along this path to conquer at Marengo.
 Well I remember how I met them here,
 As the light died away, and how Napoleon,
 Wrapt in his cloak—I could not be deceived—
 Rein'd in his horse, and ask'd me, as I pass'd—
 How far 'twas to St. Remi. Where the rock
 Juts forward, and the road, crumbling away,
 Narrows almost to nothing at its base.
 'Twas there ; and down along the brink he led
 To victory !—Dessaix, who turn'd the scale,
 Leaving his life-blood in that famous field,
 (When the clouds break, we may discern the spot
 In the blue haze,) sleeps, as you saw at dawn,
 Just as you enter'd, in the hospital church."

* The Grande Chartreuse.

* Vallombrosa, formerly called Acqua Bella.
 † Ariosto and Milton.

So saying, for a while he held his peace,
Awe-struck beneath that dreadful canopy;
But soon, the danger pass'd, launch'd forth again.

IV.

JORASSE.

JORASSE was in his three-and-twentieth year;
Graceful and active as a stag just roused;
Gentle withal, and pleasant in his speech,
Yet seldom seen to smile. He had grown up
Among the hunters of the higher Alps;
Had caught their starts and fits of thoughtfulness,
Their haggard looks, and strange soliloquies,
Said to arise, by those who dwell below,
From frequent dealings with the mountain spirits.
But other ways had taught him better things;
And now he number'd, marching by my side,
The savans, princes, who with him had cross'd
The frozen tract, with him familiarly
Through the rough day and rougher night conversed
In many a chalet round the Peak of Terror,*
Round Tacol, Tour, Well-horn and Rosenlau,
And her, whose throne is inaccessible,†
Who sits, withdrawn, in virgin majesty,
Nor oft unveils. Anon an avalanche
Roll'd its long thunder; and a sudden crash,
Sharp and metallic, to the startled ear
Told that far down a continent of ice
Had burst in twain. But he had now begun;
And with what transport he recall'd the hour
When to deserve, to win his blooming bride,
Madelaine of Annecy, to his feet he bound
The iron crampons, and, ascending, trod
The upper realms of frost; then, by a cord
Let halfway down, enter'd a grot star-bright,
And gather'd from above, below, around,
The pointed crystals!

Once, nor long before,
(Thus did his tongue run on, fast as his feet,
And with an eloquence that nature gives
To all her children—breaking off by starts
Into the harsh and rude, oft as the mule
Drew his displeasure,) once, nor long before,
Alone at daybreak on the Mettenberg,
He slipp'd, he fell; and through a fearful cleft
Gliding from ledge to ledge, from deep to deeper,
Went to the under world! Long while he lay
Upon his rugged bed—then waked like one
Wishing to sleep again and sleep for ever!
For, looking round, he saw or thought he saw
Innumerable branches of a cavern,
Winding beneath a solid crust of ice;
With here and there a rent that show'd the stars!
What then, alas, was left him but to die?
What else in those immeasurable chambers,
Strewn with the bones of miserable men,
Lost like himself? Yet must he wander on,
Till cold and hunger set his spirit free!
And, rising, he began his dreary round;
When hark, the noise as of some mighty river
Working its way to light! Back he withdrew,
But soon return'd, and, fearless from despair,
Dash'd down the dismal channel; and all day.
If day could be where utter darkness was,

Travell'd incessantly, the craggy roof
Just over head, and the impetuous waves,
Nor broad nor deep, yet with a giant's strength
Lashing him on. At last the water slept
In a dead lake—at the third step he took,
Unfathomable—and the roof, that long
Had threaten'd, suddenly descending, lay
Flat on the surface. Statue-like he stood,
His journey ended; when a ray divine
Shot through his soul. Breathing a prayer to her
Whose ears are never shut, the blessed virgin,
He plunged, he swam—and in an instant rose,
The barrier past, in light, in sunshine! Through
A smiling valley, full of cottages,
Glittering the river ran; and on the bank
The young were dancing ('twas a festival-day)
All in their best attire. There first he saw
His Madelaine. In the crowd she stood to hear,
When all drew round, inquiring; and her face,
Seen behind all, and, varying, as he spoke,
With hope, and fear, and generous sympathy,
Subdued him. From that very hour he loved.
The tale was long, but coming to a close,
When his dark eyes flash'd fire, and, stopping she
He listen'd and look'd up. I look'd up too;
And twice there came a hiss that through me thrill'd
'Twas heard no more. A chamois on the cliff
Had roused his fellows with that cry of fear,
And all were gone.

But now the thread was broken
Love and its joys had vanish'd from his mind;
And he recounted his hair-breadth escapes
When with his friend, Hubert of Bionnay,
(His ancient carbine from his shoulder slung,
His axe to hew a staircase in the ice,)
He track'd their footsteps. By a cloud surprised
Upon a crag among the precipices,
Where the next step had hurl'd them fifty fathoms
Oft had they stood, lock'd in each other's arms,
All the long night under a freezing sky,
Each guarding each the while from sleeping, fall!
O, 'twas a sport he loved dearer than life,
And only would with life itself relinquish!
"My sire, my grandsire died among these wilds
As for myself," he cried, and he held forth
His wallet in his hand, "this do I call
My winding sheet—for I shall have no other!"

And he spoke truth. Within a little month
He lay among these awful solitudes,
('Twas on a glacier—halfway up to heaven,)
Taking his final rest. Long did his wife,
Suckling her babe, her only one, look out
The way he went at parting, but he came not!
Long fear to close her eyes, lest in her sleep
(Such their belief) he should appear before her,
Frozen and ghastly pale, or crush'd and bleeding
To tell her where he lay, and supplicate
For the last rite! At length the dismal news
Came to her ears, and to her eyes his corse.

V.

MARGUERITE DE TOURS.

Now the gray granite, starting through the snow
Discover'd many a variegated moss*

* The Schreckhorn.

† The Jung-frau.

* Lichen Geographicus.

the pilgrim resting on his staff
 's out capes and islands ; and ere long
 rless flowers, such as disdain to live
 w regions, and delighted drink
 rds before they fall, flowers of all hues,
 heir diminutive leaves cover'd the ground.
 then, that, turning by an ancient larch,
 d in two, yet most majestic
 s long level branches, we observed
 in figure sitting on a stone
 rn by the way-side—just where the rock
 asunder, and the Evil One
 dged the gulf, a wondrous monument
 one night, from which the flood beneath,
 along, all foam, is seen, not heard,
 n as motionless !

Nearer we drew,
 ras a woman young and delicate,
 n a russet cloak from head to foot,
 s cast down, her cheek upon her hand
 est thought. Young as she was, she wore
 tren cap ; and from her shape we judged,
 we might, that it would not be long
 became a mother. Pale she look'd,
 rful ; though, methought, once, if not twice,
 ed away a tear that would be coming :
 those moments her small hat of straw,
 s one side, and garnish'd with a riband
 g with gold, but ill conceal'd a face
 to be forgotten. Rising up
 approach, she journey'd slowly on ;
 companion, long before we met,
 and ran down to greet her.

She was born
 as her artless tale, told with fresh tears)
 l'Aosta ; and an Alpine stream,
 from crag to crag in its short course
 the Dora, turn'd her father's mill.
 d she blossom till a Valaisan,
 man of Martigny, won her heart,
 the old man's grief. Long he held out,
 g to resign her ; and at length,
 e third summer came, they stole a match
 . The act was sudden ; and when far
 er spirit had misgivings. Then
 red to herself that aged face
 ad wan, in sorrow, not in anger ;
 en at last she heard his hour was near,
 th unseen, and, burden'd as she was,
 he high Alps on foot to ask forgiveness,
 him to her heart before he died.
 was done. She had fulfill'd her wish,
 was on her way, rejoicing, weeping.
 like hers had suffer'd ; but her love
 ng within her ; and right on she went,
 so ill. May all good angels guard her !
 dd I once again, as once I may,
 rtigny, I will not forget
 stable roof, Marguerite de Tours ;
 the silver swan.* Heaven prosper thee !

VI.

THE ALPS.

rst beholds those everlasting clouds,
 and harvest, morning, noon and night,

* La Cygne.

Still where they were, steadfast, immovable ;
 Who first beholds the Alps—that mighty chain
 Of mountains, stretching on from east to west,
 So massive, yet so shadowy, so ethereal,
 As to belong rather to heaven than to earth—
 But instantly receives into his soul
 A sense, a feeling that he loses not,
 A something that informs him 'tis a moment
 Whence he may date henceforward and for ever ?

To me they seem'd the barriers of a world,
 Saying, Thus far, no farther ! and as o'er
 The level plain I travell'd silently,
 Nearing them more and more, day after day,
 My wandering thoughts my only company,
 And they before me still, oft as I look'd,
 A strange delight, mingled with fear, came o'er me,
 A wonder as at things I had not heard of !
 Oft as I look'd, I felt as though it were
 For the first time !

Great was the tumult there,
 Deafening the din, when in barbaric pomp
 The Carthaginian on his march to Rome
 Entered their fastnesses. Trampling the snows,
 The war-horse reared ; and the tower'd elephant
 Upturn'd his trunk into the murky sky,
 Then tumbled headlong, swallow'd up and lost,
 He and his rider.

Now the scene is changed ;
 And o'er Mont Cenis, o'er the Simplon winds
 A path of pleasure. Like a silver zone
 Flung about carelessly, it shines afar,
 Catching the eye in many a broken link,
 In many a turn and traverse as it glides ;
 And oft above and oft below appears,
 Seen o'er the wall by him who journeys up,
 As though it were another, not the same,
 Leading along he knows not whence or whither
 Yet through its fairy course, go where it will,
 The torrent stops it not, the rugged rock
 Opens and lets it in ; and on it runs.
 Winning its easy way from clime to clime
 Through glens lock'd up before.

Not such my path !
 Mine but for those, who, like Jean Jacques, delight
 In dizziness, gazing and shuddering on
 Till fascination comes and the brain turns !
 Mine, though I judge but from my ague-fits
 Over the Drance, just where the abbot feel,
 The same as Hannibal's.

But now 'tis past,
 That turbulent chaos ; and the promised land
 Lies at my feet in all its loveliness !
 To him who starts up from a terrible dream,
 And lo the sun is shining, and the lark
 Singing aloud for joy, to him is not
 Such sudden ravishment as now I feel
 At the first glimpses of fair Italy.

VII.

COMO.

I LOVE to sail along the Larian Lake
 Under the shore—though not to visit Pliny,
 To catch him musing in his plane tree walk,
 Or fishing, as he might be, from his window ;
 And, to deal plainly, (may his shade forgive me !)
 Could I recall the ages past, and play

The fool with Time, I should perhaps reserve
My leisure for Catullus on *his* lake,
Though to fare worse, or Virgil at his farm
A little further on the way to Mantua.
But such things cannot be. So I sit still,
And let the boatman shift his little sail,
His sail so forked and so swallow-like,
Well pleased with all that comes. The morning air
Plays on my cheek how gently, flinging round
A silvery gleam: and now the purple mists
Rise like a curtain; now the sun looks out,
Filling, o'erflowing with his glorious light
This noble amphitheatre of mountains;
And now appear as on a phosphor sea
Numberless barks, from Milan, from Pavla;
Some sailing up, some down, and some at anchor,
Lading, unlading at that small port-town
Under the promontory—its tall tower
And long flat roofs, just such as Poussin drew,
Caught by a sunbeam slanting through a cloud;
A quay-like scene, glittering and full of life,
And doubled by reflection.

What delight,
After so long a sojourn in the wild,
To hear once more the sounds of cheerful labour!
—But in a clime like this where are they not?
Along the shores, among the hills 'tis now
The heyday of the vintage; all abroad,
But most the young and of the gentler sex,
Busy in gathering; all among the vines,
Some on the ladder, and some underneath,
Filling their baskets of green wickerwork,
While many a canzonet and frolic laugh
Come through the leaves; the vines in light festoons
From tree to tree, the trees in avenues,
And every avenue a cover'd walk,
Hung with black clusters. 'Tis enough to make
The sad man merry, the benevolent one
Melt into tears—so general is the joy!
While up and down the cliffs, over the lake,
Wains oxen-drawn, and pannier'd mules are seen,
Laden with grapes, and dropping rosy wine.

Here I received from thee, Filippo Mori,
One of those courtesies so sweet, so rare!
When, as I rambled through thy vineyard ground
On the hill-side, thou sent'st thy little son,
Charged with a bunch almost as big as he,
To press it off the stranger.

May thy vats
O'erflow, and he, thy willing gift-bearer,
Live to become ere long himself a giver;
And in due time, when thou art full of honour,
The staff of thine old age!

In a strange land
Such things, however trifling, reach the heart,
And through the heart the head, clearing away
The narrow notions that grow up at home,
And in their place grafting god-will to all.
At least I found it so: nor less at eve,
When, bidden as an English traveller,
('Twas by a little boat that gave me chase
With oar and sail, as homeward-bound I cross'd
The bay of Tramezzine,) right readily
I turn'd my prow and follow'd, landing soon
Where steps of purest marble met the wave;
Where, through the trellises and corridors,

Soft music came as from Armida's palace,
Breathing enchantment o'er the woods, the waters;
And through a bright pavilion, bright as day,
Forms such as hers were fitting, lost among
Such as of old in sober pomp swept by,
Such as adorn the triumphs and the feasts
Painted by Cagliari; where the world danced
Under the starry sky, while I look'd on,
Admiring, listening, quaffing gramolata,
And reading, in the eyes that sparkled round,
The thousand love adventures written there.

Can I forget—no, never, such a scene
So full of witchery! Night linger'd still,
When, with a dying breeze, I left Bellaggio;
But the strain follow'd me; and still I saw
Thy smile, Angelica; and still I heard
Thy voice—once and again bidding adieu.

VIII.

BERGAMO.

THE song was one that I had heard before,
But where I knew not. It inclined to sadness;
And, turning round from the delicious fare
My landlord's little daughter, Barbara,
Had from her apron just roll'd out before me,
Figs and rock-melons—at the door I saw
Two boys of lively aspect. Peasant-like
They were, and poorly clad, but not unskill'd;
With their small voices and an old guitar
Winning their mazy progress to my heart
In that, the only universal language.
But soon they changed the measure, entering on
A pleasant dialogue of sweet and sour,
A war of words, and waged with looks and gestures,
Between Trappanti and his ancient dame,
Mona Lucilia. To and fro it went;
While many a titter on the stairs was heard,
And Barbara's among them.

When 'twas done,
Their dark eyes flash'd no longer, yet, methought,
In many a glance as from the soul, express'd
More than enough to serve them. Far or near,
Few let them pass unnoticed; and there was not
A mother round about for many a league,
But could repeat their story. Twins they were,
And orphans, as I learnt, cast on the world;
The parents lost in the old ferry-boat
That, three years since, last Martinmas, went down
Crossing the rough Penaeus.*

May they live
Blameless and happy—rich they cannot be,
Like him who, in the days of minstrelsy,
Came in a beggar's weeds to Petrarch's door,
Crying without, "Give me a lay to sing!"
And soon in silk (such then the power of song)
Return'd to thank him; or like him wayworn
And lost, who, by the foaming Adige
Descending from the Tyrol, as night fell,
Knock'd at a city gate near the hill foot,
The gate that bore so long, sculptured in stone,
An eagle on a ladder, and at once
Found welcome—nightly in the banner'd hall
Tuning his harp to tales of chivalry

* Lago di Garda.

he great Mastino, and his guests,
 se-and-twenty, by some adverse fortune,
 or treason or domestic malice,
 their kingly crowns, rest of their all,
 ng on his bounty.

But who now
 he chamber, flourishing a scroll
 ght hand, his left at every step
 g the floor with what was once a hat
 nony ? Gliding on he comes,
 , ungarter'd ; his long suit of black
 nd threadbare, though renew'd in patches
 as almost ceased to be the old one.
 th arrived, and with a shrug that pleads
 y necessity ! " he stops and speaks,
 g a smile into his dinnerless face.
 i a poet, signor—give me leave
 you welcome. Though you shrink from
 otice,
 ndour of your name has gone before you ;
 ly from sea to sea rejoices,
 indeed she may ! But I transgress :
 ve known the weight of praise, and ought
 e another."

Saying so, he laid
 net, an impromptu, on my table,
 w'd and left me ; in his hollow hand
 ng my small tribute, a zeechino,
 ciously, as doctors do their fees.
 melet, and a flagon of hill-wine,
 ery best in Bergamo ! " had long
 on all eyes ; or, like the young Gil Blas
 illane, I had perhaps been seen
 ng my bread and salt for empty praise.

IX.

ITALY.

in Italy ? Is this the Mincius ?
 se the distant turrets of Verona ?
 all I sup where Juliet at the mask
 r loved Montague, and now sleeps by him ?
 uestions hourly do I ask myself ;
 t a finger-post by the road side
 antua"—" To Ferrara"—but excites
 e, and doubt, and self-congratulation.
 ly, how beautiful thou art !
 dd I weep—for thou art lying, alas !
 the dust ; and they who come, admire thee
 admire the beautiful in death.
 was a dangerous gift, the gift of beauty.
 thou hadst less, or wert as once thou wast,
 ng awe in those who now enslave thee !
 rhy despair ? Twice hast thou lived already,
 shone among the nations of the world,
 sun shines among the lesser lights
 ren ; and shalt again. The hour shall come,
 they who think to bind the ethereal spirit,
 like the eagle cowering o'er his prey,
 with quick eye, and strike and strike again
 sinev vibrate, shall confess
 wisdom folly. E'en now the flame
 forth where once it burnt so gloriously,
 ring, left a splendour like the day,
 ke the day diffused itself, and still
 the earth—the light of genius, virtue,
 as in thought and act, contempt of death,

Godlike example. Echoes that have slept
 Since Athens, Lacedæmon, were themselves,
 Since men invoked " By those in Marathon !"
 Awake along the Ægean ; and the dead,
 They of that sacred shore, have heard the call,
 And through the ranks, from wing to wing, are seen
 Moving as once they were—instead of rage
 Breathing deliberate valour.

X.

COLL'ALTO.

In this neglected mirror (the broad frame
 Of massive silver serves to testify
 That many a noble matron of the house
 Has sate before it) once, alas ! was seen
 What led to many sorrows. From that time
 The bat came hither for a sleeping place ;
 And he, who cursed another in his heart,
 Said, " Be thy dwelling through the day, the night,
 Shunn'd like Coll'alto." 'Twas in that old castle,
 Which flanks the cliff with its gray battlements
 Flung here and there, and, like an eagle's nest,
 Hangs in the Trevisan, that thus the steward,
 Shaking his locks, the few that time had left him,
 Address'd me, as we enter'd what was call'd
 " My lady's chamber." On the walls, the chairs,
 Much yet remain'd of the rich tapestry
 Much of the adventures of Sir Lancelot
 In the green glades of some enchanted forest.
 The toilet table was of massive silver,
 Florentine art, when Florence was renown'd ;
 A gay confusion of the elements,
 Dolphins and boys, and shells and fruits and flowers ;
 And from the ceiling, in his gilded cage,
 Hung a small bird of curious workmanship,
 That, when his mistress bade him, would unfold
 (So said at least the babbling dame, tradition)
 His emerald wings, and sing and sing again
 The song that pleased her. While I stood and
 look'd,
 A gleam of day yet lingering in the west,
 The steward went on.

" She had ('tis now long since)

A gentle serving maid, the fair Cristina.
 Fair as a lily, and as spotless too ;
 None so admired, beloved. They had grown up
 As play-fellows ; and some there were, who said,
 Some who knew much, discoursing of Cristina,
 ' She is not what she seems.' When unrequired,
 She would steal forth ; her custom, her delight,
 To wander through and through an ancient grove
 Self-planted halfway down, losing herself
 Like one in love with sadness ; and her veil
 And vesture white, seen ever in that place,
 Ever as surely as the hours came round,
 Among those reverend trees, gave her below
 The name of the White Lady. But the day
 Is gone, and I delay you.

In that chair

The countess, as it might be now, was sitting,
 Her gentle serving maid, the fair Cristina,
 Combing her golden hair ; and through this door
 The count, her lord, was hastening, call'd away
 By letters of great urgency to Venice ;
 When in the glass she saw, as she believed,
 ('Twas an illusion of the evil spirit—

Some say he came and cross'd it at the instant,) A smile, a glance at parting, given and answer'd, That turn'd her blood to gall. That very night The deed was done. That night, ere yet the moon Was up on Monte Calvo, and the wolf Baying as still he does, (oft do I hear him, An hour and more by the old turret clock,) They led her forth, th' unhappy, lost Cristina, Helping her down in her distress—to die.

"No blood was spilt; no instrument of death Lurk'd—or stood forth, declaring its bad purpose; Nor was a hair of her unblemish'd head Hurt in that hour. Fresh as a flower ungather'd, And warm with life, her youthful pulses playing, She was wall'd up within the castle wall. The wall itself was hollow'd to receive her; Then closed again, and done to line and rule. Would you descend and see it?—'Tis far down; And many a stair is gone. 'Tis in a vault Under the chapel: and there nightly now, As in the narrow niche, when smooth and fair, And as though nothing had been done or thought of, The stone-work rose before her, till the light Glimmer'd and went—there, nightly, at that hour, (You smile, and would it were an idle tale! Would we could say so!) at that hour she stands Shuddering—her eyes uplifted, and her hands Join'd as in prayer; then, like a blessed soul Bursting the tomb, springs forward, and away Flies o'er the woods, the mountains. Issuing forth, The hunter meets her in his hunting track; The shepherd on the heath, starting, exclaims, (For still she bears the name she bore of old, 'Tis the White Lady!'"

XI.

VENICE.

THERE is a glorious city in the sea. The sea is in the broad, the narrow streets, Ebbing and flowing; and the salt sea-weed Clings to the marble of her palaces. No track of men, no footsteps to and fro, Lead to her gates. The path lies o'er the sea, Invisible; and from the land we went, As to a floating city—steering in, And gliding up her streets as in a dream, So smoothly, silently—by many a dome Mosque-like, and many a stately portico. The statues ranged along an azure sky; By many a pile in more than eastern splendour, Of old the residence of merchant kings; The fronts of some, though time had shatter'd them, Still glowing with the richest hues of art, As though the wealth within them had run o'er.

Thither I came, and in a wondrous ark, (That, long before we slipp'd our cable, rang As with the voices of all living things.) From Padua, where the stars are, night by night, Watch'd from the top of an old dungeon tower, Whence blood ran once, the tower of Ezzelin—Not as he watch'd them, when he read his fate And shudder'd. But of him I thought not then, Him or his horoscope; far, far from me The forms of guilt and fear; though some were there, Sitting among us round the cabin board, Some who, like him, had cried, "Spill blood enough!"

And could shake long at shadows. They had play'd Their parts at Padua, and were now returning; A vagrant crew, and careless of to-morrow, Careless and full of mirth. Who, in that quaver, Sings "Caro, caro?"—"Tis the prima donna, And to her monkey, smiling in his face, Who, as transported, cries, "Brava! ancora?" 'Tis a grave personage, an old macaw, Perch'd on her shoulder. But mark him who leaps Ashore, and with a shout urges along The lagging mules; then runs and climbs a tree That with its branches overhangs the stream, And, like an acorn, drops on deck again. 'Tis he who speaks not, stirs not, but we laugh; That child of fun and frolic, Arlecchino. And mark their poet—with what emphasis He prompts the young soubrette, conning her part! Her tongue plays truant, and he raps his box, And prompts again; for ever looking round As if in search of subjects for his wit, His satire; and as often whispering Things, though unheard, not unimaginable.

Had I thy pencil, Crabbe, (when thou hast done,— Late may it be,—it will, like Prospero's staff, Be buried fifty fathoms in the earth,) I would portray the Italian—Now I cannot. Subtle, discerning, eloquent, the slave Of love, of hate, for ever in extremes; Gentle when unprovoked, easily won, But quick in quarrel—through a thousand shades His spirit flits, chameleon-like; and mocks The eye of the observer.

Gliding on,
At length we leave the river for the sea.
At length a voice aloft proclaims "Venezia!"
And, as call'd forth, it comes.

A few in fear,
Flying away from him whose boast it was,
That the grass grew not where his horse had trod,
Gave birth to Venice. Like the waterfowl,
They built their nests among the ocean waves;
And, where the sands were shifting, as the wind
Blew from the north, the south; where they that
came,

Had to make sure the ground they stood upon,
Rose, like an exhalation, from the deep,
A vast metropolis, with glittering spires,
With theatres, basilicas adorn'd;
A scene of light and glory, a dominion,
That has endured the longest among men.

And whence the talisman by which she rose,
Towering? 'Twas found there in the barren sea.
Want led to enterprise; and, far and near,
Who met not the Venetian?—now in Cairo;
Ere yet the califa came, listening to hear
Its bells approaching from the Red Sea coast;
Now on the Euxine, on the Sea of Azoph,
In converse with the Persian, with the Russ,
The Tartar; on his lowly deck receiving
Pearls from the Gulf of Ormus, gems from Bagdad;
Eyes brighter yet, that shed the light of love,
From Georgia, from Circassia. Wandering round,
When in the rich bazaar he saw, display'd,
Treasures from unknown climes, away he went,

travelling slowly upward, drew ere long
 A well-head supplying all below ;
 The imperial city of the east,
 His tributary.

If we turn
 Black forests of the Rhine, the Danube,
 O'er each narrow glen a castle hangs,
 Like the wolf that hunger'd at his door,
 On lived by rapine—there we meet,
 Like guise, the caravan from Venice ;
 In its march, now lost and now emerging,
 Ring file, the trumpet heard, the scout
 I recall'd—but at a city gate
 Stay, and look'd for ere it comes ;
 Its way with all that can attract,
 Hence every wild cry of the desert,
 Stage-dancers. Well might Charlemain,
 Brave peers, each with his visor up,
 Long lances lean and gaze a while,
 The Venetian to their eyes disclosed
 Orders of the east ! Well might they then
 New conquests !

Thus did Venice rise,
 Unwelcome tidings came,
 The Tagus had arrived a fleet
 From the region of the sun,
 With spices—that a way was found,
 To open'd, and the golden stream
 To enrich another. Then she felt
 Nigh departing, and at last she fell,
 An instant, blotted out and razed ;
 Had stood yet longer than the longest
 Of kingdoms—who, as in an ark,
 Laid down, amid a thousand wrecks,
 From the old world to the new,
 The last trace of civilized life—to where
 One again, and with unclouded splendour.
 In many an age in the midsea she dwelt,
 Retreating calmly contemplating
 Ages of the earth, herself unchanged.
 Ever pass'd, as in an awful dream,
 The mightiest of the mighty. What are these,
 In their purple ? O'er the globe they fling
 monstrous shadows ; and, while yet we speak,
 Like, vanish with a dreadful scream !
 But the last that styled themselves the
 Emperors ?

In an array (look where they come ;
 Statures menacing so far and wide)
 A green turban and the heron's plume ?
 At the caliphs ? follow'd fast by shapes
 Strange—emperor, and king, and czar,
 Each, with a gigantic stride,
 On all the flourishing works of peace
 His greatness greater, and inscribe
 In blood—some, men of steel, steel-clad ;
 Or long, alas ! the interval,
 And gay attire, with brow serene
 Jove's thunder, scattering sulphurous fire
 With darkness ; and, among the rest,
 By one, passing continually,
 Who assume a sway beyond them all ;
 With age, each in a triple crown,
 His tremulous hands grasping the keys
 Alone, as he would signify,
 Heaven's gate.

XII.

LUIGI.

HE who is on his travels and loves ease,
 Ease and companionship, should hire a youth,
 Such as thou wert, Luigi. Thee I found,
 Playing at mora on the cabin roof
 With Pulcinella, crying, as in wrath,
 "Tre ! Quattro ! Cinque !"—'tis a game to strike
 Fire from the coldest heart. What then from
 thine ?

And, ere the twentieth throw, I had resolved,
 Won by thy looks. Thou wert an honest lad ;
 Wert generous, grateful, not without ambition.
 Had it depended on thy will and pleasure,
 Thou wouldst have number'd in thy family
 At least six dogs and twelve procurators.
 But that was not to be. In thee I saw
 The last of a long line of Carbonari,
 Who in their forest, for three hundred years,
 Had lived and labour'd, cutting, charring wood ;
 Discovering where they were, to those astray,
 By the re-echoing stroke, the crash, the fall,
 Or the blue wreath that travell'd slowly up
 Into the sky. Thy nobler destinies
 Led thee away to jostle in the crowd ;
 And there I found thee—by thy own prescription
 Crossing the sea to try once more a change
 Of air and diet, landing, and as gayly
 Near the Dogano—on the great canal,
 As though thou knewest where to dine and sleep.

First didst thou practise patience in Bologna,
 Serving behind a cardinal's gouty chair,
 Laughing at jests that were no laughing matter ;
 Then teach the art to others in Ferrara,
 —At the Three Moors—as guide, as cicerone—
 Dealing out largely in exchange for pence
 Thy scraps of knowledge—through the grassy street
 Leading, explaining—pointing to the bars
 Of Tasso's dungeon, and the Latin verse
 Graven in the stone, that yet denotes the door
 Of Ariosto.

Many a year is gone
 Since on the Rhine we parted ; yet, methinks
 I can recall thee to the life, Luigi,
 In our long journey ever by my side,
 O'er rough and smooth, o'er Apennine, Maremma ;
 Thy locks jet black, and clustering round a face
 Open as day, and full of manly daring.
 Thou hadst a hand, a heart for all that came,
 Herdsman or pedlar, monk or muleteer ;
 And few there were that met thee not with smiles.
 Mishap pass'd o'er thee like a summer cloud.
 Carest thou hadst none ; and they, who stood to hear
 thee,

Caught the infection, and forgot their own.
 Nature conceived thee in her merriest mood,
 Her happiest—not a speck was in the sky ;
 And at thy birth the cricket chirp'd, Luigi,
 Thine a perpetual voice—at every turn
 A larum to the echo. In a clime
 Where all the world was gay, thou wert the gayest,
 And, like a babe, hush'd only by thy slumbers,
 Up hill and down, morning, and noon, and night,
 Singing or talking ; singing to thyself
 When none gave ear, but to the listener talking.

XIII.

ST. MARK'S PLACE.

OVER how many tracts, vast, measureless,
Nothing from day to day, from year to year,
Passes, save now and then a cloud, a meteor,
A famish'd eagle ranging for his prey;
While on this spot of earth, the work of man,
How much has been transacted! Emperors, popes,
Warriors, from far and wide, laden with spoil,
Landing, have here perform'd their several parts,
Then left the stage to others. Not a stone
In the broad pavement, but to him who has
An eye, an ear for the inanimate world,
Tells of past ages.

In that temple porch
(The brass is gone, the porphyry remains,)
Did Barbarossa fling his mantle off
And kneeling, on his neck receive the foot
Of the proud pontiff—thus at last consoled
For flight, disguise, and many an anguish shake
On his stone pillow. In that temple porch
Old as he was, so near his hundredth year,
And blind—his eyes put out—did Dandolo
Stand forth, displaying on his ducal crown
The cross just then assumed at the high altar.
There did he stand, erect, invincible,
Though wan his cheeks, and wet with many tears,
For in his prayers he had been weeping much;
And now the pilgrims and the people wept
With admiration, saying in their hearts,
“Surely those aged limbs have need of rest!”
—There did he stand, with his old armour on,
Ere, gonfalon in hand, that stream'd aloft,
As conscious of its glorious destiny,
So soon to float o'er mosque and minaret,
He sail'd away, five hundred gallant ships,
Their lofty sides hung with emblazon'd shields,
Following his track to glory. He returned not;
But of his trophies four arrived ere long,
Snatch'd from destruction—the four steeds divine,
That strike the ground, resounding with their feet,
And from their nostrils snort ethereal flame
Over that very portal—in the place
Where in an after-time Petrarch was seen
Sitting beside the doge, on his right hand,
Amid the ladies of the court of Venice,
Their beauty shaded from the setting sun
By many-colour'd hangings; while, beneath,
Knights of all nations, some from merry England,
Their lances in the rest, charged for the prize.

Here, among other pageants, and how oft
It came, as if returning to console
The least, instruct the greatest, did the doge,
Himself, go round, borne through the gazing crowd,
Once in a chair of state, once on his bier.
They were his first appearance, and his last.

The sea, that emblem of uncertainty,
Changed not so fast for many and many an age,
As this small spot. To-day 'twas full of maskers;
And lo, the madness of the carnival,
The monk, the nun, the holy legate mask'd!
To-morrow came the scaffold and the headsman;
And he died there by torchlight, bound and gagged,
Whose name and crime they knew not. Under-
neath

Where the archangel, turning with the wind,
Blesses the city from the topmost tower,
His arms extended—there continually
Two phantom shapes were sitting side by side,
Or up, and, as in sport, chasing each other;
Horror and Mirth. Both vanish'd in one hour!
But Ocean only, when again he claims
His ancient rule, shall wash away their footsteps.

Enter the palace by the marble stairs*
Down which the grisly head of old Faliero
Roll'd from the block. Pass onward through the
chamber,

Where, among all drawn in their ducal robes,
But one is wanting—where, thrown off in heat,
A short inscription on the doge's chair
Led to another on the wall yet shorter;
And thou wilt track them—wilt from halls of state
Where kings have feasted, and the festal song
Rung through the fretted roof, cedar and gold,
Step into darkness; and be told, “'Twas here,
Trusting, deceived, assembled but to die,
To take a long embrace and part again,
Carrara and his valiant sons were strangled;
He first—then they, whose only crime had been
Struggling to save their father.”—Through the
door

So soon to cry, smiting his brow, “I'm lost!”
Was shown, and with all courtesy, all honour,
The great and noble captain, Carmagnola.—
That deep descent (thou canst not yet discern
Aught as it is) leads to the dripping vaults
Under the floor, where light and warmth came new
Leads to a cover'd bridge, the Bridge of Sighs;
And to that fatal closet at the foot,
Lurking for prey, which, when a victim enter'd,
Grew less and less, contracting to a span;
An iron door, urged onward by a screw,
Forcing out life.—But let us to the roof,
And, when thou hast survey'd the sea, the land,
Visit the narrow cells that cluster there,
As in a place of tombs. They had their tenach,
And each supplied with sufferings of his own.
There burning suns beat unrelentingly,
Turning all things to dust, and scorching up
The brain, till reason fled, and the wild yell
And wilder laugh burst out on every side,
Answering each other as in mockery!
—Few houses of the size were better fill'd;
Though many came and left it in an hour.
“Most nights,” so said the good old Nicolo,
(For three-and-thirty years his uncle kept
The water gate below, but seldom spoke,
Though much was on his mind,) “most nights
arrived

The prison boat, that boat with many oars,
And bore away as to the lower world,
Disburdening in the canal Orfano,
That drowning-place, were never net was thrown
Summer or winter, death the penalty;
And where a secret, once deposited,
Lay till the waters should give up their dead.”
Yet what so gay as Venice? Every gale
Breathed heavenly music! and who dock'd and
thither

* Scala de' Giganti.

e her nuptials with the sea?
 e mask, and mingle in the crowd
 ; Armenian, Persian—night and day
 there only, did the hour stand still)
 rough her thousand labyrinths
 tress Pleasure; realizing dreams
 t, happiest—for a tale to catch
 ars, and hold young hearts in chains,
 begin, "There lived in Venice"—
 re the six we supp'd with yesternight?"
 : and all! Thou couldst not but remark
 d manner of the six that served them."
 swer'd me just now? Who, when I said,
 turn'd round, and said so solemnly,
 died at nine!"—"Twas the Armenian;
 hat follows thee, go where thou wilt."
 o stands there, alone among them all?"
 ot. Ministers from foreign courts
 ors, long ere his hour of rising;
 it secret! Not the golden house
 those fabled in the East,
 by magic, half so rich as his!
 oal black, in collars of pure gold,
 footsteps—who but his familiars?
 shadow, nor is seen to smile!"
 discourse. Assembling in St. Mark's,
 met as on enchanted ground!
 ough a strange, mysterious power was
 ;
 oughout, subtle, invisible,
 al as the air they breathed;
 at never slumber'd, never pardon'd,
 ear, nowhere and everywhere,
 e closet and the sanctuary,
 refuge for the doge himself;
 it when least thought of—nothing dropt
 hen the heart was on the lips,
 feverish sleep, but instantly
 d judged—a power, that if but glanced at
 verse, be it where it might,
 r lower'd at once his eyes, his voice,
 l upward, as to God in heaven—
 h that power was there, he who lived
 easure, lived as if it were not;
 in the midnight air indulge
 bought against the laws of Venice,
 hour he vanish'd from the earth!

XIV.

THE GONDOLA.

the gondola; the sun is set.—
 i we embark'd; but instantly,
 had step on board so light of foot,
 heart, laughing she knew not why,
 ame her; on my arm she slept.
 to time I waked her; but the boat
 to sleep again.

The moon was up,
 by a cloud. The wind was hush'd,
 a mirror-like. A single zephyr
 her tresses, and drew more and more
 ross her bosom.

Long I lay
 ing that she so beautiful,

That rosy mouth, that cheek dimpled with smiles,
 That neck but half concealed, whiter than snow.
 'Twas the sweet slumber of her early age.
 I look'd and look'd, and felt a flush of joy
 I would express, but cannot.

Of I wish'd

Gently—by stealth—to drop asleep myself,
 And to incline yet lower that sleep might come;
 Oft closed my eyes as in forgetfulness.

'Twas all in vain. Love would not let me rest.

But how delightful when at length she waked!
 When, her light hair adjusting, and her veil
 So rudely scatter'd, she resumed her place
 Beside me; and, as gayly as before,
 Sitting unconsciously nearer and nearer,
 Pour'd out her innocent mind!

So, nor long since,

Sung a Venetian: and his lay of love,
 Dangerous and sweet, charm'd Venice. As for me
 (Less fortunate, if love be happiness)
 No curtain drawn, no pulse beating alarm,
 I went alone under the silent moon;
 Thy place, St. Mark, thy churches, palaces,
 Glittering, and frost-like, and as day drew on,
 Melting away, an emblem of themselves.

Those porches pass'd through which the water-
 breeze

Plays, though no longer on the noble forms
 That moved there, sable-vested—and the quay
 Silent, grass-grown—adventurer-like I launch'd
 Into the deep, ere long discovering
 Isles such as cluster in the southern seas,
 All verdure. Everywhere, from bush and brake,
 The musky odour of the serpents came;
 Their slimy track across the woodman's path
 Bright in the moonshine: and, as round I went,
 Dreaming of Greece, whither the waves were
 gliding,

I listen'd to the venerable pines

Then in close converse; and, if right I guess'd,
 Delivering many a message to the winds
 In secret, for their kindred on Mount Ida.

Nor when again in Venice, when again
 In that strange place, so stirring and so still,
 Where nothing comes to drown the human voice
 But music, or the dashing of the tide,
 Ceased I to wander. Now a Jessica
 Sung to her lute, her signal as she sate
 At her half-open window. Then, methought,
 A serenade broke silence, breathing hope
 Through walls of stone, and torturing the proud
 heart

Of some Priuli. Once, we could not err,
 (It was before an old Palladian house,
 As between night and day we floated by.)

A gondolier lay singing; and he sung,
 As in the time when Venice was herself,
 Of Tancred and Erminia. On our oars
 We rested; and the verse was verse divine!
 We could not err—perhaps he was the last—
 For none took up the strain, none answer'd him;
 And when he ceased, he left upon my ear
 A something like the dying voice of Venice.

The moon went down; and nothing now was
 seen

Save here and there the lamp of a madonna,

Glimmering—or heard, but when he spoke, who stood

Over the lantern at the prow, and cried,
Turning the corner of some reverend pile,
Some school or hospital of old renown,
Though haply none were coming, none were near,
“Hasten or slacken.”¹⁰

But at length night fled ;
And with her fled, scattering, the sons of pleasure.
Star after star shot by, or meteor-like,
Cross'd me and vanish'd—lost at once among
Those hundred isles that tower majestically,
That rise abruptly from the water mark,
Not with rough crag, but marble, and the work
Of noblest architects. I linger'd still ;
Nor struck my threshold, till the hour was come
And past, when, fitting home in the gray light,
The young Bianca found her father's door,
That door so often with a trembling hand,
So often—then so lately left ajar,
Shut ; and, all terror, all perplexity,
Now by her lover urged, now by her love,
Fled o'er the waters to return no more.

XV.

THE BRIDES OF VENICE.

It was St. Mary's eve, and all pour'd forth
As to some grand solemnity. The fisher
Came from his islet, bringing o'er the waves
His wife and little one ; the husbandman
From the firm land, along the Po, the Brenta,
Crowding the common ferry. All arrived ;
And in his straw the prisoner turn'd and listen'd,
So great the stir in Venice. Old and young
Throng'd her three hundred bridges ; the grave Turk,
Turban'd, long vested, and the cozening Jew,
In yellow hat and threadbare gaberdine,
Hurrying along. For, as the custom was,
The noblest sons and daughters of the state,
They of patrician birth, the flower of Venice,
Whose names are written in the book of gold,
Were on that day to solemnize their nuptials.

At noon, a distant murmur through the crowd,
Rising and rolling on, announced their coming ;
And never from the first was to be seen
Such splendour or such beauty. Two and two,
(The richest tapestry unroll'd before them,)
First came the brides in all their loveliness ;
Each in her veil, and by two bridesmaids follow'd,
Only less lovely, who behind her bore
The precious caskets that within contain'd
The dowry and the presents. On she moved,
Her eyes cast down, and holding in her hand
A fan, that gently waved, of ostrich feathers.
Her veil, transparent as the gossamer,
Fell from beneath a starry diadem ;
And on her dazzling neck a jewel shone,
Ruby, or diamond, or dark amethyst ;
A jewell'd chain, in many a winding wreath,
Wreathing her gold brocade.

Before the church,
That venerable pile on the sea brink,
Another train they met, no strangers to them,
Brothers to some, and to the rest still dearer ;

Each in his hand bearing his cap and plume,
And, as he walk'd, with modest dignity
Folding his scarlet mantle, his tabarro.

They join, they enter in, and, up the aisle,
Led by the full-voiced choir in bright procession,
Range round the altar. In his vestments there
The patriarch stands ; and, while the anthem slow
Who can look on unmoved ?—mothers in secret
Rejoicing in the beauty of their daughters,
Sons in the thought of making them their own ;
And they, array'd in youth and innocence,
Their beauty heighten'd by their hopes and fears.

At length the rite is ending. All fall down
In earnest prayer, all of all ranks together ;
And, stretching out his hands, the holy man
Proceeds to give the general benediction ;
When hark, a din of voices from without,
And shrieks, and groans, and outcries as in battle,
And lo, the door is burst, the curtain rent,
And armed ruffians, robbers from the deep,
Savage, uncouth, led on by Barbarigo,
And his six brothers in their coats of steel,
Are standing on the threshold ! Statue-like,
A while they gaze on the fallen multitude,
Each with his sabre up, in act to strike ;
Then, as at once recovering from the spell,
Rush forward to the altar, and as soon
Are gone again—amid no clash of arms
Bearing away the maidens and the treasures.

Where are they now ?—ploughing the distant
waves,

Their sails all set, and they upon the deck
Standing triumphant. To the east they go,
Steering for Istria ; their accursed barks
(Well are they known, the galliot and the galley)
Freighted with all that gives to life its value !
The richest argosies were poor to them !

Now might you see the matrons running wild
Along the beach ; the men half arm'd and armed
One with a shield, one with a casque and spear ;
One with an axe hewing the mooring-chain
Of some old pinnacle. Not a raft, a plank,
But on that day was drifting. In an hour
Half Venice was afloat. But long before,
Frantic with grief and scorning all control,
The youths were gone in a light brigantine,
Lying at anchor near the arsenal ;
Each having sworn, and by the holy rood,
To slay or to be slain.

And from the tower
The watchman gives the signal. In the east,
A ship is seen, and making for the port ;
Her flag St. Mark's.—And now she turns the point
Over the waters like a sea-bird flying !
Ha, 'tis the same, 'tis theirs ! from stern to prow
Hung with green boughs, she comes, she comes, and
staring
All that was lost.

Coasting, with narrow search,
Friuli—like a tiger in his spring,
They had surprised the corsairs where they lay
Sharing the spoil in blind security
And casting lots—had slain them, one and all,
All to the last, and flung them far and wide
Into the sea, their proper element ;
Him first, as first in rank, whose name so long

d the babes of Venice, and who yet,
a little, in his look retain'd
ness of his soul.

Thus were the brides
ecover'd; and what now remain'd
ve thanks? Twelve breast-plates and
live crowns,
with gems and gold, the votive offerings
ing victors to their patron saint,
the field of battle, were ere long
feet; and to preserve for ever
ry of a day so full of change,
to grief, from grief to joy again,
many an age, as oft as it came round,
d religiously with all observance.
resign'd his crimson for pure ermine;
gh the city in a stately barge
ere borne, with songs and symphonies,
dies young and noble. Clad they were
white with bridal ornaments,
er glittering veil; and on the deck,
urnish'd throne, they glided by;
w or balcony but adorn'd
gings of rich texture, not a roof
'd with beholders, and the air
h joy. Onward they went, their oars
concert with the harmony,
the Rialto to the ducal palace;
banquet there, served with due honour,
scenting, in the eyes of all,
unwet, I ween, with grateful tears,
ely ancestors, the brides of Venice.

XVI.

FOSCARI.

lift up the curtain, and observe
ses in that chamber. Now a sigh,
a groan is heard. Then all is still.
re sitting as in judgment there;
) have served their country, and grown
ay
ments and distant embassies,
sent alike in war and peace;
n effigy shall long adorn
s of Venice—to show what she has been!
rb is black, and black the arras is,
the general aspect. Yet their looks
, are cheerful; nothing there like grief,
or harsh or cruel. Still that noise,
r and dismal moaning.

Half withdrawn,
to the left, sits one in crimson,
ble man, fourscore and upward.
s of sweat stand on his furrow'd brow,
is are clench'd; his eyes half shut and
az'd;
nk and wither'd limbs rigid as marble.
ari, the doge. And there is one,
man, lying at his feet, stretch'd out
e. 'Tis his son, his only one;
come, the blessing of his age,
he lived for this?) accused of murder,
der of the senator Donato.
it the proofs, if proofs they are, were dropt
lion's mouth, the mouth of brass,
as and gorges; and the doge himself

Must sit and look on a beloved son
Suffering the Question.

Twice, to die in peace
To save a falling house, and turn the hearts
Of his fell adversaries, those who now,
Like hell-hounds in full cry, are running down
His last of four, twice did he ask their leave
To lay aside the crown, and they refused him,
An oath exacting, never more to ask it;
And there he sits, a spectacle of woe,
By them, his rivals in the state, compell'd,
Such the refinement of their cruelty,
To keep the place he sigh'd for.

Once again
The screw is turn'd; and, as it turns, the son
Looks up, and, in a faint and broken accent,
Murmurs "My father!" the old man shrinks back,
And in his mantle muffles up his face.
"Art thou not guilty?" says a voice, that once
Would greet the sufferer long before they met,
And on his ear strike like a pleasant music—
"Art thou not guilty?"—"No! indeed I am not!"
But all is unavailing. In that court
Groans are confessions; patience, fortitude,
The work of magic; and, released, upheld
For condemnation, from his father's lips
He hears the sentence, "Banishment to Candia:
Death, if he leaves it."

And the bark sets sail;
And he is gone from all he loves—for ever!
His wife, his boys, and his disconsolate parents!
Gone in the dead of night—unseen of any—
Without a word, a look of tenderness,
To be call'd up, when, in his lonely hours,
He would indulge in weeping.

Like a ghost,
Day after day, year after year he haunts
An ancient rampart, that o'erhangs the sea;
Gazing on vacancy, and hourly starting
To answer to the watch—Alas, how changed
From him, the mirror of the youth of Venice,
In whom the slightest thing, or whim, or chance,
Did he but wear his doublet so and so,
All follow'd; at whose nuptials, when at length
He won that maid at once the fairest, noblest,
A daughter of the house of Contarini,
That house as old as Venice, now among
Its ancestors in monumental brass
Numbering eight doges—to convey her home
The bûcentaur went forth; and thrice the sun
Shone on the chivalry, that, front to front,
And blaze on blaze reflecting, met and ranged,
To tourney in St. Mark's.

But lo, at last,
Messengers come. He is recall'd: his heart
Leaps at the tidings. He embarks: the boat
Springs to the oar, and back again he goes—
Into that very chamber! there to lie
In his old resting-place, the bed of torture;
And thence look up (five long, long years of grief
Have not kill'd either) on his wretched sire,
Still in that seat—as though he had not left it,
Immovable, enveloped in his mantle.

But now he comes, convicted of a crime
Great by the laws of Venice. Night and day,
Brooding on what he had been, what he was

'Twas more than he could bear. His longing fits
Thicken'd upon him. His desire for home
Became a madness; and, resolved to go,
If but to die, in his despair he writes
A letter to Francesco, Duke of Milan,
Soliciting his influence with the state,
And drops it to be found.—“Would ye know all?
I have transgress'd, offended wilfully;
And am prepared to suffer as I ought.
But let me, let me, if but for an instant,
(Ye must consent—for all of you are sons
Most of you husbands, fathers,) let me first
Indulge the natural feelings of a man,
And, ere I die, if such my sentence be,
Press to my heart ('tis all I ask of you)
My wife, my children—and my aged mother—
Say, is she yet alive?”

He is condemn'd
To go ere set of sun, go whence he came,
A banish'd man—and for a year to breathe
The vapour of a dungeon.—But his prayer
(What could they less?) is granted.

In a hall
Open and crowded by the common rabble,
'Twas there a trembling wife and her four sons
Yet young, a mother, borne along, bedridden,
And an old doge, mustering up all his strength,
That strength how small! assembled now to meet
One so long lost, long mourn'd, one who for them
Had braved so much—death, and yet worse than
death—

To meet him, and to part with him for ever!

Time and their heavy wrongs had changed them
all;

Him most! Yet when the wife, the mother look'd
Again, 'twas he himself, 'twas Giacomo,
Their only hope, and trust, and consolation!
And all clung round him, weeping bitterly;
Weeping the more, because they wept in vain.

Unnerved, unsettled in his mind from long
And exquisite pain, he sobs aloud and cries,
Kissing the old man's cheek, “Help me, my father!
Let me, I pray thee, live once more among you:
Let me go home.”—“My son,” returns the doge,
Mastering a while his grief, “if I may still
Call thee my son, if thou art innocent,
As I would fain believe,” but, as he speaks,
He falls, “submit without a murmur.”

Night,

That to the world brought revelry, to them
Brought only food for sorrow. Giacomo
Embark'd—to die; sent to an early grave
For thee, Erizzo, whose death-bed confession,
“He is most innocent!” ‘Twas I who did it!’
Came when he slept in peace. The ship, that sail'd
Swift as the winds with his recall to honour,
Bore back a lifeless corse. Generous as brave,
Affection, kindness, the sweet offices
(Of love and duty, were to him as needful
As was his daily bread;—and to become
A by-word in the meanest mouths of Venice,
Bringing a stain on those who gave him life,
On those, alas! now worse than fatherless—
To be proclaim'd a ruffian, a night-stabber,
He on whom none before had breathed reproach—
He lived but to disprove it. That hope lost,

Death follow'd. From the hour he went, he spok
not;

And in his dungeon, when he laid him down,
He sunk to rise no more. O, if there be
Justice in heaven, and we are assured there is,
A day must come of ample retribution!

Then was thy cup, old man, full to o'erflowing
But thou wert yet alive; and there was one,
The soul and spring of all that enmity,
Who would not leave thee; fastening on thy fan
Hungering and thirsting, still unsatisfied
One of a name illustrious as thine own!
One of the Ten! one of the Invisible Three!
'Twas Loredano.

When the whelps were gone,
He would dislodge the lion from his den;
And, leading on the pack he long had led,
The miserable pack that ever howl'd
Against fallen greatness, moved that Foscari
Be doge no longer; urging his great age,
His incapacity and nothingness;
Calling a father's sorrows in his chamber
Neglect of duty, anger, contumacy.
“I am most willing to retire,” said Foscari:
“But I have sworn, and cannot of myself.
Do with me as ye please.”

He was deposed,
He, who had reign'd so long and gloriously;
His ducal bonnet taken from his brow,
His robes stript off, his ring, that ancient symbol,
Broken before him. But now nothing moved
The meekness of his soul. All things alike!
Among the six that came with the decree,
Foscari saw one he knew not, and inquired
His name. “I am the son of Marco Memmo.”

“Ah,” he replied, “thy father was my friend.”
And now he goes. “It is the hour and past
I have no business here.”—“But wilt thou not
Avoid the gazing crowd? That way is privy.”
“No! as I enter'd, so will I retire.”
And leaning on his staff, he left the palace,
His residence for four-and-thirty years,
By the same staircase he came up in splendour,
The staircase of the Giants. Turning round,
When in the court below, he stopt and said,
“My merits brought me hither. I depart,
Driven by the malice of my enemies.”
Then through the crowd withdrew, poor as he came
And in his gondola went off, unfollow'd
But by the sighs of them that dared not speak.

This journey was his last. When the bell rang
Next day, announcing a new doge to Venice,
It found him on his knees before the altar,
Clasping his aged hands in earnest prayer;
And there he died. Ere half its task was done,
It rang his knell.

But whence the deadly hate
That caused all this—the hate of Loredano!
It was a legacy his father left him,
Who, but for Foscari, had reign'd in Venice,
And, like the venom in the serpent's bag,
Gather'd and grew! Nothing but turn'd to venom
In vain did Foscari sue for peace, for friendship,
Offering in marriage his fair Isabel.
He changed not; with a dreadful piety,
Studying revenge! listening alone to those

r'd of vengeance; grasping by the hand
 their zeal (and none, alas! were wanting)
 to tell him of another wrong,
 imagined. When his father died,
 hisp'd in his ear, "He died by poison!"
 it on the tomb, ('tis there in marble,)
 is ledger-book—among his debtors—
 he name "Francesco Foscari,"
 d, "For the murder of my father."
 a blank—to be fill'd up hereafter.
 Foscari's noble heart at length gave way,
 the volume from the shelf again
 and with his pen fill'd up the blank,
 5, "He has paid me."

Ye who sit,
 from day to day, from day to day
 the bitter cud, and starting up
 at the hour was come to whet your fangs,
 the Pisan,* gnaw the hairy scalp
 he had offended—if ye must,
 rood on; but O! forbear to teach
 a to your children.

XVII. ARQUA.

is, within three leagues and less of Padua,
 man student knows it, honours it,
 tombstone in a mountain churchyard;
 ived there as the sun declined
 e west. The gentle airs, that breathe
 at eve, were rising, and the birds
 heir farewell song—the very song
 g the night that tomb received a tenant;
 alive, clothed in his canon's habit,
 ly winding down the narrow path,
 to rest there. Nobles of the land,
 nd prelates mingled in his train,
 y any act, while yet they could,
 ray of glory by reflection;
 that hour have kindred spirits flock'd
 ant countries, from the north, the south,
 ere he is laid.

Twelve years ago,
 scended the impetuous Rhone,
 rds of such great and old renown,
 , each with some romantic tale,
 : fast—the pilot at the stern,
 ad steer'd so long, standing aloft,
 n the white breakers, and his hands
 it once served him for oar and rudder,
 ishshapen plank—the bark itself
 uncouth, launch'd to return no more,
 shipwreck'd man might hope to build,
 the love of home—when I descended
 , long days' silence, suspense on board,
 offer at thy fount, Valclusa,
 the arch'd cave, to wander where
 ad wander'd, in a trance to sit
 his peasant dress he loved to sit,
 eciting—on some rock moss-grown,
 stastic root of some old fig tree,
 as the living waters as they stream
 : emerald bed; and could I now
 : visit Arqua, where, at last,

* Count Ugolino.

When he had done and settled with the world,
 When all the illusions of his youth were fled,
 Indulged perhaps too long, cherish'd too fondly,
 He came for the conclusion? Halfway up
 He built his house, whence as by stealth he caught,
 Among the hills, a glimpse of busy life,
 'That soothed, not stirr'd.—But knock, and enter in.
 This was his chamber. 'Tis as when he left it;
 As if he now were busy in his garden.
 And this his closet. Here he sate and read.
 This was his chair; and in it, unobserved,
 Reading, or thinking of his absent friends,
 He pass'd away as in a quiet slumber.

Peace to this region! Peace to all who dwell here.
 They know his value—every coming step,
 That gathers round the children from their play,
 Would tell them if they knew not.—But could aught,
 Ungentle or ungenerous, spring up
 Where he is sleeping; where, and in an age
 Of savage warfare and blind bigotry,
 He cultured all that could refine, exalt;
 Leading to better things?

XVIII. GINEVRA.

If ever you should come to Modena,
 Where among other trophies may be seen
 Tassoni's bucket, (in its chain it hangs,
 Within that reverend tower, the Guirlandina,)
 Stop at a palace near the Reggio-gate,
 Dwelt in of old by one of the Orsini,
 Its noble gardens, terrace above terrace,
 And rich in fountains, statues, cypresses,
 Will long detain you—but, before you go,
 Enter the house—forget it not, I pray—
 And look a while upon a picture there.

'Tis of a lady in her earliest youth,
 The last of that illustrious family;
 Done by Zampieri—but by whom I care not.
 He, who observes it—ere he passes on,
 Gazes his fill, and comes and comes again,
 That he may call it up, when far away.

She sits, inclining forward as to speak,
 Her lips half open, and her finger up,
 As though she said "Beware!" her vest of gold
 Broider'd with flowers, and clasp'd from head to foot,
 An emerald stone in every golden clasp;
 And on her brow, fairer than alabaster,
 A coronet of pearls.

But then her face,
 So lovely, yet so arch, so full of mirth,
 The overflowings of an innocent heart—
 It haunts me still, though many a year has fled,
 Like some wild melody!

Alone it hangs
 Over a mouldering heir-loom, its companion,
 An oaken chest, half eaten by the worm,
 But richly carved by Antony of Trent
 With Scripture stories from the Life of Christ;
 A chest that came from Venice, and had held
 The ducal robes of some old ancestor—
 That by the way—it may be true or false—
 But don't forget the picture; and you will not,
 When you have heard the tale they told me there.

She was an only child—her name Ginevra,
 The joy, the pride of an indulgent father;

And in her fifteenth year became a bride,
Marrying an only son, Francesco Doria,
Her playmate from her birth, and her first love.

Just as she looks there in her bridal dress,
She was all gentleness, all gayety,
Her pranks the favourite theme of every tongue.
But now the day was come, the day, the hour;
Now frowning, smiling, for the hundredth time,
The nurse, that ancient lady, preach'd decorum;
And, in the lustre of her youth, she gave
Her hand, with her heart in it, to Francesco.

Great was the joy; but at the nuptial feast,
When all sate down, the bride herself was wanting.
Nor was she to be found! Her father cried,
" 'Tis but to make a trial of our love!"
And fill'd his glass to all; but his hand shook,
And soon from guest to guest the panic spread.
'Twas but that instant she had left Francesco,
Laughing, and looking back, and flying still,
Her ivory tooth imprinted on his finger.
But now, alas! she was not to be found;
Nor from that hour could any thing be guess'd,
But that she was not!

Weary of his life,
Francesco flew to Venice, and, embarking,
Flung it away in battle with the Turk.
Orsini lived—and long might you have seen
An old man wandering as in quest of something,
Something he could not find—he knew not what.
When he was gone, the house remain'd a while
Silent and tenantless—then went to strangers.

Full fifty years were past, and all forgotten,
When on an idle day, a day of search
'Mid the old lumber in the gallery,
That mouldering chest was noticed; and 'twas said
By one as young, as thoughtless as Ginevra,
"Why not remove it from its lurking-place?"
'Twas done as soon as said; but on the way
It burst, it fell; and lo, a skeleton,
With here and there a pearl, an emerald stone,
A golden clasp, clasping a shred of gold.
All else had perish'd—save a wedding ring,
And a small seal, her mother's legacy,
Engraven with a name, the name of both.
—Ginevra."

There then had she found a grave!
Within that chest had she conceal'd herself,
Fluttering with joy, the happiest of the happy;
When a spring lock, that lay in ambush there,
Fasten'd her down for ever!

XIX.

BOLOGNA

'Twas night; the noise and bustle of the day
Were o'er. The mountebank no longer wrought
Miraculous cures—he and his stage were gone;
And he who, when the crisis of his tale
Came, and all stood breathless with hope and fear,
Sent round his cap, and he who thrum'd his wire
And sang, with pleading look and plaintive strain
Melting the passengers. Thy thousand cries,
So well portray'd, and by a son of thine,

* See the *Crisis of Bologna*, as drawn by Annibal Carracci. He was a very humble, quiet, and unassuming teacher's son, once sent to a portrait of their father, the tailor, threading his needle.

Whose voice had swell'd the hubbub in his youth
Were hush'd, Bologna; silence in the streets,
The squares, when hark, the clattering of feet hof
And soon a courier, posting as from far,
Housing and holster, boot and belted coat,
And doublet, stain'd with many a various soil,
Stopt and alighted. 'Twas where hangs aloft
That ancient sign, the pilgrim, welcoming
All who arrive there, all, perhaps, save those
Clad like himself, with staff and scallop-shell,
Those on a pilgrimage; and now approach'd
Wheels, through the lofty porticoes resounding,
Arch beyond arch, a shelter or a shade
As the sky changes. To the gate they came;
And, ere the man had half his story done,
Mine host received the master—one long used
To sojourn among strangers, everywhere
(Go where he would, along the wildest track)
Flinging a charm that shall not soon be lost,
And leaving footsteps to be traced by those
Who love the haunts of genius; one who saw,
Observed, nor shunn'd the busy scenes of life,
But mingled not, and, 'mid the din, the stir,
Lived as a separate spirit.

Much had pass'd,
Since last we parted; and those five short years—
Much had they told! His clustering locks were
turn'd

Gray; nor did aught recall the youth that swam
From Sestos to Abydos. Yet his voice,
Still it was sweet; still from his eye the thought
Flash'd lightning-like, nor linger'd on the way,
Waiting for words. Far, far into the night
We sate, conversing—no unwelcome hour,
The hour we met; and, when Aurora rose,
Rising, we climb'd the rugged Apennine.

Well I remember how the golden sun
Fill'd with its beams th' unfathomable gulfs,
As on we travell'd, and along the ridge,
'Mid groves of cork, and cistus, and wild fig,
His motley household came—Not last nor least,
Battista, who, upon the moonlight sea
Of Venice, had so ably, zealously
Served, and, at parting, flung his oar away
To follow through the world; who without stain
Had worn so long that honourable badge,*
The gondolier's, in a patrician house
Anguing unlimited trust.—Not last nor least,
Thou, though declining in thy beauty and strength,
Faithful Moretto, to the latest hour
Guarding his chamber door, and now along
The silent, sullen strand of Missolonghi
Howling in grief.

He had just left that place
Of old renown, once in the Adrian sea,<†
Ravenna; where, from Dante's sacred tomb
He had so oft, as many a verse declares,‡
Drawn inspiration; where, at twilight time,
Through the pine forest wandering with loose
Wandering and lost, he had so oft beheld§

* The principal and hereditary family dress was also
clothes in the confidence of his master, and employed
as a teacher.

† A famous teacher—Cicero.

‡ See the prophecy of Dante.

§ See the tale as told by Boccaccio and Dryden.

not visible to a poet's eye?)
 tre knight, the hell-hounds and their
 y,
 , the slaughter, and the festal mirth
 blasted. 'Twas a theme he loved;
 claim'd their turn; and many a tower,
 uprooted from its native rock,
 in the pride of some heroic age,
 and vanish'd, (many a sturdy steer
 unyoked,) while as in happier days
 his spirit forth. The past forgot,
 joyment. Not a cloud obscured
 future.

He is now at rest;
 ; and blame fall on his ear alike,
 in death. Yes, Byron, thou art gone,
 a star that through the firmament
 was lost, in its eccentric course
 perplexing. Yet thy heart, methinks,
 ous, noble—noble in its scorn
 go low or little; nothing there
 erville. If imagined wrongs
 ee, urging thee sometimes to do
 g regretted, oft, as many know,
 ; than I, thy gratitude would build
 foundations: and, if in thy life
 , in thy death thou surely wert,—
 accomplish'd; dying in the land
 r young mind had caught ethereal fire,
 ireece, and in a cause so glorious!
 thy train—ah, little did they think,
 re went, that they so soon should sit
 beside thee, while a nation mourn'd,
 rer festal for her funeral song;
 so soon should hear the minute-gun,
 g gleam'd on what remain'd of thee,
 he sea, the mountains, numbering
 of joy and sorrow.

Thou art gone;
 so would assail thee in thy grave,
 pause! For who among us all,
 ou wert—e'en from thine earliest years,
 dering, yet unspoilt, a highland boy—
 ou wert, and with thy soul of flame;
 while yet the down was on thy cheek,
 pressing, and to lips like thine,
 ed cup—ah, who among us all
 be had not err'd as much, and more?

XX.

FLORENCE.

se fairest cities of the earth,
 o fair as Florence. 'Tis a gem
 ay, a treasure for a casket!
 a glorious lustre did it shed
 nerged from darkness! Search within,
 ll is enchantment! 'Tis the past
 ; with the present; and in turn
 he mastery.

In this chapel wrought
 ; and he slumbers underneath.
 ou behold his monument? Look round!

ask for the traveller's carriage at the foot of

And know that where we stand, stood oft and long,
 Oft till the day was gone, Raphael himself,
 He and his haughty rival—patiently,
 Humbly, to learn of those who came before,
 To steal a spark from their authentic fire,
 Theirs, who first broke the gloom, sons of the
 morning.

There, on the seat that runs along the wall,
 South of the church, east of the belfry tower,
 (Thou canst not miss it,) in the sultry time
 Would Dante sit conversing, and with those
 Who little thought that in his hand he held
 The balance, and assign'd at his good pleasure
 To each his place in the invisible world,
 To some an upper, some a lower region;
 Reserving in his secret mind a niche
 For thee, Saltrello, who with quirks of law
 Hadst plagued him sore, and carefully requiting
 Such as ere long condemn'd his mortal part
 To fire. Sit down a while—then by the gates
 Wondrously wrought, so beautiful, so glorious,
 That they might serve to be the gates of heaven,
 Enter the baptistery. That place he loved,
 Calling it his! And in his visits there
 Well might he take delight! For, when a child,
 Playing, with venturesome feet, near and yet nearer
 One of the fountains, fell in, he flew and saved him,
 Flew with an energy, a violence,
 That broke the marble—a mishap ascribed
 To evil motives; his, alas! to lead
 A life of trouble, and ere long to leave
 All things most dear to him, ere long to know
 How salt another's bread is, and how toilsome
 The going up and down another's stairs.

Nor then forget that chamber of the dead,
 Where the gigantic forms of night and day,
 Turn'd into stone, rest everlastingly,
 Yet still are breathing; and shed round at noon
 A two-fold influence—only to be felt—
 A light, a darkness, mingling each with each;
 Both and yet neither. There, from age to age,
 Two ghosts are sitting on their sepulchres.
 That is the duke Lorenzo. Mark him well.
 He meditates, his head upon his hand.
 What scowls beneath his broad and helm-like
 bonnet?

Is it a face, or but an eyeless skull?
 'Tis hid in shade; yet, like the basilisk,
 It fascinates, and is intolerable.

His mien is noble, most majestic!
 Then most so, when the distant choir is heard,
 At morn or eve—nor fail thou to attend
 On that thrice-hallow'd day, when all are there;
 When all, propitiating with solemn songs,
 With light, and frankincense, and holy water,
 Visit the dead. Then wilt thou feel his power

But let not sculpture, painting, poesy,
 Or they, the masters of these mighty spells,
 Detain us. Our first homage is to virtue.
 Where, in what dungeon of the citadel
 (It must be known—the writing on the wall
 Cannot be gone—'twas cut in with his dagger,
 Ere, on his knees to God, he slew himself,)
 Where, in what dungeon, did Filippo Strozzi,
 The last, the greatest of the men of Florence,
 Breathe out his soul—lest in his agony,

When on the rack and call'd upon to answer,
He might accuse the guiltless.

That debt paid,
But with a sigh, a tear for human frailty,
We may return, and once more give a loose
To the delighted spirit—worshipping,
In her small temple of rich workmanship,*
Venus herself, who, when she left the skies,
Came hither.

XXI.

DON GARZIA.

Among the awful forms that stand assembled
In the great square of Florence, may be seen
That Cosmo, not the father of his country,
Not he so styled, but he who play'd the tyrant.
Clad in rich armour like a paladin,
But with his helmet off—in kingly state,
Aloft he sits upon his horse of brass;
And they, who read the legend underneath,
Go and pronounce him happy. Yet there is
A chamber at Grosseto, that, if walls
Could speak, and tell of what is done within,
Would turn your admiration into pity.
Half of what pass'd died with him; but the rest
All he discover'd when the fit was on,
All that, by those who listen'd, could be glean'd
From broken sentences and starts in sleep,
Is told, and by an honest chronicler.

Two of his sons, Giovanni and Garzia,
(The eldest had not seen his sixteenth summer,)
Went to the chase; but one of them, Giovanni,
His best beloved, the glory of his house,
Return'd not; and at close of day was found
Bathed in his innocent blood. Too well, alas!
The trembling Cosmo guess'd the deed, the doer;
And having caused the body to be borne
In secret to that chamber—at an hour
When all slept sound, save the disconsolate mother,†
Who little thought of what was yet to come,
And lived but to be told—he bade Garzia
Arise and follow him. Holding in one hand
A winking lamp, and in the other a key
Massive and dungeon-like, thither he led;
And having enter'd in and lock'd the door,
The father fix'd his eyes upon the son,
And closely questioned him. No change betray'd
Or guilt or fear. Then Cosmo lifted up
The bloody sheet, "Look there! Look there!" he
cried,

"Blood calls for blood—and from a father's hand!
—Unless thyself wilt save him that sad office.
What!" he exclaim'd, when, shuddering at the sight,
The boy breathed out, "I stood but on my guard."
"Darest thou then blacken one who never wrong'd
thee,

Who would not set his foot upon a worm?—
Yes, thou must die, lest others fall by thee,
And thou shouldst be the slayer of us all."
Then from Garzia's side he took the dagger,
That fatal one which spilt his brother's blood;
And, kneeling on the ground, "Great God!" he cried,
"Grant me the strength to do an act of justice.
Thou knowest what it costs me; but, alas!

How can I spare myself, sparing none else.
Grant me the strength, the will—and O forgive
The sinful soul of a most wretched son.
'Tis a most wretched father who implores it."
Long on Garzia's neck he hung, and wept
Tenderly, long press'd him to his bosom;
And then, but while he held him by the arm,
Thrusting him backward, turn'd away his face,
And stabb'd him to the heart.

Well might De Thou,
When in his youth he came to Cosmo's court,
Think on the past; and, as he wander'd through
The ancient palace—through those ample spaces
Silent, deserted—stop a while to dwell
Upon two portraits there, drawn on the wall
Together, as of two in bonds of love,
One in a cardinal's habit, one in black,
Those of the unhappy brothers, and infer
From the deep silence that his questions drew,
The terrible truth.

Well might he heave a sigh
For poor humanity, when he beheld
That very Cosmo shaking o'er his fire,
Drowsy and deaf and inarticulate,
Wrapt in his night-gown, o'er a sick man's nose,
In the last stage—death-struck and deadly pale;
His wife, another, not his Eleonora,
At once his nurse and his interpreter.

XXII.

THE CAMPAGNA OF FLORENCE.

'Tis morning. Let us wander through the fields,
Where Cimabue found a shepherd boy*
Tracing his idle fancies on the ground;
And let us from the top of Fiesole,
Whence Galileo's glass by night observed
The phases of the moon, look round below
On Arno's vale, where the dove-colour'd oxen
Are ploughing up and down among the vines,
While many a careless note is sung aloud,
Filling the air with sweetness—and on thee,
Beautiful Florence, all within thy walls,
Thy groves and gardens, pinnacles and towers,
Drawn to our feet.

From that small spire, just caught
By the bright ray, that church among the rest
By one of old distinguish'd as the bride,
Let us pursue in thought (what can we better?)
Those who assembled there at matin prayers;†
Who, when vice revell'd, and along the street
Tables were set, what time the bearer's bell
Rang to demand the dead at every door,
Came out into the meadows; and, a while
Wandering in idleness, but not in folly,
Sate down in the high grass and in the shade
Of many a tree sun proof—day after day,
When all was still and nothing to be heard
But the Cicala's voice among the olives,
Relating in a ring, to banish care,
Their hundred novels.

Round the hill they went,
Round underneath—first to a splendid house,
Gherardi, as an old tradition runs,
That on the left, just rising from the vale;

* The Tribune.

† Eleonora di Toledo.

Giotto.

† See the Decameron. First Day.

or luxury—the painted rooms,
galleries and middle court
pared, fragrant and gay with flowers.
stward to another, nobler yet ;
the right, now known as the Palmieri,
t with nature vied—a paradise,
durous walls, and many a trellis'd walk
and jasmine, many a forest vista
y the deer. Then to the Ladies' Valley ;
clear lake, that seem'd as by enchantment
to the surface every stone
there, and the diminutive fish
ble, dropt with crimson and gold,
ionless, now glancing to the sun.
as not dwelt on their voluptuous day ?
uing banquet by the fountain side,
e that follow'd, and the noontide slumber ;
tales told in turn, as round they lay
s, the fresh waters murmuring ;
short interval fill'd up with games.
and talk, and reading old romances,
er time, when many a siren voice
n the stars, and in the grass the torches
ghter for their absence.

He* whose dream
was no more) sleeps in Val d'Elsa,
the church, where (in his ear I ween)
pour'd out his catalogue of treasures ;
primis, of the star that shone
ise men ; a phial full of sounds,
cal chimes of the great bells that hung
n's temple ; and, though last not least
from the angel Gabriel's wing
he virgin's chamber.

That dark ridge
away in the south-east, conceals it ;
lowly roof and scanty farm,
and hill, if yet a trace be left,
l in Val di Pesa, suffering long
want, and the keen shafts of malice,
melodious mind.† The glimmering tower
y rock beneath, his landmark once,
as for ours, and points out where he ate
with cheerfulness.

Who sees him not
own sketch—he drew it from himself)
he bird-catcher, and sallying forth
minal morn, laden with cages,
a thrush on every lime-twigg there ;
wood among his woodcutters ;
tavern by the highway side
ic with the miller ; or at night,
s rustic suit, and, duly clad,
his closet, and, among his books,
e great of every age and clime,
us court, turning to whom he pleased,
ng each why he did this or that,
ing how to overcome the fear
r and death ?

Nearer we hail
y slope, Arcetri, sung of old
sen wine—dearer to me, to most,
on by that great astronomer,‡
as a prisoner at the city gate,

Let in but in his grave clothes. Sacred be
His cottage, (justly was it call'd the Jewel !)
Sacred the vineyard, where, while yet his sight
Glimmer'd, at blush of dawn he dress'd his vines,
Chanting aloud in gayety of heart
Some verse of Ariosto. There, unseen,
In manly beauty Milton stood before him,
Gazing with reverent awe—Milton, his guest,
Just then come forth, all life and enterprise ;
He in his old age and extremity,
Blind, at noonday exploring with his staff ;
His eyes upturn'd as to the golden sun,
His eyeballs idly rolling. Little then
Did Galileo think whom he bade welcome ;
That in his hand he held the hand of one
Who could requite him—who would spread his name
O'er lands and seas—great as himself, nay greater ;
Milton as little that in him he saw,
As in a glass, what he himself should be,
Destined so soon to fall on evil days
And evil tongues—so soon, alas ! to live
In darkness, and with dangers compass'd round,
And solitude.

Well pleased, could we pursue
The Arno, from his birthplace in the clouds,
So near the yellow Tiber's—springing up
From his four fountains on the Apennine,
That mountain ridge a sea-mark to the ships
Sailing on either sea. Downward he runs,
Scattering fresh verdure through the desolate wild,
Down by the City of Hermits, and, ere long,
The venerable woods of Vallombrosa ;
Then through these gardens to the Tuscan sea,
Reflecting castles, convents, villages,
And those great rivals in an elder day,
Florence and Pisa—who have given him fame,
Fame everlasting, but who stain'd so oft
His troubled waters. Oft, alas ! were seen,
When flight, pursuit, and hideous rout were there
Hands, clad in gloves of steel, held up imploring ;
The man, the hero, on his foaming steed,
Borne underneath—already in the realms
Of darkness.

Nor did night or burning noon
Bring respite. Oft, as that great artist saw,*
Whose pencil had a voice, the cry " To arms !"
And the shrill trumpet, hurried up the bank
Those who had stolen an hour to breast the tide,
And wash from their unharness'd limbs the blood
And sweat of battle. Sudden was the rush,
Violent the tumult ; for, already in sight,
Nearer and nearer yet the danger drew ;
Each every sinew straining, every feature,
Each snatching up, and girding, buckling on,
Morian, and greave, and shirt of twisted mail,
As for his life—no more, perchance, to taste,
Arno, the grateful freshness of thy glades,
Thy waters—where, exulting, he had felt
A swimmer's transport, there, alas ! to float
And welter. Nor between the gusts of war,
When flocks were feeding, and the shepherd's pipe
Gladden'd the valley, when, but not unarm'd,
The sower came forth, and, following him who
plough'd,

scels. † Machiavel. ‡ Galileo.

* Michael Angelo.

Threw in the seed—did thy indignant waves
Escape pollution. Sullen was the splash,
Heavy and swift the plunge, when they received
The key that just had grated on the ear
Of Ugolino—closing up for ever
That dismal dungeon henceforth to be named
The Tower of Famine.

Once indeed 'twas thine,

When many a winter flood, thy tributary,
Was through its rocky glen rushing, resounding,
And thou wert in thy might, to save, restore
A charge most precious. To the nearest ford,
Hastening, a horseman from Arezzo came,
Careless, impatient of delay, a babe
Slung in a basket to the knotty staff
That lay athwart his saddle-bow. He spurs,
He enters; and his horse, alarm'd, perplex'd,
Halts in the midst. Great is the stir, the strife;
And lo, an atom on that dangerous sea,
The babe is floating! Fast and far he flies;
Now tempest rock'd, now whirling round and round,
But not to perish. By thy willing waves
Borne to the shore, among the bulrushes
The ark has rested; and unhurt, secure
As on his mother's breast he sleeps within,
All peace! or never had the nations heard
That voice so sweet, which still enchants, inspires;
That voice, which sung of love, of liberty.
Petrarch lay there!—And such the images
That cluster'd round our Milton, when at eve
Reclined beside thee, Arno; when at eve,
Led on by thee, he wander'd with delight,
Framing Ovidian verse, and through thy groves
Gathering wild myrtle. Such the poet's dreams;
Yet not such only. For look round and say,
Where is the ground that did not drink warm blood,
The echo that had learnt not to articulate
The cry of murder?—Fatal was the day
To Florence, when—('twas in a street behind
The church and convent of the Holy Cross—
There is the house—that house of the Donati,
Towerless, and left long since, but to the last
Braving assault—all rugged, all emboss'd
Below, and still distinguished by the rings
Of brass, that held in war and festival time
Their family standards)—fatal was the day
To Florence, when, at morn, at the ninth hour,
A noble dame in weeds of widowhood,
Weeds to be worn hereafter by so many,
Stood at her door; and, like a sorceress, flung
Her dazzling spell. Subtle she was, and rich,
Rich in a hidden pearl of heavenly light,
Her daughter's beauty; and too well she knew
Its virtue! Patiently she stood and watch'd;
Nor stood alone—but spoke not.—In her breast
Her purpose lay; and, as a youth pass'd by,
Clad for the nuptial rite, she smiled and said,
Lifting a corner of the maiden's veil,
"This had I treasured up in secret for thee.
This hast thou lost!" He gazed, and was undone!
Forgett'ing—not forgot—he broke the bond,
And paid the penalty, losing his life
At the bridge foot; and hence a world of woe!
Vengeance for vengeance crying, blood for blood;
No intermission! Law, that slumbers not,
And, like the angel with the flaming sword,

Sits over all, at once chastising, healing,
Himself th' avenger, went; and every street
Ran red with mutual slaughter—though sometimes
The young forgot the lessons they had learnt,
And loved when they should hate—like thee, Imelda,
Thee and thy Paolo. When last ye met
In that still hour—(the heat, the glare was gone,
Not so the splendour—through the cedar grove
A radiance stream'd like a consuming fire,
As though the glorious orb, in its descent,
Had come and rested there)—when last ye met,
And those relentless brothers drag'd him forth,
It had been well hadst thou slept on, Imelda,
Nor from thy trance of fear awaked, as night
Fell on that fatal spot, to wish thee dead,
To track him by his blood, to search, to find,
Then fling thee down to catch a word, a look,
A sigh, if yet thou couldst, (alas! thou couldst not),
And die, unseen, unthought of—from the wound
Sucking the poison.

Yet, when slavery came,
Worse follow'd. Genius, valour left the land,
Indignant—all that had from age to age
Adorn'd, ennobled; and headlong they fell,
Tyrant and slave. For deeds of violence,
Done in broad day and more than half redeem'd
By many a great and generous sacrifice
Of self to others, came the unpledged bow,
The stab of the stiletto. Gliding by
Unnoticed, in slouch'd hat and muffling cloak,
That just discover'd, Caravaggio-like,
A swarthy cheek, black brow, and eye of flame.
The bravo took his stand, and o'er the shoulder
Plunged to the hilt, or from beneath the rib
Slanting (a surer path, as some averr'd)
Struck upward—then slunk off, or, if pursued,
Made for the sanctuary, and there along
The glimmering aisle, among the worshippers,
Wander'd with restless step and jealous look,
Dropping thick gore.

Misnamed to lull suspicion,
In every palace was the laboratory,
Where he within brew'd poisons swift and slow,
That scatter'd terror till all things seem'd poisonous,
And brave men trembled if a hand held out
A nosegay or a letter; while the great
Drank from the Venice-glass, that broke, that
shiver'd,
If aught malignant, aught of thine was there,
Cruel Tophana; and pawn'd provinces
For the miraculous gem that to the wearer
Gave signs infallible of coming ill,
That clouded though the vehicle of death
Were an invisible perfume.

Happy then
The guest to whom at sleeping time 'twas said,
But in an under voice, (a lady's page
Speaks in no louder,) "Pass not on. That door
Leads to another which awaits your coming,
One in the floor—now left, alas! unbolted,
No eye detects it—lying under foot,
Just as you enter, at the threshold-stone;
Ready to fall and plunge you into darkness,
Darkness and long oblivion!"

Then, indeed,
Where lurk'd not danger? Through the fairy haunts

pleasure glittering halfway down,
; place—but with some damning spot
not be wash'd out! There, at Calano,
seen the hawks were hooded and night
e,
d set the table in a roar
ild lay—there, where the sun descends,
d dale are lost, veil'd with his beams,
metian* died—she and her lord,
osset drugg'd by him who sate
sem suffer, flinging back the charge,
rer on the murder'd.

Sobs of grief,
rticulate—suddenly stopt,
'd by a struggle and a gasp,
leath, are heard yet in Cerreto,
marble halls and staircases,
twelve; and, at the selfsame hour,
ch as penetrate the inmost soul,
ake the innocent babe to long,
ng, echo through the emptiness
den far up among the hills,
n him who comes from Pietra-Mala:
both, within five days and less,
pecting victims, passing fair,
with kisses, and slain cruelly,
se knife, one with the fatal noose.
se sun is setting; earth and sky
f glory—What but now we saw
it were not, though it had not been!
yet, and, lessening to a point,
the eye of heaven—then withdraws;
he zenith to the utmost skirts
tial red! The hour is come,
that sail along the distant seas
or home; and they that in the morn
reet friends "Farewell," melt as at
ng;
neying on, the pilgrim, if he hears,
hear it, echoing round the hill,
at seems to mourn the dying day,
s pace and sighs, and those he loved
than ever. But who feels it not?
ay we, for we are far away.
e, and hail it in our hearts.

PART II.

I.

THE PILGRIM.

a hour of universal joy.
as up and at the gate of heaven,
sure to enter when he came;
fy was basking in my path,
wings unfolded. From below
prayer rose slowly, plaintively;
s, such as welcome in the day
ute the early traveller,
and go, each sweeter than the last,
g. Hill and valley breathed delight;
living thing but bless'd the hour!

* Bianca Capello.

In every bush and brake there was a voice
Responsive!

From the Thrasymene, that now
Slept in the sun, a lake of molten gold,
And from the shore that once, when armies met,
Rock'd to and fro unfelt, so terrible
The rage, the slaughter, I had turn'd away;
The path, that led me, leading through a wood,
A fairy wilderness of fruits and flowers,
And by a brook that, in the day of strife,
Ran blood, but now runs amber—when a glade,
Far, far within, sunn'd only at noonday,
Suddenly open'd. Many a bench was there,
Each round its ancient elm; and many a track
Well known to them that from the highway loved
A while to deviate. In the midst a cross
Of mouldering stone as in a temple stood,
Solemn, severe; coeval with the trees
That round it in majestic order rose;
And on the lowest step a pilgrim knelt,
Clasping his hands in prayer. He was the first
Yet seen by me, (save in a midnight mask,
A revel, where none cares to play his part,
And they that speak at once dissolve the charm,)
The first in sober truth, no counterfeit;
And, when his orisons were duly paid,
He rose, and we exchanged, as all are wont,
A traveller's greeting.

Young, and of an age
When youth is most attractive, when a light
Plays round and round, reflected, if I err not,
From some attendant spirit, that ere long
(His charge relinquish'd with a sigh, a tear)
Wings his flight upward—with a look he won
My favour; and, the spell of silence broke,
I could not but continue.

"Whence," I ask'd,
"Whence art thou?"—"From Mont'alto," he
replied,
"My native village in the Apennines."
"And whither journeying?"—"To the holy shrine
Of Saint Antonio, in the city of Padua.
Perhaps, if thou hast ever gone so far,
Thou wilt direct my course."—"Most willingly;
But thou hast much to do, much to endure,
Ere thou hast enter'd where the silver lamps
Burn ever. Tell me—I would not transgress,
Yet ask I must—what could have brought thee forth,
Nothing in act or thought to be atoned for?"—
"It was a vow I made in my distress.
We were so blest, none were so blest as we,
Till sickness came. First, as death-struck, I fell
Then my beloved sister; and ere long,
Worn with continual watchings, night and day,
Our saint-like mother. Worse and worse she grew;
And in my anguish, my despair, I vow'd,
That if she lived, if Heaven restored her to us,
I would forthwith, and in a pilgrim's weeds,
Visit that holy shrine. My vow was heard;
And therefore am I come."—"Thou hast done well;
And may those weeds, so revered of old,
Guard thee in danger!"—

"They are nothing worth.
But they are worn in humble confidence;
Nor would I for the richest robe resign them,
Wrought, as they were, by those I love so well,

Lauretta and my sister; theirs the task,
But none to them, a pleasure, a delight,
To ply their utmost skill, and send me forth
As best became this service. Their last words,
'Fare thee well, Carlo. We shall count the hours!'
Will not go from me."—

"Health and strength be thine
In thy long travel! May no sunbeam strike;
No vapour cling and wither! Mayst thou be,
Sleeping or waking, sacred and secure!
And, when again thou comest, thy labour done,
Joy be among ye! In that happy hour
All will pour forth to bid thee welcome, Carlo;
And there is one, or I am much deceived,
One thou hast named, who will not be the last."—
"O, she is true as truth itself can be!
But ah, thou know'st her not. Would that thou
couldst!

My steps I quicken when I think of her;
For, though they take me further from her door,
I shall return the sooner."

II.

AN INTERVIEW.

PLEASURE, that comes unlook'd-for, is thrice
welcome;

And, if it stir the heart, if aught be there
That may hereafter, in a thoughtful hour,
Wake but a sigh, 'tis treasured up among
The things most precious; and the day it came
Is noted as a white day in our lives.

The sun was wheeling westward, and the cliffs
And nodding woods, that everlastingly
(Such the dominion of thy mighty voice,
Thy voice, Velino, utter'd in the mist)
Hear thee and answer thee, were left at length
For others still as noon; and on we stray'd
From wild to wilder, nothing hospitable
Seen up or down, no bush or green or dry,
That ancient symbol at the cottage door,
Offering refreshment—when Luigi cried,
"Well, of a thousand tracts we chose the best!"
And, turning round an oak, oracular once,
Now lightning-struck, a cave, a thoroughfare
For all that came, each entrance a broad arch,
Whence many a deer, rustling his velvet coat,
Had issued, many a gipsy and her brood
Peer'd forth, then housed again—the floor yet gray
With ashes, and the sides, where roughest, hung
Loosely with locks of hair—I look'd and saw
What, seen in such an hour by Sancho Panza,
Had given his honest countenance a breadth,
His cheeks a flush of pleasure and surprise,
Unknown before, had chain'd him to the spot,
And thou, Sir Knight, hadst traversed hill and dale
Squire-less.

Below and winding far away,
A narrow glade unfolded, such as spring
Broiders with flowers, and, when the moon is high,
The hare delights to race in, scattering round
The silvery dew. Cedar and cypress threw
Singly their length of shadow, checkering
The greensward, and, what grew in frequent tufts,
An underwood of myrtle, that by fits
Sent up a gale of fragrance. Through the midst,
Reflecting, as it ran, purple and gold,

A rainbow's splendour, (somewhere in the east
Rain-drops were falling fast,) a rivulet
Sported as loath to go; and on the bank
Stood (in the eyes of one, if not of both,
Worth all the rest and more) a sumpter-mule
Well laden, while two menials as in haste
Drew from his ample panniers, ranging round
Viands and fruits on many a shining salver,
And plunging in the cool translucent wave
Flasks of delicious wine.

Anon a horn
Blew, through the champaign bidding to the fest
Its jocund note to other ears address'd,
Not ours; and, slowly coming by a path
That, ere it issued from an ilax grove,
Was seen far inward, though along the glade
Distinguish'd only by a fresher verdure,
Peasants approach'd, one leading in a leash
Beagles yet panting, one with various game,
In rich confusion slung, before, behind,
Leveret, and quail, and pheasant. All anon
The chase as over; and ere long appear'd
Their horses, full of fire, champing the curb,
For the white foam was dry upon the flank,
Two in close converse, each in each delighting,
Their plumage waving as instinct with life;
A lady young and graceful, and a youth,
Yet younger, bearing on a falconer's glove,
As in the golden, the romantic time,
His falcon hooded. Like some spirit of air,
Or fairy vision, such as feign'd of old,
The lady, while her courser paw'd the ground
Alighted; and her beauty, as she trod
Th' enamell'd bank, bruising nor herb nor flower
That place illumined.

Ah, who should she be,
(And with her brother, as when last we met,
When the first lark had sung ere half was said,
And as she stood, bidding adieu, her voice,
So sweet it was, recall'd me like a spell,)
Who but Angelica?

That day we gave
To pleasure, and, unconscious of their flight,
Another and another; hers a home
Dropt from the sky amid the wild and rude,
Loretto-like. The rising moon we hail'd,
Duly, devoutly, from a vestibule
Of many an arch, o'erwrought, and lavishly,
With many a wildering dream of sylphs and flow
When Raphael and his school from Florence came
Filling the land with splendour—nor less oft
Watch'd her declining from a silent dell,
Not silent once, what time in rivalry
Tasso, Guarini, waved their wizard wands,
Peopling the groves from Arcady, and lo,
Fair forms appear'd, murmuring melodious verse
—Then, in their day, a sylvan theatre,
Mossy the seats, the stage a verdurous floor,
The scenery rock and shrub-wood, nature's own
Nature the architect.

III.

ROME.

I AM in Rome! Oft as the morning ray
Visits these eyes, waking at once I cry,
Whence this excess of joy? what has befallen?

within a thrilling voice replies,
 n Rome! A thousand busy thoughts
 y mind, a thousand images;
 ng up as girt to run a race!
 t in Rome! the city that so long
 solute, the mistress of the world;
 y vision that the prophets saw,
 led; that from nothing, from the least,
 st village (what but here and there
 f'd cabin by a river side?)
 every thing; and, year by year,
 fearlessly working her way
 and field, o'er continent and sea,
 e merchant with his merchandise,
 r with staff and scrip exploring,
 o hand, and foot to foot, through hosts,
 ations numberless in battle array,
 id each, each, when the other fell,
 arms, at length subdued them all.
 t in Rome! the city where the Gauls,
 t sunrise through her open gates,
 gh her streets silent and desolate,
 o slay, thought they saw gods, not men;
 at, by temperance, fortitude,
 f glory, tower'd above the clouds,
 -but, falling, kept the highest seat,
 loneliness, her pomp of wo,
 v she dwells, withdrawn into the wild,
 he mind maintains, from age to age,
 undiminish'd.

There, as though
 attracted grandeur, are beheld
 that strike, ennoble—from the depths
 from the classic fields of Greece,
 i, her temples—all things that inspire
 elight! Who would not say the forms
 ct, most divine, had by consent
 ither to abide eternally,
 se silent chambers where they dwell,
 ntercourse?

And I am there!
 bought I, when in school I sate,
 y on his bench, at early dawn
 ith Roman story, I should live
 e Appian, once an avenue
 ents most glorious, palaces,
 s seal'd up and silent as the night,
 ings of the illustrious dead—to turn
 iber, and, beyond the city gate,
 y unpremeditated verse,
 his mule I might have met so oft
 aself—or climb the Palatine,
 of old Evander and his guest,
 and lost on that proud eminence,
 the seat of Rome, hereafter found
 enough (so monstrous was the brood
 l there, so Titan-like) to lodge
 madness,* and, the summit gain'd,
 y name on some broad aloë-leaf,
 s and spreads within those very walls
 gil read aloud his tale divine,
 voice falter'd, and a mother wept
 ight!

But what a narrow space

Just underneath! In many a heap the ground
 Heaves, as though ruin in a frantic mood
 Had done his utmost. Here and there appears
 As left to show his handy-work, not ours,
 An idle column, a half buried arch,
 A wall of some great temple.

It was once,
 And long, the centre of their universe,
 The Forum—whence a mandate, eagle-wing'd,
 Went to the ends of th' earth. Let us descend
 Slowly. At every step much may be lost;
 The very dust we tread stirs as with life;
 And not the lightest breath that sends not up
 Something of human grandeur.

We are come,
 Are now where once the mightiest spirits met
 In terrible conflict; this, while Rome was free,
 The noblest theatre on this side heaven!

Here the first Brutus stood, when o'er the corse
 Of her so chaste all mourn'd, and from his cloud
 Burst like a god. Here, holding up the knife
 That ran with blood, the blood of his own child,
 Virginius call'd down vengeance.—But whence
 spoke

They who harangued the people; turning now
 To the twelve tables, now with lifted hands
 To the Capitoline Jove, whose fulgent shape
 In the unclouded azure shone far off,
 And to the shepherd on the Alban mount
 Seem'd like a star new risen? Where were ranged
 In rough array as on their element,
 The beaks of those old galleys, destined still*
 To brave the brunt of war—at last to know
 A calm far worse, a silence as in death?
 All spiritless; from that disastrous hour
 When he, the bravest, gentlest of them all,†
 Scorning the chains he could not hope to break,
 Fell on his sword!

Along the Sacred Way
 Hither the triumph came, and, winding round
 With acclamation, and the martial clang
 Of instruments, and cars laden with spoil,
 Stopt at the sacred stair that then appear'd,
 Then through the darkness broke, ample, star-bright,
 As though it led to heaven. 'Twas night; but now
 A thousand torches, turning night to day,
 Blazed, and the victor, springing from his seat,
 Went up, and, kneeling as in fervent prayer,
 Enter'd the capitol. But what are they,
 Who at the foot withdraw, a mournful train
 In fetters? And who, yet incredulous,
 Now gazing wildly round, now on his sons,
 On those so young, well pleased with all they see,
 Stagger along, the last?—They are the fallen,
 Those who were spared to grace the chariot wheels;
 And there they parted, where the road divides,
 The victor and the vanquish'd—there withdrew;
 He to the festal-board, and they to die.

Well might the great, the mighty of the world,
 They who were wont to fare deliciously,
 And war but for a kingdom more or less,
 Shrink back, nor from their thrones endure to look,
 To think that way! Well might they in their
 state

* Nero.

* The Rostra.

† Marcus Junius Brutus.

Humble themselves, and kneel and supplicate
To be delivered from a dream like this !

Here Cincinnatus pass'd, his plough the while
Left in the furrow, and how many more
Whose laurels fade not, who still walk the earth,
Consuls, dictators, still in curule pomp
Sit and decide ; and, as of old in Rome,
Name but their names, set every heart on fire !

Here, in his bonds, he whom the phalanx saved
not.*

The last on Philip's throne ; and the Numidian,†
So soon to say, stript of his cumbrous robe,
Stript to the skin, and in his nakedness
Thrust under ground, "How cold this bath of
yours !"

And thy proud queen, Palmyra, through the sands‡
Pursued, o'ertaken on her dromedary ;
Whose temples, palaces, a wondrous dream
That passes not away, for many a league
Illumine yet the desert. Some invoked
Death, and escaped ; the Egyptian, when her asp
Came from his covert under the green leaf ;§
And Hannibal himself ; and she who said,
Taking the fatal cup between her hands,||
" Tell him I would it had come yesterday ;
For then it had not been his nuptial gift."

Now all is changed ; and here, as in the wild,
The day is silent, dreary as the night ;
None stirring, save the herdsman and his herd,
Savage alike ; or they that would explore,
Discuss and learnedly ; or they that come,
(And there are many who have cross'd the earth,)
That they may give the hours to meditation,
And wander, often saying to themselves,
" This was the Roman Forum !"

IV.

A FUNERAL.

" WRENCE this delay ?" " Along the crowded
street

A funeral comes, and with unusual pomp."
So I withdrew a little, and stood still,
While it went by. " She died as she deserved,"
Said an abate, gathering up his cloak,
And with a shrug retreating as the tide
Flow'd more and more.—" But she was beautiful !"
Replied a soldier of the pontiff's guard.
" And innocent as beautiful !" exclaim'd
A matron sitting in her stall, hung round
With garlands, holy pictures, and what not ?
Her Alban grapes and Tusculan figs display'd
In rich profusion. From her heart she spoke ;
And I accosted her to hear her story.
" The stab," she cried, " was given in jealousy ;
But never fled a purer spirit to heaven,
As thou wilt say, or much, my mind misleads,
When thou hast seen her face. Last night at dusk
When on her way from vespers—None were near,
None save her serving boy, who knelt and wept,
But what could tears avail him, when she fell—
Last night at dusk, the clock then striking nine,
Just by the fountain—that before the church,
The church she always used, St. Isidore's—

Alas, I knew her from her earliest youth,
That excellent lady. Ever would she say,
Good even, as she pass'd, and with a voice
Gentle as theirs in heaven !"—But now by fits
A dull and dismal noise assail'd the ear,
A wail, a chant, louder and louder yet ;
And now a strange fantastic troop appear'd !
Thronging, they came—as from the shades below
All of ghostly white ! " O say," I cried,
" Do not the living here bury the dead ?
Do spirits come and fetch them ? What are these
That seem not of this world, and mock the day ;
Each with a burning taper in his hand ?"—
" It is an ancient brotherhood thou seest.
Such their apparel. Through the long, long line,
Look where thou wilt, no likeness of a man ;
The living mask'd, the dead alone uncover'd.
But mark"—And, lying on her funeral couch,
Like one asleep, her eyelids closed, her hands
Folded together on her modest breast,
As 'twere her nightly posture, through the crowd
She came at last—and richly, gayly clad,
As for a birth-day feast ! But breathes she not ?
A glow is on her cheek—and her lips move !
And now a smile is there—how heavenly sweet !
" O no !" replied the dame, wiping her tears,
But with an accent less of grief than anger,
" No, she will never, never wake again !"

Death, when we meet the spectre in our walk
As we did yesterday, and shall to-morrow,
Soon grows familiar—like most other things,
Seen, not observed ; but in a foreign clime,
Changing his shape to something new and strange
(And through the world he changes as in sport,
Affect be greatness or humility)
Knocks at the heart. His form and fashion new
To me, I do confess, reflect a gloom,
A sadness round ; yet one I would not lose ;
Being in unison with all things else
In this, this land of shadows, where we live
More in past time than present, where the grown
League beyond league, like one great cemetery,
Is cover'd o'er with mouldering monuments ;
And, let the living wander where they will,
They cannot leave the footsteps of the dead.
Oft, where the burial rite follows so fast,
The agony, oft coming, nor from far,
Must a fond father meet his darling child,
(Him who at parting climb'd his knees and clung
Clay cold and wan, and to the bearers cry,
" Stand, I conjure ye !"

Seen thus destitute,
What are the greatest ? They must speak boys
A thousand homilies. When Raphael went,
His heavenly face the mirror of his mind,
His mind a temple for all lovely things
To flock to and inhabit—when he went,
Wrapt in his sable cloak he wore,
To sleep beneath the venerable dome,*
By those attended, who in life had loved,
Had worshipp'd, following in his steps to fame,
('Twas on an April day, when nature smiles.)
All Rome was there. But, ere the march began
Ere to receive their charge the bearers came,

* Perseus. † Jugurtha. ‡ Zenobia.
§ Cleopatra. || S-phoniaba.

* The Pantheon.

it sought him? And when all beheld
 he lay, how changed from yesterday,
 hour cut off, and at his head
 at work; when, entering in, they look'd
 dead, then on that master-piece,
 face, lifeless and colourless,
 we forms divine that lived and breathed,
 live on for ages—all were moved;
 first forth, and loudest lamentations.

V.

NATIONAL PREJUDICES.

"an assassination! This venerable city,"
 "what is it, but as it began, a nest of
 murderers? We must away at sun-
 set. But before sunrise I had reflected a-
 gain the soberest prose. My indignation
 and, when Luigi drew my curtain,
 "signor, up! The horses are at the
 sign," I replied, "if thou lovest me, draw
 the

lessen very much the severity with
 edge of each other, if they would but
 to their causes, and observe the pro-
 vings in the moral as accurately as in the
 rid. When we condemn millions in the
 fictive and sanguinary, we should re-
 t wherever justice is ill administered,
 will redress themselves. Robbery pro-
 bably; murder to assassination. Re-
 come hereditary; and what began in
 is as if all hell had broke loose.

te a habit of self-restraint, not only by
 of fear, but by regulating in its exer-
 cise of revenge. If they overawe the
 prospect of a punishment certain and
 l, they console the injured by the
 that punishment; and, as the infliction
 act, it excites and entails no enmity.
 re offended; and the community, for
 e, pursues and overtakes the offender;
 ut the concurrence of the sufferer,
 gainst his wishes.

se who were not born, like ourselves, to
 ages, we should surely rather pity than
 ven at length they venture to turn against
 us; we should lament, not wonder at
 us; remembering that nations are natu-
 ral, and long-suffering, and seldom rise in
 they are so degraded by a bad govern-
 ment almost incapable of a good one.
 "no, perhaps," you may say, "we should
 spise them we must, if enslaved, like
 of Rome, in mind as well as body; if
 to be a gross and barbarous superstition."

er, which is said to have passed many years
 (Mém. de Grammont, I. 3), and which may
 be seen in almost every hôtelier at daybreak.
 descendants of an illustrious people have late-
 ly it be believed there are many among us,
 desire to be thought superior to common-
 sense and vulgar feelings, affect an indif-
 ference to all. "If the Greeks," they say, "had
 other nations—but they are false to a pro-
 posal not falsehood the characteristic of slaves?
 nature of circumstances. Free, he has the
 freeman; enslaved, those of a slave.

—I respect knowledge; but I do not despise igno-
 rance. They think only as their fathers thought,
 worship as they worshipped. They do no more;
 and, if ours had not burst their bondage, braving
 imprisonment and death, might not we at this very
 moment have been exhibiting, in our streets and our
 churches, the same processions, ceremonials, and
 mortifications?

Nor should we require from those who are in an
 earlier stage of society, what belongs to a later?
 They are only where we once were; and why
 hold them in derision? It is their business to cul-
 tivate the inferior arts before they think of the more
 refined; and in many of the last what are we as a
 nation, when compared to others that have passed
 away? Unfortunately, it is too much the practice
 of governments to nurse and keep alive in the
 governed their national prejudices. It withdraws
 their attention from what is passing at home, and
 makes them better tools in the hands of ambition.
 Hence next-door neighbours are held up to us from
 our childhood as *natural enemies*; and we are urged
 on like curs to worry each other.*

In like manner we should learn to be just to indi-
 viduals. Who can say, "In such circumstances I
 should have done otherwise?" Who, did he but
 reflect by what slow gradations, often by how many
 strange concurrences, we are led astray; with how
 much reluctance, how much agony, how many
 efforts to escape, how many self-accusations, how
 many sighs, how many tears—Who, did he but
 reflect for a moment, would have the heart to cast
 a stone? Fortunately, these things are known to
 Him, from whom no secrets are hidden; and let us
 rest in the assurance that *his* judgments are not as
 ours are.

VI.

THE CAMPAGNA OF ROME.

HAVE none appear'd as tillers of the ground,
 None since they went—as though it still were
 theirs,
 And they might come and claim their own again?
 Was the last plough a Roman's?

From this seat,
 Sacred for ages, whence, as Virgil sings,
 The Queen of Heaven, alighting from the sky
 Look'd down and saw the armies in array,†
 Let us contemplate; and, where dreams from Jove
 Descended on the sleeper, where perhaps
 Some inspirations may be lingering still,
 Some glimmerings of the future or the past,
 Await their influence; silently revolving
 The changes from that hour, when he from Troy
 Went up the Tiber; when refulgent shields,
 No strangers to the iron hail of war,
 Stream'd far and wide, and dashing oars were heard

* Candour, generosity, how rare are they in the world;
 and how much is to be deplored the want of them! When
 a minister in our parliament consents at last to a mea-
 sure, which, for many reasons perhaps existing no
 longer, he had before refused to adopt, there should be no
 exultation as over the fallen, no taunt, no jeer. How often
 may the resistance be continued lest an enemy should
 triumph, and the result of conviction be received as a
 symptom of fear!

† Æneid, xii. 134.

Among those woods where Silvia's stag was lying,
His antlers gay with flowers; among those woods
Where, by the moon, that saw and yet withdrew
not,

Two were so soon to wander and be slain,
Two lovely in their lives, nor in their death
Divided.

Then, and hence to be discern'd,
How many realms, pastoral and warlike, lay
Along this plain, each with its schemes of power,
Its little rivalships! What various turns
Of fortune there; what moving accidents
From ambushade and open violence!
Mingling, the sounds came up; and hence how oft
We might have caught among the trees below,
Glittering with helm and shield, the men of Tibur,*
Or in Greek vesture, Greek their origin,
Some embassy, ascending to Præneste;†
How oft descried without thy gates, Aricia,‡
Entering the solemn grove for sacrifice,
Senate and people! Each a busy hive,
Glowing with life!

But all ere long are lost
In one. We look, and where the river rolls
Southward its shining labyrinth, in her strength
A city, girt with battlements and towers,
On seven small hills is rising. Round about,
At rural work the citizens are seen,
None unemploy'd; the noblest of them all
Binding their sheaves or on their threshing-floors,
As though they had not conquer'd. Everywhere
Some trace of valour or heroic virtue!
Here is the sacred field of the Horatii,
There are the Quintian meadows. Here the hill,§
How holy, where a generous people, twice,
Twice going forth, in terrible anger sate [way,
Arm'd; and, their wrongs redress'd, at once gave
Helmet and shield, and sword and spear thrown
down,

And every hand uplifted, every heart
Pour'd out in thanks to heaven.

Once again
We look; and, lo, the sea is white with sails
Innumerable, wafting to the shore
Treasures untold; the vale, the promontories,
A dream of glory; temples, palaces,
Call'd up as by enchantment; aqueducts
Among the groves and glades rolling along
Rivers, on many an arch high over head;
And in the centre, like a burning sun,
The imperial city! They have now subdued
All nations. But where they who led them forth;
Who, when at length released by victory,
(Buckler and spear hung up—but not to rust,)
Held poverty no evil, no reproach,
Living on little with a cheerful mind,
The Decii, the Fabricii? Where the spade
And reaping-hook, among their household things
Duly transmitted? In the hands of men
Made captive; while the master and his guests,
Reclining, quaff'd in gold, and roses swim,
Summer and winter, through the circling year,
On their Falernian—in the hands of men

Dragg'd into slavery, with how many more
Spared but to die, a public spectacle,
In combat with each other, and required
To fall with grace, with dignity to sink,
While life is gushing, and the plaudits ring
Faint and yet fainter on their failing ear,
As models for the sculptor.

But their days,
Their hours are number'd. Hark, a yell, a sh
A barbarous dissonance, loud and yet louder,
That echoes from the mountains to the sea!
And mark, beneath us, like a bursting cloud,
The battle moving onward! Had they slain
All, that the earth should from her womb b
forth

New nations to destroy them? From the Jerd
Of forests, from what none had dared explore,
Regions of thrilling ice, as though in ice
Engender'd, multiplied, they pour along,
Shaggy and huge! Host after host, they come;
The Goth, the Vandal; and again the Goth!

Once more we look, and all is still as night,
All desolate! Groves, temples, palaces,
Swept from the sight, and nothing visible,
Amid the sulphurous vapours that exhale
As from a land accurst, save here and there,
An empty tomb, a fragment like the limb
Of some dismember'd giant. In the midst
A city stands, her domes and turrets crown'd
With many a cross; but they that issue forth
Wander like strangers who had built among
The mighty ruins, silent, spiritless;
And on the road, where once we might have met
Cæsar and Cato, and men more than kings,
We meet, none else, the pilgrim and the beggar.

VII.

THE ROMAN PONTIFFS.

Those ancient men, what were they, who
achieved

A sway beyond the greatest conquerors;
Setting their feet upon the necks of kings,
And, through the world subduing, chaining down
The free, immortal spirit? Were they not
Mighty magicians? Theirs a wondrous spell,
Where true and false were with infernal art
Close interwoven; where together met
Blessings and curses, threats and promises;
And with the terrors of futurity,
Mingled whate'er enchants and fascinates,
Music and painting, sculpture, rhetoric
And architectural pomp, such as none else;
And dazzling light, and darkness visible!
What in his day the Syracusan sought,
Another world to plant his engines on,
They had; and, having it, like gods, not men,
Moved this world at their pleasure. Ere they
Their shadows, stretching far and wide, were
known,

And two, that look'd beyond the visible sphere,
Gave notice of their coming—he who saw
The Apocalypse; and he of elder time,
Who in an awful vision of the night
Saw the Four Kingdoms. Distant as they were,
Well might those holy men be fill'd with fear!

* Tibur.
* = Raccia.

† Palestrina.
§ Mons Sacer

VIII.

CAIUS CESTIUS.

I am inclined to be serious, I love to wend down before the tomb of Caius Cestius. A vast burial-ground is there; and most of the monuments are erected to the young: men of promise, cut off when on their travels, enthusiasm, full of enjoyment; brides, in the flower of their beauty, on their first journey; or borne from home in search of health. One was placed by his fellow travellers, himself, who will return to the house of his parents without him; that, by a husband or a wife, in his native country. His heart is buried in that grave.

quiet and sheltered nook, covered in the
with violets; and the pyramid, that over-
it, gives it a classical and singularly solemn
a feel an interest there, a sympathy you
prepared for. You are yourself in a foreign
they are for the most part your country-
I call upon you in your mother tongue—
sh—in words unknown to a native, known
ourselves: and the tomb of Cestius, that old
pile, has this also in common with them. It
a stranger, among strangers. It has stood
l the language spoken round about it has
; and the shepherd, born at the foot, can read
ption no longer.

IX.

THE NUN.

ver; and her lovely cheek is now
ard pillow—there, alas! to be
, through many and many a dreary hour,
ten wet with tears, and (ere at length
e is empty, and another comes)
ish, in the ghastliness of death;
ver more to leave those mournful walls,
her bier.

'Tis over; and the rite,
 I its pomp and harmony, is now
 before her. She arose at home,
 he show, the idol of the day;
 ture gorgeous, and her starry head—
 et, bursting in the midnight sky,
 ling. When to-morrow she awakes,
 I awake as though she still was there,
 her father's house; and lo, a cell
 and dark, naught through the gloom dis-
 xern'd,
 save the crucifix, the rosary,
 : gray habit lying by to shroud
 aty and grace.

When on her knees she fell,
 In the solemn place of consecration,
 And the latticed gallery came a chant
 As, most saint-like, most angelical,
 Her verse sung out, how holly !
 Again returning, and still, still returning,
 As if acted like a spell upon her,
 She was casting off her earthly dross ;
 As it and as sweet, and, ere it closed,
 Like a dirge. When her fair head was shorn,
 Her long tresses in her hands were laid,

That she might fling them from her, saying, "Thus,
Thus I renounce the world and worldly things!"
When, as she stood, her bridal ornaments
Were, one by one, removed, e'en to the last,
That she might say, flinging them from her, "Thus,
Thus I renounce the world!" when all was changed,
And, as a nun, in homeliest guise she knelt,
Veil'd in her veil, crown'd with her silver crown,
Her crown of lilies as the spouse of Christ,
Well might her strength forsake her, and her knees
Fail in that hour! Well might the holy man,
He at whose feet she knelt, give as by stealth
('Twas in her utmost need; nor, while she lives,
Will it go from her, fleeting as it was)
That faint but fatherly smile, that smile of love
And pity!

Like a dream the whole is fled ;
And they that came in idleness to gaze
Upon the victim dress'd for sacrifice,
Are mingling in the world ; thou in thy cell
Forgot, Teresa. Yet, among them all,
None were so form'd to love and to be loved,
None to delight, adorn ; and on thee now
A curtain, blacker than the night, is dropp'd
For ever ! In thy gentle bosom sleep
Feelings, affections, destined now to die,
To wither like the blossom in the bud,
Those of a wife, a mother ; leaving there
A cheerless void, a chill as of the grave,
A languor and a lethargy of soul,
Death-like, and gathering more and more, till death
Comes to release thee. Ah, what now to thee,
What now to thee the treasure of thy youth ?
As nothing !

But thou canst not yet reflect
Calmly ; so many things, strange and perverse,
That meet, recoil, and go but to return,
The monstrous birth of one eventful day,
Troubling thy spirit—from the first, at dawn,
The rich arraying for the nuptial feast,
To the black pall, the requiem.

All in turn

Revisit thee, and round thy lowly bed
Hover, uncall'd. The young and innocent heart,
How is it beating ? Has it no regrets ?
Discoverest thou no weakness lurking there ?
But thine exhausted frame has sunk to rest.
Peace to thy slumbers !

X.

THE FIRE-FLY.

THERE is an insect, that, when evening comes,
Small though he be and scarce distinguishable,
Like evening clad in soberest livery,
Unsheaths his wings, and through the woods and
glades
Scatters a marvellous splendour. On he wheels,
Blazing by fits as from excess of joy,
Each gush of light a gush of ecstasy ;
Nor unaccompanied ; thousands that fling
A radiance all their own, not of the day,
Thousands as bright as he, from dusk till dawn,
Soaring, descending.

In the mother's lap
Well may the child put forth his little hands,
Singing the nursery-song he learnt so soon

And the young nymph, preparing for the dance.
By brook or fountain side, in many a braid,
Wreathing her golden hair, well may she cry,
"Come hither; and the shepherds gathering round,
Shall say, Floretta emulates the night,
Spangling her head with stars."

Ofthave I met
This shining race, when in the Tusculan groves
My path no longer glimmer'd; oft among
Those trees, religious once and always green,
That yet dream out their stories of old Rome
Over the Alban lake; oft met and hail'd,
Where the precipitate Anio thunders down,
And through the surging mist a poet's house
(So some aver, and who would not believe?)
Reveals itself.

Yet cannot I forget
Him, who rejoiced me in those walks at eve,
My earliest, pleasantest; who dwells unseen,
And in our northern clime, when all is still,
Nightly keeps watch, nightly in bush or brake
His lonely lamp rekindling.* Unlike theirs,
His, if less dazzling, through the darkness knows
No intermission; sending forth its ray
Through the green leaves, a ray serene and clear
As virtue's own.

XL.

FOREIGN TRAVEL.

It was in a splenetic humour that I sate me down
to my scanty fare at Terracina; and how long I
should have contemplated the lean thrushes in array
before me, I cannot say, if a cloud of smoke, that
drew the tears into my eyes, had not burst from the
green and leafy boughs on the hearth-stone. "Why,"
I exclaimed, starting up from the table, "why did
I leave my own chimney-corner?—But am I not on
the road to Brundisium? And are not these the
very calamities that befell Horace and Virgil, and
Mæcenas, and Plotius, and Varius? Horace laughed
at them—then why should not I? Horace resolved
to turn them to account; and Virgil—cannot we
hear him observing, that to remember them will,
by-and-by, be a pleasure?" My soliloquy recon-
ciled me at once to my fate; and when, for the
twentieth time, I had looked through the window
on a sea sparkling with innumerable brilliants, a
sea on which the heroes of the Odyssey and the
Æneid had sailed, I sat down as to a splendid ban-
quet. My thrushes had the flavour of ortolans; and
I ate with an appetite I had not known before.

"Who," I cried, as I poured out my last glass of
Falernian,† (for Falernian it was said to be, and
in my eyes it ran bright and clear as a topaz stone)
—"who would remain at home, could he do other-
wise? Who would submit to tread that dull, but
daily round; his hours forgotten as soon as spent?"
and, opening my journal-book and dipping my pen
into my ink-horn, I determin'd, as far as I could,
to justify myself and my countryman in wandering
over the face of the earth. "It may serve me,"

said I, "as a remedy in some future fit of
spleen."

Ours is a nation of travellers;* and so vast
when the elements, air, water, fire, stand at
bidding, to transport us from shore to shore; when
the ship rushes into the deep, her track the bed
of some mighty torrent; and, in three hours
we stand gazing and gazed at among a host of
people. None want an excuse. If rich, they
enjoy; if poor, to retrench; if sick, to recover;
studious, to learn; if learned, to relax from
studies. But whatever they may say, whatever
they may believe, they go for the most part on a
errand; nor will those who reflect, that
errand an idle one.

Almost all men are over anxious. No sooner
they enter the world, than they lose that nat-
ural and simple pleasures, so remarkable in
life. Every hour do they ask themselves
progress they have made in the pursuit of wealth,
honour; and on they go as their fathers went
them, till, weary and sick at heart, they look
with a sigh of regret to the golden time of
childhood.

Now travel, and foreign travel more particu-
restores to us in a great degree what we have
lost. When the anchor is heaved, we double
leaf; and for a while at least all effort is
The old cares are left clustering round the
objects; and at every step, as we proceed, the
slightest circumstance amuses and interests us.
is new and strange. We surrender ourselves
feel once again as children. Like them, we
eagerly; like them, when we fret, we fret
the moment; and here indeed the resemblance is
very remarkable, for if a journey has its pains
well as its pleasures, (and there is nothing more
in this world,) the pains are no sooner over than
they are forgotten, while the pleasures live long
the memory.

Nor is it surely without another advantage.
life be short, not so to many of us are its hours.
its hours. When the blood slumbers in the veins,
how often do we wish that the earth would
faster on its axis, that the sun would rise
before it does, and, to escape from the weight of
time, how many follies, how many crimes are com-
mitted! Men rush on danger, and even at the
Intrigue, play, foreign and domestic broil, sacrifice
their resources; and, when these things fail, they
destroy themselves.

Now in travelling we multiply events, and in-
creased. We set out, as it were, on our adventures
and many are those that occur to us, morning, noon,
and night. The day we come to a place which
have long heard and read of, and in Italy we find
continually, it is an era in our lives; and from it

* The glow-worm.

† We were now within a few hours of the Campanian
Felix. On the colour and flavour of Falernian, consult
Galen and Dioscorides.

* As indeed it always was, contributing those of a
degree, from a *milord* with his suite to him whose
attendant is his shadow. Coryate in 1608 performed
journey on foot; and, returning, hung up his shoes in
village church as an ex-voto. Goldsmith, a century
a half afterwards, followed in nearly the same way,
playing a tune on his flute to procure admittance, when
ever he approached a cottage at nightfall.

ment the very name calls up a picture. How lightfully too does the knowledge flow in upon, and how fast!" Would he who sat, in a corner his library, poring over books and maps, learn more or so much in the time, as he who, with his eyes and his heart open, is receiving impressions, all day long, from the things themselves? How accurately do they arrange themselves in our memories, towns, rivers, mountains; and in what living hours do we recall the dresses, manners, and customs of the people! Our sight is the noblest of our senses. "It fills the mind with most ideas, converses with its objects at the greatest distance, and continues longest in action without being tired." Our sight is on the alert when we travel; and its exercise is then so delightful, that we forget the wear in the pleasure.

Like a river that gathers, that refines as it runs, like a spring that takes its course through some richness of mineral, we improve and imperceptibly—first in the head only, but in the heart. Our prejudices leave us, one by one. Seas and mountains are no longer our boundaries. We learn to love, and esteem, and admire beyond them. Our benevolence extends itself with our knowledge. And must we not return better citizens than we went? For the more we become acquainted with the institutions of other countries, the more highly must we value our own.

I threw down my pen in triumph "The question," said I, "is set to rest for ever. And yet—"

"And yet—" I must still say. The wisest of men seldom went out of the walls of Athens; and for that worst of evils, that sickness of the soul, to which we are most liable when most at our ease, there is not after all a surer and yet pleasanter remedy, a remedy for which we have only to cross the threshold? A Piedmontese nobleman, into whose company I fell at Turin, had not long before experienced its efficacy: and his story, which he told me without reserve, was as follows.

"I was weary of life, and, after a day, such as few have known and none would wish to remember, was hurrying along the street to the river, when I felt a sudden check. I turned and beheld a little boy, who had caught the skirt of my cloak in his anxiety to solicit my notice. His look and manner were irresistible. Not less so was the lesson he had learnt.

"There are six of us; and we are dying for want of food." "Why should I not," said I to myself, "relieve this wretched family? I have the means, and it will not delay me many minutes. But what, if it does?" The scene of misery he conducted me to I cannot describe. I threw them my purse; and their burst of gratitude overcame me. It filled my eyes—it went as a cordial to my heart. 'I will call

* To judge at once of a nation, we have only to throw our eyes on the markets and the fields. If the markets are well supplied, the fields well cultivated, all is right. If otherwise, we may say, and say truly, these people are barbarous or oppressed.

† Assuredly not, if the last has laid a proper foundation. Knowledge makes knowledge as money makes money, never perhaps so fast as on a journey.

again to-morrow,' I cried. 'Fool that I was, to think of leaving a world, where such pleasure was to be had, and so cheaply!'"

XII.

THE FOUNTAIN

It was a well Of whitest marble, white as from the quarry; And richly wrought with many a high relief, Greek sculpture—in some earlier day perhaps A tomb, and honour'd with a hero's ashes. The water from the rock fill'd, overflow'd it; Then dash'd away, playing the prodigal, And soon was lost—stealing unseen, unheard, Through the long grass, and round the twisted roots Of aged trees; discovering where it ran By the fresh verdure. Overcome with heat, I threw me down; admiring, as I lay, That shady nook, a singing place for birds, That grove so intricate, so full of flowers, More than enough to please a child a-Maying.

The sun was down, a distant convent-bell Ringing the *Angelus*; and now approach'd The hour for stir and village gossip there, The hour Rebekah came, when from the well She drew with such alacrity to serve The stranger and his camels. Soon I heard Footsteps; and lo, descending by a path Trodden for ages, many a nymph appear'd, Appear'd and vanish'd, bearing on her head Her earthen pitcher. It call'd up the day Ulysses landed there; and long I gazed, Like one awaking in a distant time.

At length there came the loveliest of them all, Her little brother dancing down before her; And ever as he spoke, which he did ever, Turning and looking up in warmth of heart And brotherly affection. Stopping there, She join'd her rosy hands, and, filling them With the pure element, gave him to drink; And, while he quench'd his thirst, standing on tiptoe,

Look'd down upon him with a sister's smile, Nor stirr'd till he had done, fix'd as a statue.

Then hadst thou seen them as they stood, Canova, Thou hadst endow'd them with immortal youth; And they had evermore lived undivided, Winning all hearts—of all thy works the fairest.

XIII.

BANDITTI.

'Tis a wild life, fearful and full of change, The mountain robber's. On the watch he lies, Levelling his carbine at the passenger; And, when his work is done, he dares not sleep.

Time was, the trade was nobler, if not honest; When they that robb'd were men of better faith Than kings or pontiffs, when, such reverence The poet drew among the woods and wilds, A voice was heard, that never bade to spare, Crying aloud, "Hence to the distant hills!" Tasso approaches; he, whose song beguiles The day of half its hours; whose sorcery Dazzles the sense, turning our forest glades To lists that blaze with gorgeous armory, Our mountain caves to regal palaces.

Hence, nor descend till he and his are gone.
Let him fear nothing."

When along the shore,
And by the path that, wandering on its way,
Leads through the fatal grove where Tully fell,
(Gray and o'ergrown, an ancient tomb is there,)
He came and they withdrew: they were a race
Careless of life in others and themselves,
For they had learnt their lesson in a camp;
But not ungenerous. 'Tis no longer so.
Now crafty, cruel, torturing ere they slay
Th' unhappy captive, and with bitter jests
Mocking misfortune; vain, fantastical,
Wearing whatever glitters in the spoil;
And most devout, though when they kneel and
pray,

With every bead they could recount a murder.
As by a spell they start up in array,
As by a spell they vanish—theirs a band,
Not as elsewhere of outlaws, but of such
As sow and reap, and at the cottage door
Sit to receive, return the traveller's greeting;
Now in the garb of peace, now silently
Arming and issuing forth, led on by men
Whose names on innocent lips are words of fear,
Whose lives have long been forfeit.

Some there are

That, ere they rise to this bad eminence,
Lurk, night and day, the plague spot visible,
The guilt that says, Beware; and mark we now
Him, where he lies, who couches for his prey
At the bridge foot, in some dark cavity
Scoop'd by the waters, or some gaping tomb,
Nameless and tenantless, whence the red fox
Slunk as he enter'd. There he broods, in spleen
Gnawing his beard; his rough and sinewy frame
O'erwritten with the story of his life:
On his wan cheek a sabre cut, well earn'd
In foreign warfare; on his breast the brand
Indelible, burnt in when to the port
He clank'd his chain, among a hundred more
Dragg'd ignominiously; on every limb
Memorials of his glory and his shame,
Stripes of the lash and honourable scars,
And channels here and there worn to the bone
By galling fetters.

He comes slowly forth
Unkennelling, and up that savage dell
Anxiously looks; his cruse, an ample gourd,
(Duly replenish'd from the vintner's cask,)
Slung from his shoulder; in his breadth of belt
Two pistols and a dagger yet uncleansed,
A parchment scrawl'd with uncouth characters,
And a small vial, his last remedy,
His cure when all things fail. No noise is heard,
Save when the rugged bear and the gaunt wolf
Howl in the upper region, or a fish
Leaps in the gulf beneath:—But now he kneels
And (like a scout when listening to the tramp
Of horse or foot) lays his experienced ear
Close to the ground, then rises and explores,
Then kneels again, and, his short rifle gun
Against his cheek, waits patiently.

Two monks,

Fortly, gray-headed, on their gallant steeds,
Descend where yet a mouldering cross o'erhangs

The grave of one that from the precipice
Fell in an evil hour. Their bridle bells
Ring merrily; and many a loud, long laugh
Re-echoes; but at once the sounds are lost.
Unconscious of the good in store below,
The holy fathers have turn'd off, and now
Cross the brown heath, ere long to wag their tails
Before my lady abbess, and discuss
Things only known to the devout and pure
O'er her spiced bowl!—then shrive the sisterhood,
Sitting by turns with an inclining ear
In the confessional.

He moves his lips

As with a curse—then paces up and down,
Now fast, now slow, brooding and muttering on;
Gloomy alike to him the past, the future.

But hark, the nimble tread of numerous feet!
—'Tis but a dappled herd come down to slake
Their thirst in the cool wave. He turns and aims—
Then checks himself, unwilling to disturb
The sleeping echoes.

Once again he earths;
Slipping away to house with them beneath,
His old companions in that hiding place,
The bat, the toad, the blind-worm, and the newt;
And hark, a footstep, firm and confident,
As of a man in haste. Nearer it draws;
And now is at the entrance of the den.
Ha! 'tis a comrade, sent to gather in
The band for some great enterprise.

Who waits

A sequel, may read on. Th' unvarnish'd tale,
That follows, will supply the place of one.
'Twas told me by the Marquis of Ravina,
When in a blustering night he shelter'd me,
In that brave castle of his ancestors
O'er Garigliano, and is such, indeed,
As every day brings with it—in a land
Where laws are trampled on, and lawless men
Walk in the sun; but it should not be lost,
For it may serve to bind us to our country.

XIV.

AN ADVENTURE.

THREE days they lay in ambush at my gate,
Then sprung and led me captive. Many a wild
We traversed; but Rusconi, 'twas no less,
March'd by my side, and, when I thirsted, climb'd
The cliffs for water; though whenever he spoke,
'Twas briefly, sullenly; and on he led,
Distinguish'd only by an amulet,
That in a golden chain hung from his neck,
A crystal of rare virtue. Night fell fast,
When on a heath, black and immeasurable,
He turn'd and bade them halt. 'Twas where the
earth

Heaves o'er the dead—where erst some Alaric
Fought his last fight, and every warrior threw
A stone to tell for ages where he lay.

Then all advanced, and, ranging in a square,
Stretch'd forth their arms as on the holy cross,
From each to each their sable cloaks extending,
That, like the solemn hangings of a tent,
Cover'd us round; and in the midst I stood,
Weary and faint, and face to face with one
Whose voice, whose look dispenses life and death

heart knows no relentings. Instantly
 ras kindled, and the bandit spoke.
 "Thee. Thou hast sought us, for the sport
 thy blood-hounds with a hunter's cry ;
 I hast found at last. Were I as thou,
 grasp as thou art now in ours,
 wuld I make a midnight spectacle,
 wib by limb, be mangled on a wheel,
 beted to blacken for the vultures.
 wuld teach thee better—how to spare.
 I dictate. If thy ransom comes,
 est. If not—but answer not, I pray,
 I provoke me. I may strike thee dead ;
 w, young man, it is an easier thing
 than to say it. Write, and thus."—
 " 'Tis well," he cried. "A peasant boy,
 ad swift of foot, shall bear it hence.
 le lie down and rest. This cloak of mine
 e thee ; it has weather'd many a storm."
 h was set ; and twice it had been changed,
 rning broke, and a wild bird, a hawk,
 circle, screaming. I look'd up,
 rere gone, save him who now kept guard,
 is arms lay musing. Young he seem'd,
 as though he could indulge at will
 ret sorrow. "Thou shrink'st back," he
 d.
 ayst thou, lying, as thou dost, so near
 —one for ever link'd and bound
 und infamy. There was a time
 had not perhaps been deem'd unworthy,
 had watch'd that planet to its setting,
 t with pleasure on the meanest thing
 re has given birth to. Now 'tis past.
 dst thou know more ? My story is an
 old one.
 ras scorn'd ; I trusted, was betray'd ;
 y anguish, my necessity,
 the fiend, the tempter—in Rusconi.
 as ?" he cried. "Thou wouldst be free,
 I darest not.
 assert thy birthright while thou canst.
 s cave is better than a dungeon ;
 myself, what is it at the worst,
 t a harlequin's leap ?" Him I had known,
 d with, suffer'd with ; and on the walls
 while the moon went down, I swore
 e on his dagger.
 Dost thou ask
 ve kept my oath ? Thou shalt be told,
 t it may.—But grant me, I implore,
 a passport to some distant land,
 ay never, never more be named.
 t, I know thou wilt.
 Two months ago,
 a vineyard hill we lay conceal'd,
 er'd up and down as we were wont,
 damsel singing to herself,
 espied her, coming all alone,
 it beauty. Up a path she came,
 I intricate, singing her song,
 love, by snatches ; breaking off
 lower, an insect in the sun
 r an instant ; then as carelessly
 resuming, and, where'er she stopt,
 tiptoe underneath the boughs

To pluck a grape in very wantonness.
 Her look, her mien, and maiden ornaments,
 Show'd gentle birth ; and, step by step, she came
 Nearer and nearer to the dreadful snare.
 None else were by ; and, as I gazed unseen,
 Her youth, her innocence and gayety
 Went to my heart ; and, starting up, I cried,
 'Fly—for your life !' Alas, she shriek'd, she fell ;
 And, as I caught her falling, all rush'd forth.
 'A wood nymph !' said Rusconi. 'By the light,
 Lovely as Hebe. Lay her in the shade.'
 I heard him not. I stood as in a trance.
 'What,' he exclaim'd, with a malicious smile,
 'Wouldst thou rebel ?' I did as he required.
 'Now bear her hence to the well-head below
 A few cold drops will animate this marble.
 Go ! 'Tis an office all will envy thee ;
 But thou hast earn'd it.'

As I stagger'd down,
 Unwilling to surrender her sweet body ;
 Her golden hair dishevell'd on a neck
 Of snow, and her fair eyes closed as in sleep ;
 Frantic with love, with hate, 'Great God !' I cried,
 (I had almost forgotten how to pray,)
 'Why may I not, while yet—while yet I can,
 Release her from a thralldom worse than death ?'
 'Twas done as soon as said. I kiss'd her brow,
 And smote her with my dagger. A short cry
 She utter'd, but she stirr'd not ; and to heaven
 Her gentle spirit fled. 'Twas where the path
 In its descent turn'd suddenly. No eye
 Observed me, though their steps were following fast.
 But soon a yell broke forth, and all at once
 Levell'd their deadly aim. Then I had ceased
 To trouble or be troubled, and had now
 (Would I were there !) been slumbering in my
 grave,
 Had not Rusconi with a terrible shout
 Thrown himself in between us, and exclaim'd,
 Grasping my arm, 'Tis bravely, nobly done !
 Is it for deeds like these thou wear'st a sword ?
 Was this the business that thou camest upon ?
 —But 'tis his first offence, and let it pass.
 Like the young tiger he has tasted blood,
 And may do much hereafter. He can strike
 Home to the hilt.' Then in an under tone,
 'Thus wouldst thou justify the pledge I gave,
 When in the eyes of all I read distrust ?
 For once,' and on his cheek, methought, I saw
 The blush of virtue, 'I will save thee, Albert ;
 Again, I cannot.' "

Ere his tale was told,
 As on the heath we lay, my ransom came ;
 And in six days, with no ungrateful mind,
 Albert was sailing on a quiet sea.
 —But the night wears, and thou art much in need
 Of rest. The young Antonio, with his torch,
 Is waiting to conduct thee to thy chamber.

XV.

NAPLES.

This region, surely, is not of the earth.*
 Was it not dropt from heaven ? Not a grove,
 Citron, or pine, or cedar, not a grot,

* Un pezzo di cielo caduto in terra.—*Sannazaro*.

Sea-worn and mantled with the gadding vine,
But breathes enchantment. Not a cliff but flings
On the clear wave some image of delight,
Some cabin roof glowing with crimson flowers,
Some ruin'd temple or fallen monument,
To muse on as the bark is gliding by,
And be it mine to muse there, mine to glide,
From daybreak, when the mountain pales his fire,
Yet more and more, and from the mountain top,
Till then invisible, a smoke ascends,
Solemn and slow, as erst from Ararat,
When he the patriarch, who escaped the flood,
Was with his household sacrificing there—
From daybreak to that hour, the last and best,
When, one by one, the fishing boats come forth,
Each with its glimmering lantern at the prow,
And, when the nets are thrown, the evening hymn
Steals o'er the trembling waters.

Everywhere

Fable and truth have shed, in rivalry,
Each her peculiar influence. Fable came,
And laugh'd and sung, arraying truth in flowers,
Like a young child her grandam. Fable came ;
Earth, sea, and sky reflecting, as she flew,
A thousand, thousand colours not their own :
And at her bidding, lo ! a dark descent
To Tartarus, and those thrice happy fields,
Those fields with ether pure and purple light
Ever invested, scenes by him described,*
Who here was wont to wander, record
What they reveal'd, and on the western shore
Sleeps in a silent grove, o'erlooking thee,
Beloved Parthenope.

Yet here, methinks,
Truth wants no ornament, in her own shape
Filling the mind by turns with awe and love,
By turns inclining to wild ecstacy,
And soberest meditation.

Here the vines
Wed, each her elm, and o'er the golden grain
Hang their luxuriant clusters, checkering
The sunshine ; where, when cooler shadows fall,
And the mild moon her fairy net-work weaves,
The lute, or mandoline, accompanied
By many a voice yet sweeter than their own,
Kindles, nor slowly ; and the dance† displays
The gentle arts and witcheries of love,
Its hopes and fears and feignings, till the youth
Drops on his knee as vanquish'd, and the maid,
Her tambourine uplifting with a grace,
Nature's and Nature's only, bids him rise.

But here the mighty monarch underneath,
He in his palace of fire, diffuses round
A dazzling splendour. Here, unseen, unheard,
Opening another Eden in the wild,
He works his wonders ; save, when issuing forth
In thunder, he blots out the sun, the sky,
And, mingling all things earthly as in scorn,
Exalts the valley, lays the mountain low,
Pours many a torrent from his burning lake,
And in an hour of universal mirth,
What time the trump proclaims the festival,
Buries some capital city, there to sleep

The sleep of ages—till a plough, a spade
Disclose the secret, and the eye of day
Glares coldly on the streets, the skeletons,
Each in his place, each in his gay attire,
And eager to enjoy.

Let us go round,
And let the sail be slack, the course be slow,
That at our leisure, as we coast along,
We may contemplate, and from every scene
Receive its influence. The Cumæan towers,
There did they rise, sun-gilt ; and here thy groves,
Delicious Baim. Here (what would they not ?)
The masters of the earth, unsatisfied,
Built in the sea ; and now the boatman steers
O'er many a crypt and vault yet glimmering,
O'er many a broad and indestructible arch,
The deep foundations of their palaces ;
Nothing now heard ashore, so great the change,
Save when the sea-mew clamours, or the owl
Hoots in the temple.

What the mountainous is,‡
Seen in the south ? 'Tis where a monster dwelt,
Who hurl'd his victims from the topmost cliff ;
Then and then only merciful, so slow,
So subtle were the tortures they endured.
Fearing and fear'd he lived, cursing and cursed
And still the dungeons in the rock breathe out
Darkness, distemper.—Strange, that one so vile
Should from his den strike terror through the world,
Should, where withdrawn in his decrepitude,
Say to the noblest, be they where they might,
"Go from the earth !" and from the earth they
went.

Yet such things were—and will be, when mankind,
Losing all virtue, lose all energy ;
And for the loss incur the penalty,
Trod down and trampled.

Let us turn the prow,
And in the track of him who went to die,‡
Traverse this valley of waters, landing where
A waking dream awaits us. At a step
Two thousand years roll backward, and we stand,
Like those so long within that awful place,§
Immovable, nor asking, Can it be ?

Once did I linger there alone, till day
Closed, and at length the calm of twilight came,
So grateful, yet so solemn ! At the fount,
Just where the three ways meet, I stood and look'd,
('Twas near a noble house, the house of Pansa,)
And all was still 'as in the long, long night
That follow'd, when the shower of ashes fell,
When they that sought Pompeii, sought in vain ;
It was not to be found. But now a ray,
Bright and yet brighter, on the pavement glanced,
And on the wheel-track worn for centuries,
And on the stepping-stones from side to side,
O'er which the maidens, with their water-urns
Were wont to trip so lightly. Full and clear,
The moon was rising, and at once reveal'd
The name of every dweller, and his craft ;
Shining throughout with an unusual lustre,
And lighting up this city of the dead.

* Virgil.

† The tarantella.

* Caprea.

‡ The elder Pliny.

† Tiberius.

§ Pompeii.

ved a miller; silent and at rest
 tones now. In old companionship
 they stand as on the day he went,
 ly for its office—but he comes not,
 hard by, (where one in idleness
 to scrawl a ship, an armed man;
 tablet on the wall we read
 ere long to be,) a sculptor wrought,
 ly; blocks, half chisell'd into life,
 his call. Here long, as yet attests
 en floor, an olive merchant drew
 ly an ample jar, no more replenish'd;
 from his a vintner served his guests
 the stain of his o'erflowing cups
 the marble. On the bench, beneath,
 e and quaff'd, and look'd on them that
 id,
 discussing the last news from Rome.
 engraven on a threshold stone,
 l of courtesy, so sacred once,
 t a master's greeting we may enter.
 fairy palace! everywhere,
 h the courts and chambers we advance,
 mosaic, walls of arabesque,
 ans clustering in patrician splendour,
 a footstep! May we not intrude?
 methinks, I hear a gentle laugh,
 e voices mingling as in converse!
 w a harp-string as struck carelessly,
 —along the corridor it comes—
 rr, a filling as of baths!
 'tis but a mockery of the sense,
 ain! We are but where we were;
 lering in a city of the dead!

XVI.

THE BAG OF GOLD.

very often with the good old Cardinal ***
 old add, with his cats; for they always sit
 e, and are much the gravest of the com-
 s beaming countenance makes us forget
 or did I ever see it clouded till yesterday,
 ve were contemplating the sunset from
 , he happened, in the course of our con-
 to allude to an affecting circumstance in
 life.

just left the university of Palermo and
 ng the army, when he became acquainted
 ung lady of great beauty and merit, a
 ' a family as illustrious as his own.
 r each other, they were often together;
 age like theirs, friendship soon turns to
 his father, for what reason I forget, re-
 consent to their union; till, alarmed at
 ng health of his son, he promised to op-
 longer, if, after a separation of three
 continued as much in love as ever.
 on that promise, he said, I set out on a
 y, but in my absence the usual arts were

Our letters were intercepted; and false
 ere spread—first of my indifference, then
 stancy, then of my marriage with a rich
 Sienna; and, when at length I returned
 r my own, I found her in a convent of
 uns. She had taken the veil; and I,

said he with a sigh—what else remained for me?
 —I went into the church.

Yet many, he continued, as if to turn the conver-
 sation, very many have been happy, though we were
 not; and, if I am not abusing an old man's privi-
 lege, let me tell you a story with a better cata-
 trophe. It was told to me when a boy; and you
 may not be unwilling to hear it, for it bears some
 resemblance to that of the Merchant of Venice.

We were now arrived at a pavilion that com-
 manded one of the noblest prospects imaginable;
 the mountains, the sea, and the islands illuminated
 by the last beams of day; and, sitting down there,
 he proceeded with his usual vivacity; for the sad-
 ness, that had come across him, was gone.

There lived in the fourteenth century, near Bo-
 logna, a widow lady of the Lambertini family,
 called Madonna Lucrezia, who in a revolution of
 the state had known the bitterness of poverty, and
 had even begged her bread; kneeling day after day
 like a statue at the gate of the cathedral; her rosary
 in her left hand and her right held out for charity;
 her long black veil concealing a face that had once
 adorned a court, and had received the homage of as
 many sonnets as Petrarch has written on Laura.

But fortune had at last relented; a legacy from
 a distant relation had come to her relief; and she
 was now the mistress of a small inn at the foot of
 the Apennines; where she entertained as well as
 she could, and where those only stopped who were
 contented with a little. The house was still stand-
 ing, when in my youth I passed that way; though
 the sign of the White Cross, the cross of the Hos-
 pitalers, was no longer to be seen over the door;
 a sign which she had taken, if we may believe the
 tradition there, in honour of a maternal uncle, a
 grandmaster of that order, whose achievements in
 Palestine she would sometimes relate. A mountain
 stream ran through the garden; and at no great
 distance, where the road turned on its way to Bo-
 logna, stood a little chapel, in which a lamp was
 always burning before a picture of the virgin, a
 picture of great antiquity, the work of some Greek
 artist.

Here she was dwelling, respected by all who
 knew her; when an event took place, which threw
 her into the deepest affliction. It was at noonday
 in September that three foot travellers arrived, and,
 seating themselves on a bench under her vine trel-
 lis, were supplied with a flagon of Aleatico by a
 lovely girl, her only child, the image of her former
 self. The eldest spoke like a Venetian, and his
 beard was short and pointed after the fashion of
 Venice. In his demeanour he affected great cour-
 tesy, but his look inspired little confidence; for
 when he smiled, which he did continually, it was
 with his lips only, not with his eyes; and they
 were always turned from yours. His companions
 were bluff and frank in their manner, and on their
 tongues had many a soldier's oath. In their hats
 they wore a medal, such as in that age was often
 distributed in war; and they were evidently sub-
 alterns in one of those free bands which were al-
 ways ready to serve in any quarrel, if a service it
 could be called, where a battle was little more than
 a mockery; and the slain, as on an opera stage,

were up and fighting to-morrow. Overcome with the heat, they threw aside their cloaks; and, with their gloves tucked under their belts, continued for some time in earnest conversation.

At length they rose to go; and the Venetians thus addressed their hostess. "Excellent lady, may we leave under your roof, for a day or two, this bag of gold?" "You may," she replied gayly. "But remember, we fasten only with a latch. Bars and bolts we have none in our village; and, if we had, where would be your security?"

"In your word, lady."

"But what if I died to-night? where would it be then?" said she, laughing. "The money would go to the church; for none could claim it."

"Perhaps you will favour us with an acknowledgment."

"If you will write it."

An acknowledgment was written accordingly, and she signed it before Master Bartolo, the village physician, who had just called by chance to learn the news of the day; the gold to be delivered when applied for, but to be delivered (these were the words) not to one—nor to two—but to the three; words wisely introduced by those to whom it belonged, knowing what they knew of each other. The gold they had just released from a miser's chest in Perugia; and they were now on a scent that promised more.

They and their shadows were no sooner departed, than the Venetian returned, saying, "Give me leave to set my seal on the bag, as the others have done;" and she placed it on a table before him. But in that moment she was called away to receive a cavalier, who had just dismounted from his horse; and, when she came back, it was gone. The temptation had proved irresistible; and the man and the money had vanished together.

"Wretched woman that I am!" she cried, as in an agony of grief she fell on her daughter's neck; "what will become of us? Are we again to be cast out into the wide world?—Unhappy child, would that thou hadst never been born!" and all day long she lamented; but her tears availed her little. The others were not slow in returning to claim their due; and there were no tidings of the thief: he had fled far away with his plunder. A process against her was instantly begun in Bologna; and what defence could she make?—how release herself from the obligation of the bond? Wilfully or in negligence she had parted with it to one, when she should have kept it for all, and inevitable ruin awaited her!

"Go, Gianetta," said she to her daughter, "take this veil, which your mother has worn and wept under so often, and implore the counsellor Calderino to plead for us on the day of trial. He is generous, and will listen to the unfortunate. But, if he will not, go from door to door; Menaldi cannot refuse us. Make haste, my child; but remember the chapel as you pass by it. Nothing prospers without a prayer."

Alas, she went, but in vain. These were retained against them; those demanded more than they had to give; and all bade them despair. What was to be done? No advocate; and the cause to come on now!

Now Gianetta had a lover; and he was a student of the law, a young man of great promise, Lorenzo Martelli. He had studied long and diligently under that learned lawyer, Giovanni Andreas, who, though little of stature, was great in renown, and by his contemporaries was called the Arch-doctor, the Rabb of Doctors, the Light of the World. Under him he had studied, sitting on the same bench with Petrarch and also under his daughter, Novella, who would often lecture to the scholars, when her father was otherwise engaged, placing herself behind a small curtain, lest her beauty should divert their thoughts a precaution in this instance at least unnecessary Lorenzo having lost his heart to another.*

To him she flies in her necessity; but of his assistance can he be? He has just taken his place at the bar, but he has never spoken; and how standy alone, unpractised and unprepared as he is, against an array that would alarm the most experienced!—"Were I as mighty as I am weak," said he, "my fears for you would make me as nothing. But I will be there, Gianetta; and may the Friend of the friendless give me strength in that hour! Even now my heart fails me; but, come what will, while I have a loaf to share, you and your mother shall never want. I will beg through the world for you."

The day arrives, and the court assemblies. The claim is stated, and the evidence given. And now the defence is called for—but none is made; not a syllable is uttered; and, after a pause and a consultation of some minutes, the judges are proceeding to give judgment, silence having been proclaimed in the court, when Lorenzo rises and thus addresses them.

"Reverend signors. Young as I am, may I venture to speak before you? I would speak in behalf of one who has none else to help her; and I will not keep you long.

"Much has been said; much on the sacred nature of the obligation—and we acknowledge it in its full force. Let it be fulfilled, and to the last letter. It is what we solicit, what we require. But to whom is the bag of gold to be delivered? What says the bond? Not to one—not to two—but to the three. Let the three stand forth and claim it."

From that day, (for who can doubt the issue?) none were sought, none employed, but the subtle, the eloquent Lorenzo. Wealth followed fame; nor need I say how soon he sat at his marriage feast, or who sat beside him.

XVII.

A CHARACTER.

ONE of two things Montrioli may have, My envy or compassion. Both he cannot. Yet on he goes, numbering as miseries, What least of all he would consent to lose, What most, indeed, he prides himself upon, And, for not having, most despises me.
"At morn the minister exacts an hour;
At noon the king. Then comes the council board;

* Ce pourrait être, says Bayle, la matière d'un bel problème: on pourrait examiner si cette fille avança, ou si elle retardait le progrès de ses auditeurs, en leur chantant son beau visage. Il y aurait cent choses à dire par et contre là-dessus.

in the chase, the supper. When, ah! when,
 sure and the liberty I sigh for?
 am at home; at home a miscreant crew,
 now no longer serve me, mine the service.
 in that old hereditary bore,
 ward, his stories longer than his rent-roll,
 sters, quill in ear, and, one by one,
 gh I lived to write and wrote to live,
 his leases for my signature."
 anks his fetters to disturb my peace.
 o would wear them, and become the slave
 th and power, renouncing willingly
 dom, and the hours that fly so fast,
 in or a curse when misemploy'd,
 he wise how precious!—every day
 life, a blank to be inscribed
 ntle deeds, such as in after-time
 , rejoice, whenever we turn the leaf
 them? All, wherever in the scale
 e they high or low, or rich or poor,
 they a sheep-hook or a sceptre,
 o be grateful for; but most has he,
 that middle sphere, that temperate zone,
 knowledge lights his lamp, there most secure,
 dom comes, if ever, she who dwells
 he clouds, above the firmament,
 raph sitting in the heaven of heavens.
 : men most covet, wealth, distinction, power,
 ibles nothing worth, that only serve
 e us up, as children in the schools
 sed up to exertion. The reward
 e race we run, not in the prize;
 y, the few, that have it ere they earn it,
 by favour or inheritance,
 angerous gifts placed in their idle hands,
 that should await on worth well tried,
 he glorious days of old reserved
 shood most mature or reverend age,
 ot, nor ever can, the generous pride
 ows in him who on himself relies,
 g the lists of life.

XVIII.

SORRENTO.

ho sets sail from Naples, when the wind
 fragrance from Poslipo, may soon,
 ; from side to side that beautiful lake,
 derneath the cliff, where once among
 ldren gathering shells along the shore,
 gh'd and play'd, unconscious of his fate;
 link deep of sorrow, and, through life,
 he scorn of them that knew him not,
 ing alike the giver and his gift,
 t a pearl precious, inestimable,
 ivine, a lay of love and war,
 m, ennobled, and, from age to age,
 the labour, when the oar was plied
 e Adrian or the Tuscan sea.
 : would I linger—then go forth again,
 ver round that region unexplored,
 to Salvator (when, as some relate,
 ice or choice he led a bandit's life,
 withdrew, alone and unobserved,
 der through those awful solitudes)

• Tasso.

Nature reveal'd herself. Unveil'd she stood,
 In all her wildness, all her majesty,
 As in that elder time, ere man was made.

There would I linger—then go forth again;
 And he who steers due east, doubling the cape,
 Discovers, in a crevice of the rock,
 The fishing town, Amalfi. Haply there
 A heaving bark, an anchor on the strand,
 May tell him what it is; but what it was
 Cannot be told so soon.

The time has been,
 When on the quays along the Syrian coast,
 'Twas ask'd, and eagerly, at break of dawn,
 "What ships are from Amalfi?" when her coins,
 Silver and gold, circled from clime to clime;
 From Alexandria southward to Sennaar,
 And eastward, through Damascus and Cabul
 And Samarcand, to thy great wall, Cathay.

Then were the nations by her wisdom sway'd;
 And every crime on every sea was judged
 According to her judgments. In her port
 Prows strange, uncouth, from Nile and Niger met,
 People of various feature, various speech;
 And in their countries many a house of prayer,
 And many a shelter, where no shelter was,
 And many a well, like Jacob's in the wild,
 Rose at her bidding. Then in Palestine,
 By the way-side, in sober grandeur stood
 An hospital, that, night and day, received
 The pilgrims of the west; and, when 'twas ask'd,
 "Who are the noble founders?" every tongue
 At once replied, "The merchants of Amalfi."
 That hospital, when Godfrey scaled the walls,
 Sent forth its holy men in complete steel;
 And hence, the cowl relinquish'd for the helm,
 That chosen band, valiant, invincible,
 So long renown'd as champions of the cross,
 In Rhodes, in Malta.

For three hundred years,
 There, unapproach'd but from the deep, they dwelt;
 Assail'd for ever, yet from age to age
 Acknowledging no master. From the deep
 They gather'd in their harvests; bringing home,
 In the same ship, relics of ancient Greece,
 That land of glory where their fathers lay,
 Grain from the golden vales of Sicily,
 And Indian spices. When at length they fell,
 Losing their liberty, they left mankind
 A legacy, compared with which the wealth
 Of eastern kings—what is it in the scale?—
 The mariner's compass.

They are now forgot,
 And with them all they did, all they endured,
 Struggling with fortune. When Sicardi stood,
 And, with a shout like thunder, cried, "Come forth,
 And serve me in Salerno!" forth they came,
 Covering the sea, a mournful spectacle;
 The women wailing, and the heavy oar
 Falling unheard. Not thus did they return,
 The tyrant slain; though then the grass of years
 Grew in their streets.

There now to him who sails
 Under the shore, a few white villages,
 Scatter'd above, below, some in the clouds,
 Some on the margin of the dark blue sea,
 And glittering through their lemon groves, announce

The region of Amalfi. Then, half-fallen,
A lonely watch tower on the precipice,
Their ancient land-mark, comes. Long may it last;
And to the seaman in a distant age,
Though now he little thinks how large his debt,
Serve for their monument!

XIX.
PESTUM.

THEY stand between the mountains and the sea;
Awful memorials, but of whom we know not!^{*}
The seaman, passing, gazes from the deck.
The buffalo driver, in his shaggy cloak,
Points to the work of magic and moves on.
Time was they stood along the crowded street,
Temples of gods! and on their ample steps
What various habits, various tongues beset
The brazen gates for prayer and sacrifice!
Time was perhaps the third was sought for justice;
And here the accuser stood, and there the accused;
And here the judges sate, and heard, and judged.
All silent now!—as in the ages past,
Trodden under foot and mingled, dust with dust.

How many centuries did the sun go round
From Mount Alburnus to the Tyrrhene sea,
While, by some spell render'd invisible,
Or, if approach'd, approach'd by him alone
Who saw as though he saw not, they remain'd
As in the darkness of a sepulchre,
Waiting the appointed time! All, all within
Proclaims that nature had resumed her right,
And taken to herself what man renounced;
No cornice, triglyph, or worn abacus,
But with thick ivy hung or branching fern;
Their iron-brown o'erspread with brightest verdure!

From my youth upward have I longed to tread
This classic ground—And am I here at last?
Wandering at will through the long porticoes,
And catching, as through some majestic grove,
Now the blue ocean, and now, chaos-like,
Mountains and mountain gulfs, and, halfway up,
Towns like the living rock from which they grew?
A cloudly region, black and desolate,
Where once a slave withstood a world in arms.†

The air is sweet with violets, running wild
Mid broken friezes and fallen capitals;
Sweet as when Tully, writing down his thoughts,
Those thoughts so precious and so lately lost,
(Turning to thee, divine philosophy,
Ever at hand to calm his troubled soul,)
Sail'd slowly by, two thousand years ago,
For Athens; when a ship, if north-east winds
Blow from the Paestan gardens, slack'd her course.

On as he moved along the level shore,
These temples, in their splendour eminent
Mid arcs and obelisks, and domes and towers,
Reflecting back the radiance of the west,
Well might he dream of glory!—Now, coil'd up
The serpent sleeps within them; the she-wolf

Suckles her young: and, as alone I stand
In this, the nobler pile, the elements
Of earth and air its only floor and covering,
How solemn is the stillness! Nothing stirs
Save the shrill-voiced cicada flitting round
On the rough pediment to sit and sing;
Or the green lizard rustling through the grass,
And up the fluted shaft with short quick motion,
To vanish in the chinks that time has made.

In such an hour as this, the sun's broad disk
Seen at his setting, and a flood of light
Filling the courts of these old sanctuaries,
(Gigantic shadows, broken and confused,
Across the innumerable columns flung.)
In such an hour he came, who saw and told,
Led by the mighty genius of the place.^{*}

Walls of some capital city first appear'd,
Half razed, half sunk, or scatter'd as in scorn;
—And what within them? what but in the midst
These three in more than their original grandeur,
And, round about, no stone upon another?
As if the spoiler had fallen back in fear,
And, turning, left them to the elements.

'Tis said a stranger in the days of old,
(Some say a Dorian, some a Sybarite;
But distant things are ever lost in clouds,)
'Tis said a stranger came, and, with his plough
Traced out the site; and Posidonia rose,
Severely great, Neptune the tutelard god;
A Homer's language murmuring in her streets,
And in her haven many a mast from Tyre.
Then came another, an unbidden guest.
He knock'd and enter'd with a train in arms;
And all was changed, her very name and language.
The Tyrian merchant, shipping at his door
Ivory and gold, and silk, and frankincense,
Sail'd as before, but sailing, cried, "For Pestum!"
And now a Virgil, now an Ovid sung
Pestum's twice-blowing roses; while, within,
Parents and children mourn'd—and every year
('Twas on the day of some old festival)
Met to give way to tears, and once again,
Talk'd in the ancient tongue of things gone by.†
At length an Arab climb'd the battlements,
Slaying the sleepers in the dead of night;
And from all eyes the glorious vision fled!
Leaving a place lonely and dangerous,
Where whom the robber spares, a deadlier foe†
Strikes at unseen—and at a time when joy
Opens the heart, when summer skies are blue,
And the clear air is soft and delicate;
For then the demon works—then with that air
The thoughtless wretch drinks in a subtle poison
Lulling to sleep; and, when he sleeps, he dies.

But what are these still standing in the midst?
The earth has rock'd beneath; the thunder-stone
Pass'd through and through, and left its traces there,
Yet still they stand as by some unknown charter!
O, they are nature's own! and, as allied
To the vast mountains and the eternal sea,
They want no written history; theirs a voice
For ever speaking to the heart of man!

* The temples of Pestum are three in number; and have survived, nearly nine centuries, the total destruction of the city. Tradition is silent concerning them; but they must have existed now between two and three thousand years.

† Spartacus. See Plutarch in the life of Crassus.

* They are said to have been discovered by accident about the middle of the last century.

† Athenicus, *ait.*

? The Mal'iana.

XX.

MONTE CASSINO.

rangs behind that curtain ?—" Wouldst
 learn ?
 rise, thou wouldst not. 'Tis by some
 be his master-work, who look'd
 grave, and on the chapel wall,
 be day were come, were come and past,
 st judgment.—But the wisest err.
 secret wrought, and gave it life,
 urely there and visible change,
 none could of himself impart,
 behold it, go not as they came,
 for many and many a day,)
 vault beneath. We know not much;
 know, we will communicate.
 cient record of the house;
 make thee tremble, lest thou fall !
 a Christmas eve—ere yet the roof
 be hymn of the Nativity,
 a stranger to the convent gate,
 imittance; ever and anon,
 ght what most he fear'd to find,
 ind him. When within the walls,
 so sacred and inviolable,
 ook behind him; oft and long,
 l eye, and curling, quivering lip,
 acancy. Between the fits,
 said, he linger'd while he lived,
 course, and with a mastery,
 one resisted, none explain'd,
 ; but when his cheek grew pale,
 tten. Then, howe'er employ'd,
 ak off, and start as if he caught
 something that would not be gone
 gaze, and shrink into himself,
 : fend was there, and, face to face,
 us shoulder.

Most devout he was;
 ling in the services;
 en, untroubled, unassail'd;
 le a melancholy hour,
 mes exercise that noble art
 'lorence; with a master's hand,
 the sacristy attests,
 ronders of the Apocalypse.
 e sunk to rest, and in his cell
 went, a work in secret done,
 or a portrait it must be,
 hind the curtain. Whence he drew,
 doubt: for they that come to catch
 limpæ—to catch it and be gone,
 sed, then shrink into themselves,
 same part. But why 'twas drawn,
 nance, to atone for guilt,
 e anguish guilt inflicts,
 ilitarize his mind
 could not fly from, none can say,
 I learn the burden of his soul."

XXI.

THE HARPER.

per, wandering with his harp,
 ure; a majestic man,

• Michael Angelo.

By time and grief ennobled, not subdued;
 Though from his height descending, day by day,
 And, as his upward look at once betray'd,
 Blind as old Homer. At a fount he ate,
 Well-known to many a weary traveller;
 His little guide, a boy not seven years old,
 But grave, considerate beyond his years,
 Sitting beside him. Each had ate his crust
 In silence, drinking of the virgin spring;
 And now in silence, as their custom was,
 The sun's decline awaited.

But the child
 Was worn with travel. Heavy sleep weigh'd down
 His eyelids; and the grandsire, when we came,
 Embolden'd by his love and by his fear,
 His fear lest night o'ertake them on the road,
 Humbly besought me to convey them both
 A little onward. Such small services
 Who can refuse ?—Not I; and him who can,
 Blest though he be with every earthly gift,
 I cannot envy. He, if wealth be his,
 Knows not its uses. So from noon till night,
 Within a crazed and tatter'd vehicle,
 That yet display'd, in old emblazonry,
 A shield as splendid as the Bardi wear;
 We lumber'd on together; the old man
 Beguiling many a league of half its length,
 When question'd the adventures of his life,
 And all the dangers he had undergone;
 His shipwrecks on inhospitable coasts,
 And his long warfare.

They were bound, he said,
 To a great fair at Reggio; and the boy,
 Believing all the world were to be there,
 And I among the rest, let loose his tongue,
 And promised me much pleasure. His short trance,
 Short as it was, had, like a charmed cup,
 Restored his spirit, and, as on we crawl'd,
 Slow as the snail, (my muleteer dismounting,
 And now his mules addressing, now his pipe,
 And now Luigi,) he pour'd out his heart,
 Largely repaying me. At length the sun
 Departed, setting in a sea of gold;
 And, as we gazed, he bade me rest assured
 That like the setting would the rising be.

Their harp—it had a voice oracular,
 And in the desert, in the crowded street,
 Spoke when consulted. If the treble chord
 Twanged shrill and clear, o'er hill and dale they
 went,

The grandsire, step by step, led by the child
 And not a rain-drop from a passing cloud
 Fell on their garments. Thus it spoke to-day;
 Inspiring joy, and, in the young one's mind,
 Brightening a path already full of sunshine.

XXII.

THE FELUCA.

DAY glimmer'd; and beyond the precipice
 (Which my mule follow'd as in love with fear,
 Or as in scorn, yet more and more inclining
 To tempt the danger where it menaced most)
 A sea of vapour roll'd. Methought we went
 Along the utmost edge of this, our world;
 But soon the surges fled, and we descried,
 Nor dimly, though the lark was silent yet,

Thy gulf, La Spezzia. Ere the morning gun,
Ere the first day-streak, we alighted there;
And not a breath, a murmur! Every sail
Slept in the offing. Yet along the shore
Great was the stir; as at the noontide hour,
None unemploy'd. Where from its native rock
A streamlet, clear and full, ran to the sea,
The maidens knelt and sung as they were wont,
Washing their garments. Where it met the tide,
Sparkling and lost, an ancient pinnace lay
Keel upward, and the fagot blazed, the tar
Fumed from the caldron; while, beyond the fort,
Whither I wander'd, step by step led on,
The fishers dragg'd their net, the fish within
At every heave fluttering and full of life,
At every heave striking their silver fins
'Gainst the dark meshes.

Soon a boatman's shout

Re-echoed; and red bonnets on the beach,
Waving, recall'd me. We embark'd, and left
That noble haven, where, when Genoa reign'd,
A hundred galleys shelter'd—in the day,
When lofty spirits met, and, deck to deck,
Doria, Pisani fought; that narrow field
Ample enough for glory. On we went,
Ruffling with many an oar the crystalline sea,
On from the rising to the setting sun,
In silence—underneath a mountain ridge,
Untamed, untameable, reflecting round
The saddest purple; nothing to be seen
Of life or culture, save where, at the foot,
Some village and its church, a scanty line,
Athwart the wave gleam'd faintly. Fear of ill
Narrow'd our course, fear of the hurricane,
And that yet greater scourge, the crafty Moor,
Who, like a tiger prowling for his prey,
Springs and is gone, and on the adverse coast
(Where Tripoli and Tunis and Algiers
Forge fetters, and white turbans on the mole
Gather, whence'er the crescent comes display'd
Over the cross) his human merchandise
To many a curious, many a cruel eye
Exposes. Ah, how oft where now the sun
Slept on the shore, have ruthless cimeters
Flash'd through the lattice, and a swarthy crew
Dragg'd forth, ere long to number them for sale,
Ere long to part them in their agony,
Parent and child! How oft where now we rode
Over the billow, has a wretched son,
Or yet more wretched sire, grown gray in chains,
Labour'd, his hands upon the oar, his eyes
Up on the land—the land, that gave him birth;
And, as he gazed, his homestead through his tears
Fondly imagined; when a Christian ship
Of war appearing in her bravery,
A voice in anger cried, "Use all your strength!"

But when, ah when, do they that can, forbear
To crush the unresisting? Strange, that men,
Creatures so frail, so soon, alas! to die,
Should have the power, the will to make this world
A dismal prison-house, and life itself,
Life in its prime, a burden and a curse
To him who never wrong'd them! Who that
breathes

Would not, when first he heard it, turn away
As from a tale monstrous, incredible?

Surely a sense of our mortality,
A consciousness how soon we shall be gone,
Or, if we linger—but a few short years—
How sure to look upon our brother's grave,
Should of itself incline to pity and love,
And prompt us rather to assist, relieve,
Than aggravate the evils each is heir to.

At length the day departed, and the moon
Rose like another sun, illumining
Waters and woods and cloud-capt promontories,
Glades for a hermit's cell, a lady's bower,
Scenes of elysium, such as night alone
Reveals below, nor often—scenes that fled
As at the waving of a wizard's wand,
And left behind them, as their parting gift,
A thousand nameless odours. All was still;
And now the nightingale her song pour'd forth
In such a torrent of heartfelt delight,
So fast it flow'd, her tongue so voluble,
As if she thought her hearers would be gone
Ere half was told. 'Twas where in the north-west,
Still unassail'd and unassailable,
Thy pharos, Genoa, first display'd itself,
Burning in stillness on its craggy seat;
That guiding star, so oft the only one,
When those now glowing in the azure vault
Are dark and silent. 'Twas where o'er the sea,
For we were now within a cable's length,
Delicious gardens hung; green galleries,
And marble terraces in many a flight,
And fairy arches flung from cliff to cliff,
Wildering, enchanting; and, above them all,
A palace, such as somewhere in the east,
In Zanastan or Araby the blest,
Among its golden groves and fruits of gold,
And fountains scattering rainbows in the sun,
Rose, when Aladdin rubb'd the wondrous lamp;
Such, if not fairer; and, when we shot by.
A scene of revelry, in long array
The windows blazing. But we now approach'd
A city far renown'd; and wonder ceased.

XXIII.

GENOA.

THIS house was Andrea Doria's. Here he lived
And here at eve relaxing, when ashore,
Held many a pleasant, many a grave discourse
With them that sought him, walking to and fro
As on his deck. 'Tis less in length and breadth
Than many a cabin in a ship of war;
But 'tis of marble, and at once inspires
The reverence due to ancient dignity.

He left it for a better; and 'tis now
A house of trade, the meanest merchandise
Cumbering its floors. Yet, fallen as it is,
'Tis still the noblest dwelling—even in Genoa!
And hadst thou, Andrea, lived there to the last,
Thou hadst done well; for there is that without,
That in the wall, which monarchs could not give,
Nor thou take with thee, that which says aloud,
It was thy country's gift to her deliverer.

'Tis in the heart of Genoa, (he who comes,
Must come on foot,) and in a place of stir;

their daily business, early and late,
 at thy very threshold. But when there,
 at among thy fellow citizens,
 men, for they hail'd thee as their sire;
 spot thou must have loved, for there,
 hem round, thou gavest them more than
 care,
 but lost, makes life not worth the keeping.
 thou didst do indeed an act divine;
 but thou leave thy door or enter in,
 a blessing on thee.

Thou art now
 among them. Thy brave mariners,
 who had fought so often by thy side,
 the mountain billows bore thee back;
 art sleeping in thy funeral chamber.
 was a glorious course; but couldst thou
 care,
 thy cere-cloth—in that silent vault,
 thou art gather'd to thy ancestors—
 secret heart and tell us all,
 could we hear thee with a sigh confess,
 how heavy, that thy happiest hours
 were before these sacred walls were left,
 the ocean wave thy wealth reflected,
 and power drew envy, stirring up
 ambitious man,* that in a perilous hour
 the plank.

A FAREWELL.†

now farewell to Italy—perhaps
 Yet, methinks, I could not go,
 but leave it, were it mine to say,
 for ever!"

Many a courtesy,
 but no recompense, and met with none
 swell of heart with which it came,
 experienced; not a cabin door,
 I would, but open'd with a smile;
 first hour, when, in my long descent,
 perfumes rose, as if to welcome me,
 men that minister'd like unseen spirits;
 first hour, when vintage songs broke forth,
 earnest, and the southern lakes,
 bright, unfolded at my feet;
 receive the cataracts, and ere long
 seem, but how changed—onward to roll
 to age in silent majesty,
 the nations, and reflecting round
 as they inspire.

Gentle or rude,
 of life but has contributed
 remember—from the Polesine,
 when the south wind blows, and clouds on
 rise
 I fall, the peasant freights his bark,
 to migrate when the king of floods;
 humble dwelling, and the keel,
 lifted over field and fence,
 a world of waters—from that low,
 region, where no echo dwells,
 comes, comes in her saddest plight,
 articulate—on to where the path

Is lost in rank luxuriance, and to breathe
 Is to inhale distemper, if not death;
 Where the wild boar retreats, when hunters chafe,
 And, when the day-star flames, the buffalo herd,
 Afflicted, plunge into the stagnant pool,
 Nothing discern'd amid the water leaves,
 Save here and there the likeness of a head,
 Savage, uncouth; where none in human shape
 Come, save the herdsman, levelling his length
 Of lance with many a cry, or, Tartar-like,
 Urging his steed along the distant hill
 As from a danger. There, but not to rest,
 I travell'd many a dreary league, nor turn'd
 (Ah then least willing, as who had not been?)
 When in the south, against the azure sky,
 Three temples rose in soberest majesty,
 The wondrous work of some heroic race.*

But now a long farewell! Oft, while I live,
 If once again in England, once again
 In my own chimney nook, as night steals on,
 With half shut eyes reclining, oft, methinks,
 While the wind blusters, and the pelting rain
 Clatters without, shall I recall to mind
 The scenes, occurrences I met with here,
 And wander in elysium; many a note
 Of wildest melody, magician-like,
 Awakening, such as the Calabrian horn,
 Along the mountain side, when all is still,
 Pours forth at folding time; and many a chant,
 Solemn, sublime, such as at midnight flows
 From the full choir, when richest harmonies
 Break the deep silence of thy glens, La Cava;
 To him who lingers there with listening ear,
 Now lost and now descending as from heaven!

ODE TO SUPERSTITION.†

I. 1.

HENCE, to the realms of night, dire demon, hence;
 Thy chain of adamant can bind
 That little world, the human mind,
 And sink its noblest powers to impotence.
 Wake the lion's loudest roar,
 Clot his shaggy mane with gore,
 With flashing fury bid his eyeballs shine;
 Meek is his savage, sullen soul, to thine!
 Thy touch, thy deadening touch has steel'd the
 breast,
 Whence, through her April shower, soft pity
 smiled;
 Has closed the heart each godlike virtue bless'd,
 To all the silent pleadings of his child.‡
 At thy command he plants the dagger deep,
 At thy command exults, though nature bids him
 weep!

I. 2.

When, with a frown that froze the peopled earth,
 Thou dartedst thy huge head from high,
 Night waved her banners o'er the sky,
 And, brooding, gave her shapeless shadows birth,

† Written at Suse, May 1, 1822.

* The temples of Paestum.

† Written in early youth.

‡ The sacrifice of Iphigenia.

§ Lucræti, l. 63.

III. 2.

clad war his gorgeous standard rears !
red cross squadrons madly rage,*
mow through infancy and age ;
iss the sacred dust and melt in tears.
ng from the eye of day,
nce dreams her life away ;
ster'd solitude she sits and sighs,
from each shrine still, small responses rise.
with what heartfelt beat, the midnight bell
its slow summons through the hollow
sile !
ak, wan votarist leaves her twilight cell,
k, with taper dim, the winding aisle ;
boreal chantings vainly to aspire,
is nether sphere, on rapture's wing of fire.

III. 3.

each pang the nerves can feel,
with the rack and reeking wheel.
fts the soul above this little ball !
pleams of glory open round,
cling choirs of angels call,
hou, with all thy terrors crown'd,
obscure that latent spark,
d to shine when suns are dark ?
umphs cease ! through every land,
truth proclaims, thy triumphs cease !
venly form, with glowing hand,
y points to piety and peace.
with youth, her looks impart
fine feeling as it flows ;
ce the echo of a heart
as the mountain snows :
l transports round her play
tly, sweetly die away.
les ! and where is now the cloud
blacken'd o'er thy baleful reign ?
rkness furls his leaden shroud,
ting from her glance in vain.
b unlocks the day-spring from above,
visits man with beams of light and love.

VERSES

TO BE SPOKEN BY MRS. SIDDON.[†]

the pulse of life ! my fears were vain ;
weathe, and am myself again.
nether world ; no seraph yet !
my spirit, when the sun is set,
led step to haunt the fatal board,
ed last—by poison or the sword ;
each honest cheek with deeds of night,
so oft by dim and doubtful light.
p all metaphor, that little bell
reality, and broke the spell.
claims your tears with tragic tone ;
nan—scarce restrains her own !

markable event happened at the siege and
salem, in the last year of the eleventh century.
p. 34.
tragedy, performed for her benefit, at the
al in Drury-lane, April 27, 1796.

Can she, with fiction, charm the cheated mind,
When to be grateful is the part assign'd ?
Ah no ! she scorns the trappings of her art ;
No theme but truth, no prompter but the heart
But, ladies, say, must I alone unmask ?
Is here no other actress ? let me ask.
Believe me, those, who best the heart dissect,
Know every woman studies stage effect.
She moulds her manners to the part she fills,
As instinct teaches, or as humour wills ;
And as the grave or gay her talent calls,
Acts in the drama till the curtain falls.
First, how her little breast with triumph swells
When the red coral rings its golden bells !
To play in pantomime is then the rage,
Along the carpet's many-colour'd stage ;
Or tisp her merry thoughts with loud endeavour,
Now here, now there—in noise and mischief ever !
A school-girl next, she curls her hair in papers,
And mimics father's gout, and mother's vapours ;
Discards her doll, bribes Betty for romances ;
Playful at church, and serious when she dances ;
Tramples alike on customs and on toes,
And whispers all she hears to all she knows ;
Terror of caps, and wigs, and sober notions !
A romp ! that *longest* of perpetual motions !
—Till tamed and tortured into foreign graces,
She sports her lovely face at public places ;
And with blue, laughing eyes, behind her fan,
First acts her part with that great actor, man.
Too soon a flirt, approach her and she flies !
Frowns when pursued, and, when entreated, sighs !
Plays with unhappy men as cats with mice ;
Till fading beauty hints the late advice.
Her prudence dictates what her pride disdain'd,
And now she sues to slaves herself had chain'd !
Then comes that good old character, a wife,
With all the dear, distracting cares of life ;
A thousand cards a day at doors to leave,
And, in return, a thousand cards receive ;
Rouge high, play deep, to lead the ton aspire,
With nightly blaze set Portland-place on fire ;
Snatch half a glimpse at concert, opera, ball,
A meteor, traced by none, though seen by all ;
And, when her shatter'd nerves forbid to roam,
In very spleen—rehearse the girls at home.
Last, the gray dowager, in ancient flounces,
With snuff and spectacles the age denounces ;
Boasts how the sires of this degenerate isle
Knelt for a look, and duell'd for a smile.
The scourge and ridicule of Goth and Vandal,
Her tea she sweetens, as she sips, with scandal ;
With modern belles eternal warfare wages,
Like her own birds that clamour from their cages ;
And shuffles round to bear her tale to all,
Like some old ruin, " nodding to its fall !"
Thus woman makes her entrance and her exit ;
Not least an actress, when she least suspects it.
Yet nature oft peeps out and mars the plot,
Each lesson lost, each poor pretence forgot ;
Full oft, with energy that scorns control,
At once lights up the features of the soul ;
Unlocks each thought chain'd down by coward art,
And to full day the latent passions start !
—And she, whose first, best wish is your applause,
Herself exemplifies the truth she draws.

Born on the stage—through every shifting scene,
Obscure or bright, tempestuous or serene,
Still has your smile her trembling spirit fired !
And can she act, with thoughts like these inspired ?
Thus from her mind all artifice she flings,
All skill, all practice, now unmeaning things !
To you, unchecked, each genuine feeling flows ;
For all that life endears—to you she owes.

ON — ASLEEP.

SLEEP on, and dream of heaven a while.
Though shut so close thy laughing eyes,
Thy rosy lips still wear a smile,
And move, and breathe delicious sighs !—

Ah, now soft blushes tinge her cheeks,
And mantle o'er her neck of snow.
Ah, now she murmurs, now she speaks
What most I wish—and fear to know.

She starts, she trembles, and she weeps !
Her fair hands folded on her breast.
—And now, how like a saint she sleeps !
A seraph in the realms of rest !

Sleep on secure ! Above control,
Thy thoughts belong to heaven and thee !
And may the secret of thy soul
Remain within its sanctuary !

TO —.

Go—you may call it madness, folly ;
You shall not chase my gloom away.
There's such a charm in melancholy,
I would not, if I could, be gay.

O, if you knew the pensive pleasure
That fills my bosom when I sigh,
You would not rob me of a treasure
Monarchs are too poor to buy.

FROM EURIPIDES.

THERE is a streamlet issuing from a rock.
The village girls, singing wild madrigals,
Dip their white vestments in its waters clear,
And hang them to the sun. There first I saw
her.

Her dark and eloquent eyes, mild, full of fire,
'Twas heaven to look upon ; and her sweet voice,
As tunable as harp of many strings,
At once spoke joy and sadness to my soul !

Dear is that valley to the murmuring bees ;
And all, who know it, come and come again.
The small birds build there ; and, at summer
noon,

Oft have I heard a child, gay among flowers,
As in the shining grass she sat conceal'd,
Singing to herself

CAPTIVITY.

CAGED in old woods, whose reverend shade
When the horn screams along the forest
Her little heart oft flutters to be free,
Oft sighs to turn the unrelenting key.
In vain ! the nurse that rustled silken
Nor moved by gold—nor to be moved
And terraced walls their black shadows
On the green mantled moat that deep

THE SAILOR.

THE sailor sighs as sinks his native land
As all its lessening turrets bloomly stand
He climbs the mast to feast his eyes
And busy fancy fondly lends her aid

Ah ! now each dear, domestic scene he
Recall'd and cherish'd in a foreign clime
Charms with the magic of a moonlight
Its colours mellow'd, not impair'd, by time

True as the needle, homeward points he
Through all the horrors of the stormy sea
This, the last wish that would with him
To see the smile of her he loves again

When morn first faintly draws her shade
Or eve's gray cloud descends to drink the
When sea and sky in midnight darkness
Still, still he views the parting look

Her gentle spirit, lightly hovering
Attends his little bark from pole to
And when the beating billows round
Whispers sweet hope to soothe his wound

Carved is her name in many a spicy grove
In many a plantain forest, waving vine
Where dusky youths in painted plumage
And giant palms o'erarch the golden throne

But lo, at last he comes with crowded sail
Lo, o'er the cliff what eager figures stand
And hark, what mingled murmurs swell
In each he hears the welcome of a friend

—'Tis she, 'tis she herself ! she waves her
Soon is the anchor cast, the canvass full
Soon through the whitening surge he
land,
And clasps the maid he singled from the

TO AN OLD OAK.

Immotæ manet ; multosque nepotes,
Multis virum volvens durando sæcula, vi

ROUND thee, alas, no shadows move
From thee no sacred murmurs breathe
Yet within thee, thyself a grove,
Once did the eagle scream above,
And the wolf howl beneath.

ce the steel-clad knight reclined,
plumage tempest toss'd ;
he death-bell smote the wind,
ere long fled by human kind,
ow the hero cross'd !

ture came, and days serene ;
ge sports, and garlands gay.
y a pathway cross'd the green ;
ls and shepherd youths were seen
brate the May.

many a forest deep,
many a navy thunder fraught
y acorn-cells asleep,
ined o'er the world to sweep,
g new spheres of thought !
the night of woods to dwell,
Druid saw thee rise ;
ting there the guardian spell,
h, the dreadful pomp to swell
an sacrifice !

nd top and branches bare
ggle in the evening sky ;
van moon wheels round to glare
ng corpse that shivers there
who came to die !

TO TWO SISTERS.*

a sit within, and, fond of grief,
ther's face, and melt in tears.
shun all counsel, all relief.
it in mind, though young in years !
t lovely countenance, which shed
spoke, and kindled sweet surprise,
me each warm emotion spread,
er lips, and sparkled in her eyes.
sure, that moved but to persuade,
t enliven'd and endear'd.
once her secret soul convey'd,
i'd delight when you appear'd.
d the life of bliss below,
hope in bright perspective drew ?
tints ! false as the feverish glow
burning cheek distemper threw !
y she dwells, in glory moves !
(reserved for you to share.)
blest in blessing those she loves
s ! unconscious of her care.

ON A TEAR.

the chymist's magic art
stallize this sacred treasure !
did it glitter near my heart
ource of pensive pleasure.
brilliant, ere it fell,
caught from Chloe's eye ;
nbling, left its coral cell—
g of sensibility !

the death of a younger sister.

Sweet drop of pure and pearly light !
In thee the rays of virtue shine ;
More calmly clear, more mildly bright,
Than any gem that gilds the mine.

Benign restorer of the soul !
Who ever fly'st to bring relief,
When first we feel the rude control
Of love or pity, joy or grief.

The sage's and the poet's theme,
In every clime, in every age ;
Thou charm'st in fancy's idle dream,
In reason's philosophic page.

That very law* which moulds a tear,
And bids it trickle from its source,
That law preserves the earth a sphere,
And guides the planets in their course.

TO A VOICE THAT HAD BEEN LOST.†

Vane, quid affectus faciem mihi ponere, pictor ?
Aëris et linguae sum filia ;
Et, si vis similem pingere, pinge somnum.—*Assonantia.*

ONCE more, enchantress of the soul,
Once more we hail thy soft control.
—Yet whither, whither didst thou fly ?
To what bright region of the sky ?
Say, in what distant star to dwell ?
(Of other worlds thou seem'st to tell)
Or trembling, fluttering here below,
Resolved and unresolved to go,
In secret didst thou still impart
Thy raptures to the pure in heart ?

Perhaps to many a desert shore,
Thee, in his rage, the tempest bore ;
Thy broken murmurs swept along,
Mid echoes yet untuned by song ;
Arrested in the realms of frost,
Or in the wilds of ether lost.

Far happier thou ! 'twas thine to soar
Careering on the winged wind.
Thy triumphs who shall dare explore ?
Suns and their systems left behind.
No tract of space, no distant star,
No shock of elements at war,
Did thee detain. Thy wing of fire
Bore thee amidst the cherub-choir ;
And there a while to thee 'twas given
Once more that voice‡ beloved to join,
Which taught thee first a flight divine,
And nursed thy infant years with many a strain
from heaven !

FROM A GREEK EPIGRAM.

WHILE on the cliff with calm delight she kneels,
And the blue vales a thousand joys recall,
See, to the last, last verge her infant steals !
O fly—yet stir not, speak not, lest it fall.
Far better taught, she lays her bosom bare,
And the fond boy springs back to nestle there.

* The law of gravitation. † In the winter of 1806.
‡ Mrs. Sheridan's.

TO THE
FRAGMENT OF A STATUE OF HERCULES,
COMMONLY CALLED THE TORSO.

AND dost thou still, thou mass of breathing stone,
(Thy giant limbs to night and chaos hurl'd,)
Still sit as on the fragment of a world;
Surviving all, majestic and alone?
What though the spirits of the north, that swept
Rome from the earth, when in her pomp she slept,
Smote thee with fury, and thy headless trunk
Deep in the dust 'mid tower and temple sunk;
Soon to subdue mankind 'twas thine to rise,
Still, still unquell'd thy glorious energies!
Aspiring minds, with thee conversing, caught*
Bright revelations of the good they sought;
By thee that long-lost spell† in secret given,
To draw down gods, and lift the soul to heaven!

TO ———.

AN! little thought she, when, with mild delight,
By many a torrent's shining track she flew,
When mountain-glens and caverns full of night
O'er her young mind divine enchantment threw,

That in her veins a secret horror slept,
That her light footsteps should be heard no more,
That she should die—nor watch'd, alas! nor wept
By thee, unconscious of the pangs she bore.

Yet round her couch indulgent fancy drew
The kindred forms her closing eye required.
There didst thou stand—there, with the smile she
knew,
She moved her lips to bless thee, and expired.

And now to thee she comes; still, still the same
As in the hours gone unregarded by!
To thee, how changed! comes as she ever came
Health on her cheek, and pleasure in her eye!
Nor less, less oft, as on that day, appears,
When lingering, as prophetic of the truth,
By the way-side she shed her parting tears—
For ever lovely in the light of youth!

WRITTEN IN A SICK CHAMBER.

THERE, in that bed so closely curtain'd round,
Worn to a shade, and wan with slow decay,
A father sleeps! O hush'd be every sound!
Soft may we breathe the midnight hours away!

He stirs—yet still he sleeps. May heavenly dreams
Long o'er his smooth and settled pillow rise;
Till through the shutter'd pane the morning streams
And on the hearth the glimmering rushlight dies.

* In the gardens of the Vatican, where it was placed by Julius II., it was long the favourite study of those great men to whom we owe the revival of the arts, Michael Angelo, Raphael, and the Carracci.

† Once in the possession of Praxiteles, if we may believe an ancient epigram on the Gudian Venus.—*Analecta Vet. Poetarum*, III. 390.

‡ On the death of her sister.

THE BOY OF EGREMOND.*

"SAY, what remains when hope is lost?"
She answer'd, "Endless weeping!"
For in the herdsman's eye she met
Who in his shroud lay sleeping.

At Embay rung the matin-bell,
The stag was roused on Barden fell;
The mingled sounds were swelling high,
And down the Wharfe a herd was flying;
When near the cabin in the wood,
In tartan clad and forest green,
With bound in leash and hawk in hand,
The Boy of Egremond was seen,
Blithe was his song, a song of yore;
But where the rock is rent in two,
And the river rushes through,
His voice was heard no more!

'Twas but a step! the gulf he pass'd
But that step—it was his last!
As through the mist he wing'd his way,
(A cloud that hovers night and day,)
The hound hung back, and back he met
The master and his merlin too.
That narrow place of noise and strife
Received their little all of life!

There now the matin-bell is rung;
The "Miserere!" duly sung;
And holy men in cowl and hood
Are wandering up and down the wood.
But what avail they? Ruthless led
Thou didst not shudder when the mist
Here on the young its fury spent,
The helpless and the innocent.
Sit now and answer groan for groan
The child before thee is thy own.
And she who wildly wanders there
The mother in her long despair,
Shall oft remind thee, waking, sleep,
Of those who by the Wharfe were swept
Of those who would not be consoled
When red with blood the river roll'd.

TO A FRIEND ON HIS MARRIAGE

ON thee, blest youth, a father's hand comes
The maid thy earliest, fondest wishes knew.
Each soft enchantment of the soul is hers;
Thine be the joys to firm attachment due.

As on she moves with hesitating grace,
She wins assurance from his soothing voice;
And, with a look the pencil could not trace,
Smiles through her blushes, and confirms the tie.

* In the twelfth century William Fitz-Dunelm waste the valleys of Craven with fire and sword was afterward established there by his uncle, King of Scotland.

He was the last of the race; his son, commonly the Boy of Egremond, dying before him in the manor related; when a priory was removed from Em Bolton, that it might be as near as possible to the where the accident happened. That place is still by the name of the Strid; and the mother's name given in the first stanza, is to this day often repeated at Wharfedale.—See Whittaker's Hist. of Craven.

se tremors of her feeling frame !
 turns—forgive a virgin's fears !
 turns with surest, tenderest claim :
 at charms, reluctance that endears !

onse the sacred rite requires,
 ll bosom bursts th' unbidden sigh.
 ysterious awe the scene inspires ;
 lips the trembling accents die.

face what wild emotions play !
 and shades in sweet confusion blend !
 ey fly, glad harbingers of day,
 sunshine on her soul descend !

ne own confest, ecstatic thought !
 all strew thy summer path with flowers ;
 ue eyes, with mildest lustre fraught,
 n current of domestic hours !

E ALPS AT DAYBREAK.

abeams streak the azure skies,
 e with light the mountain's brow :
 unds and horns the hunters rise,
 se the roe-buck through the snow.

ck to rock, with giant bound,
 their iron poles they pass ;
 at the air, convulsed by sound,
 xn above a frozen mass.*

ts wind slow their wonted way,
 gy steepes and ridges rude ;
 by the wild wolf for his prey,
 sert cave or hanging wood.

ile the torrent thunders loud,
 the echoing cliffs reply,
 s peep o'er the morning cloud,
 like an eagle's nest, on high.

ON OF AN ITALIAN SONNET.

under friendship's vesture white,
 his little limbs concealing ;
 in sport, and oft in spite,
 y meets the dazzled sight,
 rough his tears revealing.
 w as rage the god appears !
 ns, and tempests shake his frame !—
 g, or smiling, or in tears,
 ; and love is still the same.

A CHARACTER.

ne hedge-row shade the violet steals,
 t air its modest leaf reveals ;
 arms, but by their influence known,
 earts, and mould them to her own.

passes in the Alps, where the guides tell
 with speed, and say nothing, lest the agi-
 r should loosen the snows above.

TO THE YOUNGEST DAUGHTER OF LADY ****.

Am, why with tell-tale tongue reveal^{*}
 What most her blushes would conceal ?
 Why lift that modest veil to trace
 The seraph sweetness of her face ?
 Some fairer, better sport prefer ;
 And feel for us, if not for her.

For this presumption, soon or late,
 Know thine shall be a kindred fate.
 Another shall in vengeance rise—
 Sing Harriet's cheeks, and Harriet's eyes ;
 And, echoing back her wood-notes wild,
 —Trace all the mother in the child !

AN EPITAPH† ON A ROBIN-REDBREAST.

TREAD lightly here ; for here, 'tis said,
 When piping winds are hush'd around,
 A small note wakes from under ground,
 Where now his tiny bones are laid.
 No more in lone and leafless groves,
 With ruffled wing and faded breast,
 His friendless, homeless spirit roves ;
 —Gone to the world where birds are blest !
 Where never cat glides o'er the green,
 Or schoolboy's giant form is seen ;
 But love, and joy, and smiling spring,
 Inspire their little souls to sing !

TO THE GNAT.

WHEN by the greenwood side, at summer eve,
 Poetic visions charm my closing eye ;
 And fairy scenes, that fancy loves to weave,
 Shift to wild notes of sweetest minstrelsy ;
 'Tis thine to range in busy quest of prey,
 Thy feathery antlers quivering with delight,
 Brush from my lids the hues of heaven away,
 And all is solitude, and all is night !
 —Ah now thy barbed shaft, relentless fly,
 Unsheathes its terrors in the sultry air ;
 No guardian sylph, in golden panoply,
 Lifts the broad shield, and points the glittering spear.
 Now near and nearer rush thy whirling wings,
 Thy dragon scales still wet with human gore.
 Hark, thy shrill horn its fearful larum flings !
 —I wake in horror, and dare sleep no more !

A WISH.

MINE be a cot beside the hill,
 A bee-hive's hum shall soothe my ear ;
 A willow brook, that turns a mill,
 With many a fall, shall linger near.

* Alluding to some verses which she had written on an
 elder sister.

† Inscribed on an urn in the flower-garden at Hafod.

The swallow, oft, beneath my thatch
Shall twitter from her clay-built nest;
Oft shall the pilgrim lift the latch,
And share my meal, a welcome guest.

Around my ivied porch shall spring
Each fragrant flower that drinks the dew;
And Lucy, at her wheel, shall sing
In russet gown and apron blue.

The village church, among the trees,
Where first our marriage vows were given,
With merry peals shall swell the breeze,
And point with taper spire to heaven.

WRITTEN AT MIDNIGHT, 1786.

WHILE through the broken pane the tempest sighs,
And my step falters on the faithless floor,
Shades of departed joys around me rise,
With many a face that smiles on me no more;
With many a voice that thrills of transport gave,
Now silent as the grass that tufts their grave!

AN ITALIAN SONG.

DEAR is my little native vale,
The ring-dove builds and murmurs there;
Close by my cot she tells her tale
To every passing villager.
The squirrel leaps from tree to tree,
And shells his nuts at liberty.

In orange groves and myrtle bowers,
That breathe a gale of fragrance round,
I charm the fairy-footed hours
With my loved lute's romantic sound;
Or crowns of living laurel weave,
For those that win the race at eve.

The shepherd's horn at break of day,
The ballet danced in twilight glade,
The canzonet and roundelay
Sung in the silent greenwood shade,
These simple joys, that never fail,
Shall bind me to my native vale.

AN INSCRIPTION.

SHEPHERD, or huntsman, or worn mariner,
Whate'er thou art, who wouldst allay thy thirst,
Drink and be glad. This cistern of white stone,
Arch'd, and o'erwrought with many a sacred verse,
This iron cup chain'd for the general use,
And these rude seats of earth within the grove,
Were given by Fatima. Borne hence a bride,
'Twas here she turn'd from her beloved sire,
To see his face no more.* O, if thou canst,
(*Tis not far off,) visit his tomb with flowers;
And with a drop of this sweet water fill
The two small cells scoop'd in the marble there,

That birds may come and drink upon his grave,
Making it holy!†

WRITTEN IN THE HIGHLANDS OF LAND, SEPTEMBER 2, 1812.

BLUE was the loch, the clouds were
Ben Lomond in his glory shone,
When, Luss, I left thee; when the breeze
Bore me from thy silver sands,
Thy kirk-yard wall among the trees,
Where, gray with age, the dial stands
That dial so well known to me!
—Though many a shadow it had shed,
Beloved sister, since with thee
The legend on the stone was read.

The fairy isles fled far away;
That with its woods and uplands green
Where shepherd huts are dimly seen,
And songs are heard at close of day;
That, too, the deer's wild covert, fled,
And that, th' asylum of the dead:
While, as the boat went merrily,
Much of Rob Roy† the boatman told;
His arm, that fell below his knee,
His cattle ford and mountain hold.

Tarbat,‡ thy shore I climb'd at last,
And, thy shady region pass'd,
Upon another shore I stood,
And look'd upon another flood;
Great ocean's self! (*Tis he who fills
That vast and awful depth of hills;)
Where many an elf was playing round
Who treads unshod his classic ground;
And speaks, his native rocks among,
As Fingal spoke, and Ossian sung.

Night fell; and dark and darker grew
That narrow sea, that narrow sky,
As o'er the glimmering waves we flew
The sea-bird rustling, wailing by.
And now the grampus, half descried,
Black and huge above the tide,
The cliffs and promontories there,
Front to front, and broad and bare;
Each beyond each, with giant feet
Advancing as in haste to meet;
The shatter'd fortress, whence the Dan
Blew his shrill blast, nor rush'd in vain
Tyrant of the drear domain:
All into midnight shadow sweep,
When day springs upward from the deep
Kindling the waters in its light,
The prow wakes splendour; and the c
That rose and fell unseen before,
Flashes in a sea of light!
Glad sign, and sure! for now we hail
Thy flowers, Glenfinnart, in the gale;
And bright indeed the path should be
That leads to friendship and to thee!

* A Turkish superstition.

† A famous outlaw.

‡ Signifying, in the Erse language, an isthmus.

§ Loch Lurg.

¶ A phenomenon described by many navigators.

See ——— related by Pausanias, iii. 20.

retreat, and sacred too !
 when the bell of prayer
 ly on the desert air,
 ses deck'd thy summits blue.
 some loved romantic tale,
 my weary mind recall,
 hum and stir of men,
 then grove and waterfall,
 with its gliding sail,
 —the lady of the glen !

A FAREWELL.

re, enchanting maid, adieu !
 gone while yet I may ;
 I weep to think of you,
 I will not, cannot stay.

et expression of that face,
 changing, yet the same,
 dare not turn to trace—
 my soul, it fires my frame !

me, give me, ere I go,
 lock of those so blest,
 I your cheek a warmer glow,
 our white neck love to rest.

hen to kindle soft delight,
 d has chanced with mine to meet,
 id its thrilling touch excite
 short, and yet so sweet !

ut no, it must not be.
 long, a long adieu !
 ll, methinks, you frown on me,
 could I fly from you.

SCRIPTION FOR A TEMPLE.

DICATED TO THE GRACES.*

th reverence. There are those within
 ing-place is heaven. Daughters of

ow all the decencies of life ;
 nothing pleases, virtue's self
 loved ; and those on whom they smile,
 they be, and wise, and beautiful,
 ith double lustre.

O THE BUTTERFLY.

se sun ! pursue thy rapturous flight,
 a her thou lovest in fields of light ;
 he flowers of paradise unfold,
 t nectar from their cups of gold.
 y wings, rich as an evening sky,
 hut with silent ecstasy !
 son once a worm, a thing that crept
 arth, then wrought a tomb and slept.
 sam ; soon from his cell of clay
 raph in the blaze of day !

* At Woburn Abbey.

WRITTEN IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

OCTOBER 10, 1806.*

WHOM[†] thou art, approach, and, with a sigh,
 Mark where the small remains of greatness lie.†
 There sleeps the dust of Fox, for ever gone :
 How dear the place where late his glory shone !
 And, though no more ascends the voice of prayer
 Though the last footsteps cease to linger there,
 Still, like an awful dream that comes again,
 Alas ! at best as transient and as vain,
 Still do I see (while through the vaults of night
 The funeral song once more proclaims the rite)
 The moving pomp along the shadowy aisle,
 That, like a darkness, fill'd the solemn pile ;
 Th' illustrious line, that in long order led,
 Of those that loved him living, mourn'd him dead ;
 Of those the few, that for their country stood
 Round him who dared be singularly good :
 All, of all ranks, that claim'd him for their own ;
 And nothing wanting—but himself alone !‡

O say, of him now rests there but a name ;
 Wont, as he was, to breathe the ethereal flame ?
 Friend of the absent, guardian of the dead !§
 Who but would here their sacred sorrows shed ?
 (Such as he shed on Nelson's closing grave ;
 How soon to claim the sympathy he gave !)
 In him, resentful of another's wrong,
 The dumb were eloquent, the feeble strong.
 Truth from his lips a charm celestial drew—
 Ah, who so mighty and so gentle too ?||

What though with war the madding nations rung,
 "Peace," when he spoke, was ever on his tongue !
 Amidst the frowns of power, the tricks of state,
 Fearless, resolved, and negligently great !
 In vain malignant vapours gather'd round ;
 He walk'd, erect, on consecrated ground.
 The clouds, that rise to quench the orb of day,
 Reflect its splendour, and dissolve away !

When in retreat he laid his thunder by,
 For letter'd ease and calm philosophy,
 Blest were his hours within the silent grove,
 Where still his godlike spirit deigns to rove ;
 Blest by the orphan's smile, the widow's prayer,
 For many a deed, long done in secret there.
 There shone his lamp on Homer's hallow'd page ;
 There, listening, sate the hero and the sage ;
 And they, by virtue and by blood allied,
 Whom most he loved, and in whose arms he died.

Friend of all human kind ! not here alone
 (The voice that speaks, was not to thee unknown)
 Wilt thou be miss'd. O'er every land and sea,
 Long, long shall England be revered in thee !
 And, when the storm is hush'd—in distant years—
 Foes on thy grave shall meet, and mingle tears !

* After the funeral of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox.

† Venez voir le peu qui nous reste de tant de grandeur, etc.—*Bossuet. Oraison funèbre de Louis de Bourbon.*

‡ Et rien enfin ne manque dans tous ces honneurs, que celui à qui on les rend.—*Ibid.*

§ Alluding particularly to his speech on moving a new writ for the borough of Tavistock, March 16, 1802.

|| See that admirable delineation of his character by Sir James Mackintosh, which first appeared in the *Bombay Courier*, January 17, 1807.

JAMES GRAHAME.

THE poem of The Sabbath will long endear the name of JAMES GRAHAME to all who love the due observance of Sunday, and are acquainted with the devout thoughts and poetic feeling which it inspires. Nor will he be remembered for this alone; his British Georgics and his Birds of Scotland, rank with those productions whose images and sentiments take silent possession of the mind, and abide there when more startling and obtrusive things are forgotten. There is a quiet natural ease about all his descriptions; a light and shade both of landscape and character in all his pictures, and a truth and beauty which prove that he copied from his own emotions, and painted with the aid of his own eyes, without looking, as Dryden said, through the spectacles of books. To his fervent piety as well as poetic spirit the public has borne testimony, by purchasing many copies of his works. The Birds of Scotland is a fine series of pictures, giving the form, the plumage, the haunts, and habits of each individual bird, with a graphic fidelity rivalling the labours of Wilson. His drama of Mary Stuart wants that passionate and happy vigour which the stage requires; some of his songs are natural and elegant; his Sabbath Walks, Biblical Pictures, and Rural Calendar, are all alike remarkable for accuracy of description and an original turn of thought. He was born at Glasgow, 22d April, 1765; his father, who was a writer, educated him for the bar, but he showed an early leaning to the Muses, and such a love of truth and honour as hindered him from accepting briefs which were likely to lead him out of the paths of equity and justice. His Sabbath was written and published in secret, and he had the pleasure of finding the lady whom he had married among its warmest admirers; nor did her admiration lessen when she discovered the author. His health declined; he accepted the living of Sedgeware, near Durham, and performed his duties diligently and well till within a short time of his death, which took place 14th September, 1811.

The great charm of Mr. Grahame's poetry, (says a writer in the Edinburgh Review,) appears to us to consist in its moral character; in that natural expression of kindness and tenderness of heart, which gives such a peculiar air of paternal goodness and patriarchal simplicity to his writings; and that earnest and intimate sympathy with the objects of his compassion, which assures us at once that he is not making a theatrical display of sensibility, but merely

giving vent to the familiar sentiments of his heart. We can trace here, in short, and with the same pleasing effect, that entire absence of art, effort, affectation, which we have already noticed as the remarkable distinction of his attempts in fiction. Almost all the other poets with whom we are acquainted, appear but too obviously to put their feelings and affections, as well as their favourite phrases, into a sort of studied dress, before they venture to present them to the crowded gaze of the public: and though the style and fabric of this dress varies according to the taste and fancy of the inventors, still it serves almost equally to hide their native proportions, and to prevent them from being as they really were. Now, Mr. Grahame, we think, has got over this general nervousness and shyness about showing the natural feelings with which the contemplation of divine emotion should affect us; or rather, has not been so seriously occupied, and too constantly preoccupied with the feelings themselves, to think of a confession of them might be taken by the generality of his readers, to concern himself about the contempt of the fastidious, or the decision of the unfeeling. In his poetry, therefore, we meet not with the Musidoras and Damos of Theophrastus, nor the gipsy-women and Ellen Orford of Coleridge, and still less with the Matthew Schabram, Alice Fells, or Martha Raes of Mr. Wordsworth; but we meet with the ordinary peasants of the land in their ordinary situations, and with a touching and simple expression of concern for their sufferings, and of generous indulgence for their labours. He is not ashamed of his kindness and compassion, on the one hand; nor is he ostentatious in the vain of it, on the other; but gives expression to the most plain and unaffected manner to sentiments that are neither counterfeited nor disguised. We do not know any poetry, indeed, that lets us so directly to the heart of the writer, and produces so full and pleasing a conviction that it is dictated by the genuine feelings which it aims at communicating to the reader. If there be less fire and elevation than in the strains of some of his contemporaries, there is more truth and tenderness than is commonly found along with those qualities, and less getting up either of language or of sentiment than we recollect to have met with in any modern composition.

THE SABBATH.

ARGUMENT.

n of a Sabbath morning in the country. The
at home. The town mechanic's morning
his meditation. The sound of bells. Crowd
ing to church. Interval before the service
Scottish service. English service. Scriptures
the organ, with the voices of the people. The
come to the sick man's couch: his wish. The
of God in the solitude of the woods. The
d boy among the hills. People seen on the
returning from church. Contrast of the present
with those immediately preceding the Revolu-
tion persecution of the Covenanters: A Sabbath
hills: Cameron: Renwick: Psalms. Night
hills during storms. A funeral according to
of the church of England. A female charac-
ter suicide. Expostulation. The incurable of-
ficial. A prison scene. Debtors. Divine ser-
vice in the prison hall. Persons under sentence of
the public guilt of inflicting capital punish-
ment on persons who have been left destitute of re-
ligious and moral instruction. Children proceeding to
day-school. The father. The impress. Appeal
of indiscriminate severity of criminal law. Com-
miseration of the Jewish law. The year of ju-
bilee description of the commencement of the jubilee.
Sound of the trumpets through the land. The bond-
man's family returning from their servitude to
possession of their inheritance. Emigrants to the
America. Their Sabbath worship. The whole
of Highland districts who have emigrated
still regret their country. Even the blind
rejoice at the objects with which he had been con-

An emigrant's contrast between the tropical
and Scotland. The boy who had been born
on a voyage. Description of a person on a desert
his Sabbath. His release. Missionary ship.
Defence of missionaries. Effects
of conversion of the primitive Christians. Transi-
ent slave trade. The Sabbath in a slave ship.
of England on the subject of her encouragement
of an unfortunate issue of the late war—in France—
Germany. Apostrophe to Truth. The attempt to
abolish. The treacherous foes already in pos-
session of the passes. Their devastating progress.
Address to Scotland. Happiness of seclu-
sion in the world. Description of a Sabbath evening
and. Psalmody. An aged man. Description
of a lustrious female reduced to poverty by old age
and. Disinterested virtuous conduct to be found
in the lower walks of life. Test of charity in the
Recommendation to the rich to devote a por-
tion of the Sabbath to the duty of visiting the sick. In-
struction to health—to music. The Beguine nuns. Laza-
rus Resurrection. Dawnings of faith—its progress
and emanation.

the morning of the hallow'd day!
the voice of rural labour, hush'd
the boy's whistle, and the milkmaid's song.
the dew lies glittering in the dewy wreath
the grass, mingled with fading flowers,
the morn bloom'd waving in the breeze.
the most faint attract the ear—the hum
the trickling of the dew,
the bleating midway up the hill.
the sits throned on yon unmoving cloud.
the wanders o'er the upland leas,
the bird's note comes mellow from the dale;
the ter from the sky the gladsome lark
the his heaven-tuned song; the lulling brook

Murmurs more gently down the deep-worn glen;
While from yon lowly roof, whose curling smoke
O'ermounts the mist, is heard, at intervals,
The voice of psalms—the simple song of praise.

With dove-like wings, peace o'er yon village
broods;

The dizzying mill-wheel rests; the anvil's din
Hath ceased; all, all around is quietness.
Less fearful on this day, the limping hare
Stops, and looks back, and stops, and looks on man,
Her deadliest foe. The toil-worn horse, set free,
Unheeded of the pasture, roams at large;
And, as his stiff unwieldy bulk he rells,
His iron-armed hoofs gleam in the morning ray.

But chiefly man the day of rest enjoys.

Hail, Sabbath! thee I hail, the poor man's day.
On other days the man of toil is doom'd
To eat his joyless bread, lonely; the ground
Both seat and board; screen'd from the winter's cold
And summer's heat, by neighbouring hedge or tree;
But on this day, imbosom'd in his home,
He shares the frugal meal with those he loves;
With those he loves he shares the heartfelt joy
Of giving thanks to God—not thanks of form,
A word and a grimace, but reverently,
With cover'd face and upward earnest eye.

Hail, Sabbath! thee I hail, the poor man's day.

The pale mechanic now has leave to breathe
The morning air, pure from the city's smoke;
While, wandering slowly up the river-side,
He meditates on Him, whose power he marks
In each green tree that proudly spreads the bough,
As in the tiny dew-bent flowers that bloom
Around its roots; and while he thus surveys,
With elevated joy, each rural charm,
He hopes, yet fears presumption in the hope,
That heaven may be one Sabbath without end.

But now his steps a welcome sound recalls:
Solemn the knell, from yonder ancient pile,
Fills all the air, inspiring joyful awe:
Slowly the throng moves o'er the tomb-paved ground,
The aged man, the bowed down, the blind
Led by the thoughtless boy, and he who breathes
With pain, and eyes the new-made grave well
pleased;

These, mingled with the young, the gay, approach
The house of God; these, spite of all their ills,
A glow of gladness feel; with silent praise
They enter in. A placid stillness reigns,
Until the man of God, worthy the name,
Arise and read th' anointed shepherd's lays.
His locks of snow, his brow serene, his look
Of love, it speaks, "Ye are my children all;
The gray-hair'd man, stooping upon his staff,
As well as he, the giddy child, whose eye
Pursues the swallow flitting thwart the dome.
Loud swells the song: O how that simple song,
Though rudely chanted, how it melts the heart,
Commingle soul with soul in one full tide
Of praise, of thankfulness, of humble trust!
Next comes the unpremeditated prayer,
Breathed from the inmost heart, in accents low,
But earnest.—Alter'd is the tone; to man
Are now address'd the sacred speaker's words.
Instruction, admonition, comfort, peace,
Flow from his tongue: O chief let comfort flow!

It is most needed in this vale of tears :
 Yes, make the widow's heart to sing for joy ;
 The stranger to discern th' Almighty's shield
 Held o'er his friendless head ; the orphan child
 Peel, 'mid his tears, I have a father still !
 'Tis done. But hark that infant querulous voice
 Plaint not discordant to a parent's ear ;
 And see the father raise the white-robed babe
 In solemn dedication to the Lord :
 The holy man sprinkles with forth-stretch'd hand
 The face of innocence ; then earnest turns,
 And prays a blessing in the name of Him
 Who said, *Let little children come to me ;*
*Forbid them not :** the infant is replaced
 Among the happy band : they, smilingly,
 In gay attire, hie to the house of mirth,
 The poor man's festival, a jubilee day,
 Remember'd long.

Nor would I leave unsung
 The lofty ritual of our sister land :
 In vestment white, the minister of God
 Opens the book, and reverentially
 The stated portion reads. A pause ensues.
 The organ breathes its distant thunder-notes,
 Then swells into a diapason full :
 The people rising, sing, *With harp, with harp,*
And voice of psalms ; harmoniously attuned
 The various voices blend ; the long drawn aisles,
 At every close, the lingering strain prolong.
 And now the tubes a mellow'd stop controls,
 In softer harmony the people join,
 While liquid whispers from yon orphan band
 Recall the soul from adoration's trance,
 And fill the eye with pity's gentle tears.
 Again the organ-peat, loud-rolling, meets
 The hallelujahs of the choir : Sublime,
 A thousand notes symphoniously ascend,
 As if the whole were one, suspended high
 In air, soaring heavenward : afar they float,
 Wafting glad tidings to the sick man's couch :
 Raised on his arm, he lists the cadence close,
 Yet thinks he hears it still : his heart is cheer'd ;
 He smiles on death ; but, ah ! a wish will rise,—
 " Would I were now beneath that echoing roof !
 No lukewarm accents from my lips should flow ;
 My heart would sing ; and many a Sabbath-day
 My steps should thither turn ; or, wandering far
 In solitary paths, where wild flowers blow,
 There would I bless his name, who led me forth
 From death's dark vale, to walk amid those sweets,
 Who gives the bloom of health once more to glow
 Upon this cheek, and lights this languid eye."

It is not only in the sacred fane
 That homage should be paid to the Most High ;
 There is a temple, one not made with hands—
 The vaulted firmament : Far in the woods,

Almost beyond the sound of city chime,
 At intervals heard through the breezeless air ;
 When not the limberest leaf is seen to move,
 Save where the linnet lights upon the spray ;
 When not a floweret bends its little stalk,
 Save where the bee alights upon the bloom ;—
 There, rapt in gratitude, in joy, and love,
 The man of God will pass the Sabbath noon ;
 Silence his praise ; his disembodied thoughts,
 Loosed from the load of words, will high ascend
 Beyond the empyrean.—
 Nor yet less pleasing at the heavenly throne,
 The Sabbath-service of the shepherd-boy.
 In some lone glen, where every sound is lull'd
 To slumber, save the tinkling of the rill,
 Or bleat of lamb, or hovering falcon's cry,
 Stretch'd on the sward, he reads of Jesse's son ;
 Or sheds a tear o'er him to Egypt sold,
 And wonders why he weeps ; the volume closed,
 With thyme-sprig laid between the leaves, he sings
 The sacred lays, his weekly lesson, conn'd
 With meikle care beneath the lowly roof,
 Where humble lore is learnt, where humble work
 Pines unrewarded by a thankless state.
 Thus reading, hymning, all alone, unseen,
 The shepherd-boy the Sabbath holy keeps,
 Till on the heights he marks the straggling bands
 Returning homeward from the house of prayer.
 In peace they home resort. O blissful days !
 When all men worship God as conscience wills.
 Far other times our fathers' grandsires knew,
 A virtuous race, to godliness devote.
 What though the skeptic's scorn hath dared to soil
 The record of their fame ! what though the men
 Of worldly minds have dared to stigmatize
 The sister-cause, religion and the law,
 With superstition's name ! yet, yet their deeds,
 Their constancy in torture and in death,—
 These on tradition's tongue still live ; these shall
 On history's honest page be pictured bright
 To latest times. Perhaps some bard, whose muse
 Disdains the servile strain of fashion's quire,
 May celebrate their unambitious names.
 With them each day was holy, every hour
 They stood prepared to die, a people doom'd
 To death ;—old men, and youths, and simple maids.
 With them each day was holy ; but that morn
 On which the angel said, *See where the Lord*
Was laid, joyous arose ; to die that day
 Was bliss. Long ere the dawn, by devious ways,
 O'er hills, through woods, o'er dreary wastes, they
 sought

The upland muirs, where rivers, there but brooks,
 Dispart to different seas : Fast by such brooks
 A little glen is sometimes scoop'd, a plat
 With green sward gay, and flowers that strangers
 seem

Amid the heathery wild, that all around
 Fatigues the eye ; in solitudes like these,
 Thy persecuted children, Scotia, foil'd
 A tyrant's and a bigot's bloody laws :
 There, leaning on his spear, (one of the array,
 Whose gleam, in former days, had scathed the rose
 On England's banner, and had powerless struck
 The infatuate monarch and his wavering host.)
 The lyart veteran heard the word of God

*— And they brought young children to him that he should touch them : and his disciples rebuked those that brought them. But when Jesus saw it, he was much displeased, and said unto them, Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not : for of such is the kingdom of God. Verily, I say unto you, Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein. And he took them up in his arms, put his hands upon them, and blessed them." *L. 13—16.*

ron thunder'd, or by Renwick pour'd
 stream; then rose the song, the loud
 of praise. The wheeling plover ceased
 at; the solitary place was glad,
 he distant cairns the watcher's ear
 outfully at times the breeze-borne note,
 s more gloomy follow'd; and no more
 mbled people dared, in face of day,
 up God, or even at the dead
 save when the wintry storm raved fierce,
 der-peals compell'd the men of blood
 within their dens: then dauntlessly
 ter'd few would meet, in some deep dell
 o'er-canopied, to hear the voice,
 thful pastor's voice: He by the gleam
 d lightning oped the sacred book,
 ds of comfort spake: Over their souls
 its soothing came,—as to her young
 h'fowl's plumes, when, at the close of eve,
 ers in, mournful, her brood dispersed
 erous sport, and o'er the remnant spreads
 er wings; close nestling 'neath her breast,
 erish'd, cower amid the purple blooms.
 od and wild, the mountain and the dale,
 e of prayer itself,—no place inspires
 more accordant with the day,
 s the field of graves, the land of rest:—
 close of evening prayer, the toll,
 nn funeral toll, pausing, proclaims
 ice of the tomb: the homeward crowds
 either hand; the pomp draws near:
 to meet the dead go forth, and sing,
resurrection and the life.
 these youthful bearers robed in white,
 a mournful tale; some blooming friend
 ead in her prime of years:—"Twas she,
 man's friend, who, when she could not
 'e,
 el tongue pleaded to those who could;
 el tongue and mild beseeching eye,
 r besought in vain, save when she pray'd
 r life, with heart resign'd to die,—
 to die; for happy visions bless'd
 ge's last days,† and hovering round,
 on her soul, giving presage
 ren was nigh:—O what a burst
 e from her lips! what tears of joy
 enward eyes suffused! Those eyes are
 sed;
 r loveliness is not yet flown:
 d in death, and still her cold, pale face
 hat smile; as when a waveless lake,
 the wintry stars all bright appear,
 l by a nightly frost with ice,
 lects the face of heaven unchanged,
 by the breeze or sweeping blast.
 t knell! The slow procession stops:
 withdrawn, death's altar, thick emboss'd

els were placed on the surrounding hills to
 ag of the approach of the military.
 de the end of Columbus's voyage to the new
 n he was already near, but not in sight of land,
 g hopes of his mariners (for his own confidence
 ve remained unmoved) were revived by the
 e of birds, at first hovering round the ship, and
 ing on the rigging.

With melancholy ornaments—(the name,
 The record of her blossoming age)—appears
 Unveil'd, and on it dust to dust is thrown,
 The final rite. O! hark that sullen sound!
 Upon the lower'd bier the shovell'd clay
 Falls fast, and fills the void.—

But who is he
 That stands aloof, with haggard, wistful eye,
 As if he coveted the closing grave?
 And he does covet it—his wish is death:
 The dread resolve is fix'd; his own right-hand
 Is sworn to do the deed: The day of rest
 No peace, no comfort brings his wo-worn spirit:
 Self-cursed, the hallow'd dome he dreads to enter;
 He dares not pray; he dares not sigh a hope;
 Annihilation is his only heaven.
 Loathsome the converse of his friends: he shuns
 The human face; in every careless eye
 Suspicion of his purpose seems to lurk.
 Deep piny shades he loves, where no sweet note
 Is warbled, where the rook unceasing caws:
 Or far in moors, remote from house or hut,
 Where animated nature seems extinct.
 Where e'en the hum of wandering bee ne'er breaks
 The quiet slumber of the level waste;
 Where vegetation's traces almost fail,
 Save where the leafless cannachs wave their tufts
 Of silky white, or massy oaken trunks
 Half buried lie, and tell where greenwoods grew,—
 There on the heathless moss outstretch'd he broods
 O'er all his ever-changing plans of death:
 The time, place, means, sweep like a stormy rack,
 In fleet succession, o'er his clouded soul;—
 The poniard,—and the opium draught, that brings
 Death by degrees, but leaves an awful chasm
 Between the act and consequence,—the flash
 Sulphureous, fraught with instantaneous death;—
 The ruin'd tower perch'd on some jutting rock,
 So high that, 'tween the leap and dash below,
 The breath might take its flight in midway air,—
 This pleases for a while; but on the brink,
 Back from the toppling edge his fancy shrinks
 In horror: sleep at last his breast becalms,—
 He dreams 'tis done; but starting wild awakes,
 Resigning to despair his dream of joy.
 Then hope, faint hope, revives—hope, that despair
 May to his aid let loose the demon frenzy,
 To lead scared conscience blindfold o'er the brink
 Of self-destruction's cataract of blood.
 Most miserable, most incongruous wretch!
 Darest thou to spurn thy life, the boon of God,
 Yet darest to approach his holy place?
 O dare to enter in! maybe some word,
 Or sweetly chanted strain, will in thy heart
 Awake a chord in unison with life. ¶
 What are thy fancied woes to his, whose fate
 Is (sentence dire!) incurable disease,—
 The outcast of a lazhar house, homeless,
 Or with a home where eyes do scowl on him!
 Yet he, e'en he, with feeble steps draws near,
 With trembling voice joins in the song of praise.
 Patient he waits the hour of his release;
 He knows he has a home beyond the grave.
 Or turn thee to that house with studded doors,
 And iron-visor'd windows; even there
 The Sabbath sheds a beam of bliss, though faint;

The debtor's friends (for still he has some friends)
Have time to visit him; the blossoming pea,
That climbs the rust-worn bars, seems fresher tinged;
And on the little turf, this day renew'd,
The lark, his prison mate, quivers the wing
With more than wonted joy. See, through the bars
That pallid face retreating from the view,
That glittering eye following, with hopeless look,
The friends of former years, now passing by
In peaceful fellowship to worship God:
With them, in days of youthful years, he roam'd
O'er hill and dale, o'er broomy knove; and wist
As little as the blithest of the band
Of this his lot; condemn'd, condemn'd unheard,
The party for his judge;—among the throng,
The Pharisaical hard-hearted man
He sees pass on, to join the heaven-taught prayer,
Forgive our debts as we forgive our debtors:
From unforgiving lips most impious prayer!
O happier far the victim than the hand
That deals the legal stab! The *injured* man
Enjoys internal, settled calm; to him
The Sabbath bell sounds peace; he loves to meet
His fellow sufferers to pray and praise:
And many a prayer, as pure as e'er was breathed
In holy fanes, is sigh'd in prison halls.
Ah me! that clank of chains, as kneel and rise
The death-doom'd row. But see, a smile illumines
The face of some; perhaps they're guiltless: O!
And must high-minded honesty endure
The ignominy of a felon's fate!
No, 'tis not ignominious to be wrong'd!
No; conscious exultation swells their hearts
To think the day draws nigh, when in the view
Of angels, and of just men perfect made,
The mark which rashness branded on their names
Shall be effaced;—when wafted on life's storm,
Their souls shall reach the Sabbath of the skies;—
As birds from bleak Norwegia's wintry coast
Blown out to sea, strive to regain the shore,
But, vainly striving, yield them to the blast,—
Swept o'er the deep to Albion's genial isle,
Amazed they light amid the bloomy sprays
Of some green vale, there to enjoy new loves,
And join in harmony unheard before.

The land is groaning 'neath the guilt of blood
Spilt wantonly: for every death-doom'd man,
Who, in his boyhood, has been left untaught
That wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness,
And all her paths are peace, unjustly dies.
But, ah! how many are thus left untaught,—
How many would be left, but for the band
United to keep holy to the Lord
A portion of his day, by teaching those
Whom Jesus loved with forth-stretch'd hand to
bless!

Behold yon motley train, by two and two,
Each with a Bible 'neath its little arm,
Approach well pleased, as if they went to play,
The dome where simple lore is learnt unbought:
And mark the father 'mid the side-way throng;
Well do I know him by his glistening eye,
That follows steadfastly one of the line,
A dark seafaring man he looks to be;
And much it glads his boding heart to think,
That when once more he sails the valley'd deep,

His child shall still receive instruction's boon.
But hark,—a noise,—a cry,—a gleam of sword:—
Resistance is in vain,—he's borne away,
Nor is allow'd to clasp his weeping child.

My innocent, so helpless, yet so gay!

How could I bear to be thus rudely torn
From thee;—to see thee lift thy little arm,
And impotently strike the ruffian man,—
To hear thee bid him chidingly—begone!

O ye who live at home, and kiss each eve
Your sleeping infants ere you go to rest,
And, waken'd by their call, lift up your eyes
Upon their morning smile,—think, think of them,
Who, torn away without one farewell word
To wife or children, sigh the day of life
In banishment from all that's dear to man;—
O raise your voices in one general peal
Remonstrant, for th' oppress'd. And ye, who sit
Month after month devising impost laws,
Give some small portion of your midnight vigils
To mitigate, if not remove, the wrong.

Relentless justice! with fate-furrow'd brow;
Wherefore to various crimes of various guilt,
One penalty, the most severe, allot?
Why, pall'd in state, and mitred with a wreath
Of nightshade, dost thou sit portentously,
Beneath a cloudy canopy of sighs,
Of fears, of trembling hopes, of boding doubts;
Death's dart thy mace!—Why are the laws of God,
Statutes promulg'd in characters of fire,*
Despised in deep concerns, where heavenly guidance
Is most required? The murderer—let him die,
And him who lifts his arm against his parent,
His country,—or his voice against his God.
Let crimes less heinous doom's less dreadful meet
Than less of life! so said the law divine:
That law beneficent, which mildly stretch'd,
To men forgotten and forlorn, the hand
Of *restitution*: Yes, the trumpet's voice
The Sabbath of the jubilee† announced:
The freedom-freighted blast, through all the land
At once, in every city, echoing rings,
From Lebanon to Carmel's woody cliffs,
So loud, that far within the desert's verge
The couching lion starts, and glares around.
Free is the bondman now, each one returns
To his inheritance: The man, grown old
In servitude far from his native fields,
Hastes joyous on his way; no hills are steep,
Smooth is each rugged path; his little ones

* "And it came to pass, on the third day in the morning that there were thunders and lightnings, and a thick cloud upon the mount, and the voice of the trumpet exceeding loud; so that all the people that was in the camp trembled." Exod. xix. 16

† "And thou shalt number seven Sabbath's of years unto thee, seven times seven years: and the space of six seven Sabbath's of years shall be unto thee forty and nine years. Then shalt thou cause the trumpet of the jubilee to sound on the tenth day of the seventh month, in the day of atonement shall ye make the trumpet sound throughout all your land. And ye shall hallow the first year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof. It shall be a jubilee unto you, and ye shall return every man unto his possession, and ye shall return every man unto his family." Lev. xxv. 3-10

ey go, while oft the mother chides
ing step, lured by the way-side flowers:
he hill, from which a farewell look,
another parting look, he cast
ernal vale, appears in view:
t gain'd, throbs hard his heart with joy
r blent, to see that vale once more;
eager eye darts to the roof
t he saw the light; his youngest born
d, pointing to the much-loved spot,
ere thy fathers lived, and there they
p."

wends; near and more near he draws:
: the tinkle of the palm-bower'd brook!
um slanting through the cedar grove
r, and how mild! But lovelier still
me in the eye of ancient friends,
wn at first! and dear the fig-tree shade
ch on Sabbath eve his father told*
rom the house of bondage freed,
h the desert to the promised land;—
: arms the aged stem he clasps,
his tears the furrow'd bark bedews:
at midnight hour, he thinks he hears
d sound that brake the bondman's chains,
as peal of freedom and of joy!
law of man a power like this
lower marvellous as merciful,
ugh in other ordinances still
ly seen, is yet but little mark'd
t truly is,—a miracle!

t, ever new, perform'd at once
gion,—yea, on every sea
rope's navies plough;—yes, in all lands
to pole, or civilized to rude,
re are, to whom the *Sabbath* morn
dding dews into their drooping hearts:
yond the high-heaved western wave,
mbia's wildernesses vast,
which God in thunder from the mount
ake, are heard, and are obey'd.
en, Scotia, in the desert land,
m their homes by fell monopoly,
to the Lord the seventh day.

under loftiest canopy
rimeval, soon to be laid low
By Babel's streams we sat and wept.
rong mysterious links enchain the heart
where the morn of life is spent!
lands, though happier be the clime,
und our board smile all the friends we
t,

f nature wears a stranger's look.
h the valley which we loved be swept
bitants, none left behind,
he poor blind man who sought his bread
to door, still, still there is a want;
he, round whom a night that knows

these words which I command thee this day
thine heart: And thou shalt teach them dili-
thy children, and shalt talk of them when
in thy house, and when thou walkest by the
hen thou liest down, and when thou risest up.
say unto thy son, We were Pharaoh's bond-
pt; and the Lord brought us out of Egypt with
ad." Deut. vi. 6, 7, 21.

No dawn is ever spread, whose native vale
Presented to his closed eyes a blank,
Deplores its distance now. There well he knew
Each object, though unseen; there could he wend
His way, guideless, through wilds and mazy woods;
Each aged tree, spared when the forest fell,
Was his familiar friend, from the smooth birch,
With rind of silken touch, to the rough elm:
The three gray stones that mark'd where heroes lay
Mourn'd by the harp, mourn'd by the melting voice
Of Cona, oft his resting-place had been;
Oft had they told him that his home was near:
The tinkle of the rill, the murmuring
So gentle of the brook, the torrent's rush,
The cataract's din, the ocean's distant roar,
The echo's answer to his foot or voice,—
All spoke a language which he understood,
All warn'd him of his way. But most he feels,
Upon the hallow'd morn, the saddening change:
No more he hears the gladsome village bell
Ring the bless'd summons to the house of God:
And—for the voice of psalms, loud, solemn, grand,
That cheer'd his darkling path, as with slow step
And feeble, he toil'd up the spire-topt hill,—
A few faint notes ascend among the trees.

What though the cluster'd vine there hardly
tempts
The traveller's hand; though birds of dazzling plume
Perch on the loaded boughs;—"Give me thy woods,
(Exclaims the banish'd man,) thy barren woods,
Poor Scotland! Sweeter there the reddening haw,
The sloe, or rowan's* bitter bunch, than here
The purple grape; dearer the redbreast's note,
That mourns the fading year in Scotia's vales,
Than Philomel's, where spring is ever new;
More dear to me the redbreast's sober suit,
So like a wither'd leaflet, than the glare
Of gaudy wings, that make the iris dim."

Nor is regret exclusive to the old:
The boy, whose birth was midway o'er the main,
A ship his cradle, by the billows rock'd,—
"The nursling of the storm,"—although he claims
No native land, yet does he wistful hear
Of some far distant country still call'd *home*,
Where lambs of whitest fleece sport on the hills;
Where gold-speck'd fishes wanton in the streams:
Where little birds, when snow-flakes dim the air,
Light on the floor, and peck the table crumbs,
And with their singing cheer the winter day.

But what the loss of country to the woes
Of banishment and solitude combined!
O! my heart bleeds to think there now may live
One hapless man, the remnant of a wreck,
Cast on some desert island of that main
Immense, which stretches from the Cochin shore
To Acapulco. Motionless he sits,
As is the rock his seat, gazing whole days,
With wandering eye, o'er all the watery waste:
Now striving to believe the albatross
A sail appearing on the horizon's verge;
Now vowing ne'er to cherish other hope
Than hope of death. Thus pass his weary hours,
Till welcome evening warn him that 'tis time
Upon the shell-notch'd calendar to mark

* Mountain ash.

Another day, another dreary day,—
 Changeless;—for, in these regions of the sun,
 The wholesome law that dooms mankind to toil,
 Bestowing grateful interchange of rest
 And labour, is annul'd; for there the trees,
 Adorn'd at once with bud, and flower, and fruit,
 Drop, as the breezes blow, a shower of bread
 And blossoms on the ground. But yet by him,
 The hermit of the deep, not unobserved
 The Sabbath passes. 'Tis his great delight.
 Each seventh eve he marks the farewell ray,
 And loves, and sighs to think,—that setting sun
 Is now impurpling Scotland's mountain tops,
 Or, higher risen, slants athwart her vales,
 Tinting with yellow light the quivering throat
 Of day-spring lark, while woodland birds below
 Chant in the dewy shade. Thus all night long
 He watches, while the rising moon describes
 The progress of the day in happier lands.
 And now he almost fancies that he hears
 The chiming from his native village church;
 And now he sings, and fondly hopes the strain
 May be the same that sweet ascends at home
 In congregation full,—where, not without a tear
 They are remember'd who in ships behold
 The wonders of the deep: he sees the hand,
 The widow'd hand, that veils the eye suffused;
 He sees his orphan'd boy look up, and strive
 The widow'd heart to soothe. His spirit leans
 On God. Nor does he leave his weekly vigil
 Though tempests ride o'er welkin-lashing waves
 On winds of cloudless wing;† though lightnings
 burst

So vivid, that the stars are hid and seen
 In awful alternation: Calm he views
 The far exploding firmament, and dares
 To hope—one bolt in mercy is reserved
 For his release: and yet he is resign'd
 To live; because full well he is assured,
 Thy hand does lead him, thy right hand upholds.‡
 And thy right hand does lead him. Lo! at last,
 One sacred eve, he hears, faint from the deep,
 Music remote, swelling at intervals,
 As if th' imbodied spirit of such sounds
 Came slowly floating on the shoreward wave:
 The cadence well he knows,—a hymn of old,
 Where sweetly is rehearsed the lowly state
 Of Jesus, when his birth was first announced,
 In midnight music, by an angel choir,
 To Bethlehem's shepherds,§ as they watch'd their
 flocks.

* "They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters; these see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep." Psal. cvii.

† In the tropical regions, the sky during storms is often without a cloud.

‡ "If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me." Psal. cxix.

§ "And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flocks by night. And lo! the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them, and they were sore afraid. And the angel said unto them, Fear not, for, behold! I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David, a Saviour, who is Christ the Lord. And this shall be a sign unto you, Ye shall find

Breathless, the man forlorn listens, and thinks
 It is a dream. Fuller the voices swell.
 He looks, and starts to see, moving along,
 A fiery wave,* (so seems it,) crescent form'd,
 Approaching to the land: straightway he sees
 A towering whiteness; 'tis the heaven-fill'd ark
 That waft the mission'd men, who have renounc'd
 Their homes, their country, nay, almost the world,
 Bearing glad tidings to the farthest isles
 Of ocean, that the dead shall rise again.
 Forward the gleam-girt castle coastwise glides;
 It seems as it would pass away. To cry
 The wretched man in vain attempts, in vain,
 Powerless his voice as in a fearful dream:
 Not so his hand: he strikes the flint,—a blaze
 Mounts from the ready heap of wither'd leaves:
 The music ceases, accents harsh succeed,
 Harsh, but most grateful: downward drop the
 sails;

Ingulf'd the anchor sinks; the boat is launch'd;
 But cautious lies aloof till morning dawn:
 O then the transport of the man unused
 To other human voice besides his own,—
 His native tongue to bear! he breathes a hymn,
 Though earth's diameter is interposed.
 Of perils of the sea he has no dread,
 Full well assured the mission'd bark is safe,
 Held in the hollow of th' Almighty's hand.
 (And signal thy deliverances have been
 Of these thy messengers of peace and joy.)
 From storms that loudly threaten to unfix
 Islands rock-rooted in the ocean's bed,
 Thou dost deliver them,—and from the calms
 More dreadful than the storm, when motionless
 Upon the purple deep the vessel lies
 For days, for nights, illumed by phosphor light:
 When sea-birds seem in nests of flame to sit
 When backward starts the boldest mariner
 To see, while o'er the side he leans, his face
 As if deep tinged with blood.—

Let worldly men
 The cause and combatants contemptuous see,
 And call fanatics them who hazard health
 And life in testifying of the truth,
 Who joy and glory in the cross of Christ!
 What were the Galilean fishermen
 But messengers, commission'd to announce
 The resurrection, and the life to come!
 They too, though clothed with power of mighty
 works

Miraculous, were oft received with scorn;
 Oft did their words fall powerless, though confirm'd
 By deeds that mark'd Omnipotence their friends:
 But, when their efforts fail'd, unweariedly
 They onward went, rejoicing in their course.

the babe wrapped in swaddling-clothes, lying in a manger. And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host, praising God, and saying, *Gloria in excelsis Deo*. God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men." Luke ii. 8-14.

* "In some seas, as particularly about the coast of Malabar, as a ship floats along, it seems during the night to be surrounded with fire, and to leave a long tract of light behind it. Whenever the sea is gently agitated, it seems converted into little stars: every drop as it breaks emits light, like bodies electrified in the dark."—Dana

thus,* borne on downy wings
 realms, they frequent fell on soils
 ! thankless ; yet oft-times they saw
 urs crown'd with fruit a hundred fold,
 ew converts testify their faith
 of love,—the slave set free, the sick
 prisoners visited, the poor
 is brothers at the rich man's board.
 r different now the deeds of men
 he faith of Christ !—The free made slaves !
 their country, borne across the deep,
 endungeon'd, forced by stripes to live,
 behold their wives, their little ones,
 eneath the white man's fiend-like frown !
 o scenes like these the Sabbath brings
 1 of th' enormous wo :—
 iterated stroke is still ;
 l scourge hangs hardening in the shrouds.
 e demon man, whose trade is blood,
 tless front convene his ruffian crew
 e sacred service read. Accursed,
 h's bile-tinged lips profane the word
 lcurd, he ventures to pronounce
 gue, nor falters at that law
 is written, *Thou shalt do no murder* :
 hile yet the words are on his lips,
 dying mother's parting groan ;
 er orphan'd child, with lisping plaint,
 rouse her from the sleep of death.
 ad ! England ! wash thy purpled hands
 l sin, and never dip them more
 damnable ! then lift them up
 tion to that God, whose name
 then thou mayest, without the risk
 ; vengeance from the surcharged clouds,
 ctention to thy menaced shores ;
 will blast the tyrant's arm that grasps
 rrbolt of ruin o'er thy head :
 he turn the wolfish race to prey
 other ; then will he arrest
 rrent, causing it regorge
 source with fiery desolation.
 e murderous trades by mortals plied,
 lone that never violates
 r'd day by simulate respect,—
 tic rest : No, no, the work proceeds.
 d pinnacles are hung the flags,†
 the sign to slip the leash from slaughter.
 whose knoll a holy calmness pour'd
 od man's breast,—whose sound solaced
 he poor, the old—perversion dire—
 ith sulphurous tongues, speak death-
 ight words :
 to eve destruction revels frenzied,
 hour when peaceful vesper-chimes
 t to soothe the ear, the trumpet sounds
 l flight altern ; and for the song
 escending to their grass-bower'd homes,
 of flesh-gorged ravens, as they slake
 t in hoof-prints fill'd with gore, disturbs
 of the dying man ; while death

er. "The seeds of many plants of this kind
 d with a plume, by which admirable mecha-
 s disseminated far from their parent stem."

steeples are frequently used as signal posts.

Triumphantly sails down th' ensanguined stream,
 On corpses throned, and crown'd with shiver'd boughs,
 That erst hung imaged in the crystal tide.*

And what the harvest of these bloody fields ?
 A double weight of fetters to the slave,
 And chains on arms that wielded freedom's sword.
 Spirit of Tell ! and art thou doom'd to see
 Thy mountains, that confess'd no other chains
 Than what the wintry elements had forged,—
 Thy vales, where freedom, and her stern compeer,
 Proud, virtuous poverty, their noble state
 Maintain'd, amid surrounding threats of wealth,
 Of superstition, and tyrannic sway—
 Spirit of Tell ! and art thou doom'd to see
 That land subdued by slavery's basest slaves ;
 By men, whose lips pronounce the sacred name
 Of liberty, then kiss the despot's foot ?
 Helvetia ! hadst thou to thyself been true,
 Thy dying sons had triumph'd as they fell :
 But 'twas a glorious effort, though in vain.
 Aloft thy genius, 'mid the sweeping clouds,
 The flag of freedom spread ; bright in the storm
 The streaming meteor waved, and far it gleam'd :
 But, ah ! 'twas transient, as the Iris' arch,
 Glanced from leviathan's ascending shower,
 When 'mid the mountain waves heaving his head.
 Already had the friendly-seeming foe
 Possess'd the snow piled ramparts of the land :
 Down like an avalanche they roll'd, they crush'd
 The temple, palace, cottage, every work
 Of art and nature, in one common ruin.
 The dreadful crash is o'er, and peace ensues,—
 The peace of desolation, gloomy, still :
 Each day is hush'd as Sabbath ; but, alas !
 No Sabbath service glads the seventh day !
 No more the happy villagers are seen
 Winding adown the rock-hewn paths, that wont
 To lead their footsteps to the house of prayer ;
 But, far apart, assembled in the depth
 Of solitudes, perhaps a little group
 Of aged men, and orphan boys, and maids,
 Bereft, list to the breathings of the holy man,
 Who spurns an oath of fealty to the power
 Of rulers chosen by a tyrant's nod.
 No more, as dies the rustling of the breeze,
 Is heard the distant vesper hymn ; no more
 At gloamin hour, the plaintive strain, that links
 His country to the Switzer's heart, delights
 The loosening team ; or if some shepherd boy
 Attempt the strain, his voice soon faltering stops ;
 He feels his country now a foreign land.

O Scotland ! canst thou for a moment brook
 The mere imagination, that a fate
 Like this should e'er be thine ! that o'er these hills
 And dear-bought vales, whence Wallace, Douglas,
 Bruce,
 Repell'd proud Edward's multitudinous hordes,
 A Gallic foe, that abject race, should rule !
 No, no ! let never hostile standard touch
 Thy shore : rush, rush into the dashing brine,
 And crest each wave with steel ; and should the
 stamp

* After a heavy cannonade, the shivered branches of
 trees, and the corpses of the killed, are seen floating
 together down the rivers.

Of slavery's footstep violate the strand,
Let not the tardy tide efface the mark;
Sweep off the stigma with a sea of blood!

Thrice happy he, who, far in Scottish glen
Retired, (yet ready at his country's call,)
Has left the restless emmet-hill of man:
He never longs to read the saddening tale
Of endless wars; and seldom does he hear
The tale of wo; and ere it reaches him,
Rumour, so loud when new, has died away
Into a whisper, on the memory borne
Of casual traveller:—as on the deep,
Far from the sight of land, when all around
Is waveless calm, the sudden tremulous swell,
That gently heaves the ship, tells, as it rolls,
Of earthquakes dread, and cities overthrown.

O Scotland! much I love thy tranquil dales:
But most on Sabbath eve, when low the sun
Slants through the upland copse, 'tis my delight,
Wandering, and stopping oft, to hear the song
Of kindred praise arise from humble roofs;
Or, when the simple service ends, to hear
The lifted latch, and mark the gray-hair'd man,
The father and the priest, walk forth alone
Into his garden-plat, or little field,
To commune with his God in secret prayer,—
To bless the Lord, that in his downward years
His children are about him: Sweet, meantime,
The thrush, that sings upon the aged thorn,
Brings to his view the days of youthful years,
When that same aged thorn was but a bush.
Nor is the contrast between youth and age
To him a painful thought; he joys to think
His journey near a close,—heaven is his home.
More happy far that man, though bowed down,
Though feeble be his gait, and dim his eye,
Than they, the favourites of youth and health,
Of riches, and of fame, who have renounced
The glorious promise of the life to come,
Clinging to death.—

Or mark that female face,
The faded picture of its former self,—
The garments coarse, but clean;—frequent at church
I've noted such a one, feeble and pale,
Yet standing, with a look of mild content,
Till beckon'd by some kindly hand to sit.
She had seen better days; there was a time
Her hands could earn her bread, and freely give
To those who were in want; but now old age,
And lingering disease, have made her helpless.
Yet she is happy, ay, and she is wise,
(Philosophers may sneer, and pedants frown,)
Although her Bible is her only book;
And she is rich, although her only wealth
Is recollection of a well-spent life—
Is expectation of the life to come.
Examine here, explore the narrow path
In which she walks; look not for virtuous deeds
In history's arena, where the prize
Of fame, or power, prompts to heroic acts.
Peruse the *lives* themselves of men obscure:—
There charity, that robs itself to give;
There fortitude in sickness, nursed by want;
There courage, that expects no tongue to praise;
There virtue lurks, like purest gold deep hid,
With no alloy of selfish motive mix'd.

The poor man's boon, that stints him of his
Is prized more highly in the sight of Him
Who sees the heart, than golden gifts from him
That scarce can know their countess less:*

Yes, the deep sigh that heaves the poor man's
To see distress, and feel his willing arm
Palsied by penury, ascends to heaven;
While ponderous bequests of lands and gold
Ne'er rise above their earthly origin.

And should all bounty that is clothed
in power

Be deem'd unworthy?—Far be such a thought
E'en when the rich bestow, there are summs
Of genuine charity:—Yes, yes, let wealth
Give other alms than silver or than gold,—
Time, trouble, toil, attendance, watchfulness,
Exposure to disease;—yes, let the rich
Be often seen beneath the sick man's roof;
Or cheering, with inquiries from the heart,
And hopes of health, the melancholy man
Of couches in the public wards of wo:
There let them often bless the sick man's
With kind assurances that all is well
At home, that plenty smiles upon the board—
The while the hand that earn'd the fragrant
Can hardly raise itself in sign of thanks
Above all duties, let the rich man search
Into the cause he knoweth not, nor spare
The suppliant wretch as guilty of a crime.

Ye, bless'd with *wealth*! (another sum
in power

Of doing good,) O would ye but devote
A little portion of each seventh day
To acts of *justice* to your fellow men!
The house of mourning silently invites:
Shun not the crowded alley; prompt descend
Into the half-sunk cell, darksome and damp,
Nor seem impatient to be gone: Inquire,
Console, instruct, encourage, soothe, assist;
Read, pray, and sing a new song to the Lord:
Make tears of joy down grief-worn furrows.

O health! thou sun of life, without whom
The fairest scenes of nature seem involved
In darkness, shine upon my dreary path
Once more; or, with thy faintest dawn, give
That I may yet enjoy thy vital ray!
Though transient be the hope, 'twill be
sweet,

Like midnight music, stealing on the ear,
Then gliding past, and dying slow away.
Music! thou soothing power, thy charm is
Most vividly when clouds o'ercast the soul:
So light its loveliest effect displays
In lowering skies, when through the murky
A slanting sunbeam shoots, and instant lights

* "And Jesus sat over against the treasury, & held how the people cast money into the treasury: many that were rich cast in much. And there came certain poor widow, and she threw in two mites, make a farthing. And he called unto him his disciples, and saith unto them, Verily, I say unto you, that this widow hath cast more in than all they which have cast into the treasury: For all they did cast in of their abundance, but she of her want did cast in all that she even all her living." Mark xii. 41—44.

real curve of seven harmonious dyes,
 a splendour from the gloom :
 still vouchsafe to tranquillize
 st perturb'd ; thy voice, though mournful,
 stethes ;
 rful eye are thy most beauteous lays,
 of blossoms from the orchard boughs,—
 mn of the spring. Enchanting power !
 thy airy spell, canst whirl the mind
 the busy haunts of men, to vales
 Tweed or Yarrow flows ; or, spurning
 le
 l Flodden field ; or suddenly
 t, with alter'd strain, the deafen'd ear
 n's plain !—But what the pastoral lay,
 ing dirge, the battle's trumpet peal,
 to notes with sacred numbers link'd
 solemn, grand ! O then the spirit,
 n pinions of celestial sound,
 be throne of God, and ravish'd hears
 and times ten thousand voices rise
 jahs ;—voices, that erewhile
 ly tuned perhaps to low-breathed hymns
 in the chambers of the poor,—
 ath worship of the friendless sick.
 be the female votaries, whose days
 h of their pious labours prove,
 es are consecrated to the toil
 ring around the uncurtain'd couch
 d poverty ! Bless'd be the hands,
 y hands, (for beauty, youth, and grace,
 nceal'd by pity's closest veil.)
 the cup medicinal, that bind
 ds which ruthless warfare and disease
 ie loathsome lazarus-house consign'd.
 uperstition of the mitred king !
 ould forget thy torch and stake,
 is blessed sisterhood survey,—
 n's priestesses, disciples true
 whose touch was health, whose single
 rd
 l with life the palsied arm,—
 io said, *Take up thy bed and walk* ;—
 io cried to Lazarus, *Come forth*.
 who cried to Lazarus, *Come forth*,
 n the Sabbath of the tomb is past,
 the dead, and reunite the dust
 n'd and purified) to angel souls.
 spe ! belief ! conviction firm !
 ful 'tis to recollect the time
 e arose to faith ! Faintly at first
 nly voice is heard ; then, by degrees,
 sounds perpetual in the heart.
 who all the gloomy winter long
 in city crowds, wandering a field
 a Sabbath morn, ere yet the spring
 : daisy's bud, delighted hears
 lark's note, faint yet, and short the
 E,
 r the chill ungenial northern breeze ;
 : sun ascends, another springs,
 mother soars on loftier wing,
 ahead, the joyous choir unseen,
 him high, harmonious fills the air,
 se a link 'tween earth and heaven.

SABBATH WALKS.

A SPRING SABBATH WALK.

Most earnest was his voice ! most mild his look,
 As with raised hands he bless'd his parting flock.
 He is a faithful pastor of the poor ;—
 He thinks not of himself ; his Master's words,
*Feed, feed my sheep** are ever at his heart,
 The cross of Christ is aye before his eyes.
 O, how I love, with melted soul, to leave
 The house of prayer, and wander in the fields
 Alone ! What though the opening spring be chill !
 Although the lark, check'd in his airy path
 Eke out his song, perch'd on the fallow clod,
 That still o'ertops the blade ! Although no branch
 Have spread its foliage, save the willow wand
 That dips its pale leaves in the swollen stream !
 What though the clouds oft lower ! Their threats
 but end

In sunny showers, that scarcely fill the folds
 Of moss-couch'd violet, or interrupt
 The merle's dulcet pipe,—melodious bird !
 He, hid behind the milk-white slow-thorn spray,
 (Whose early flowers anticipate the leaf,)
 Welcomes the time of buds, the infant year.

Sweet is the sunny nook, to which my steps
 Have brought me, hardly conscious where I roam'd ;
 Unheeding where,—so lovely all around
 The works of God, array'd in vernal smile !

Oft at this season, musing, I prolong
 My devious range, till, sunk from view, the sun
 Emblaze, with upward-slanting ray, the breast,
 And wing unquivering of the wheeling lark,
 Descending, vocal, from her latest flight ;
 While, disregarding of yon lonely star,—
 The harbinger of chill night's glittering host,—
 Sweet Redbreast, Scotia's Philomela, chants,
 In desultory strains, his evening hymn.

A SUMMER SABBATH WALK.

DELIGHTFUL is this loneliness : it calms
 My heart : pleasant the cool beneath these elms,
 That throw across the stream a moveless shade.
 Here nature in her midnight whisper speaks ;
 How peaceful every sound !—the ring-dove's plaint,
 Moan'd from the twilight centre of the grove,
 While every other woodland lay is mute,
 Save when the wren flits from her down-coved nest,
 And from the root-sprig trills her ditty clear,—
 The grasshopper's oft pausing chirp,—the buzz,
 Angrily shrill, of moss-entangled bee,

* "So when he had dined, Jesus saith to Simon Peter, Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me more than these ? He saith unto him, Yea, Lord, thou knowest that I love thee. He saith unto him, Feed my lambs. He saith to him again the second time, Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me ? He saith unto him, Yea, Lord, thou knowest that I love thee. He saith unto him, Feed my sheep. He saith unto him the third time, Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me ? Peter was grieved, because he said unto him the third time, Lovest thou me ? And he said unto him, Lord, thou knowest all things, thou knowest that I love thee. Jesus saith unto him, Feed my sheep." John xxi. 15—17.

That, soon as loosed, booms with full twang away,
The sudden rushing of the minnow shoal,
Scared from the shallows by my passing tread.
Dimpling the water glides, with here and there
A glossy fly, skimming in circle's gay
The treacherous surface, while the quick-eyed trout
Watches his time to spring; or from above,
Some feather'd dam, surveying midst the boughs,
Darts from her perch, and to her plumeless brood
Bears off the prize:—Sad emblem of man's lot!
He, giddy insect, from his native leaf,
(Where safe and happily he might have lurk'd,)
Elate upon ambition's gaudy wings,
Forgetful of his origin, and, worse,
Unthinking of his end, flies to the stream;
And if from hostile vigilance he 'scape,
Buoyant he flutters but a little while,
Mistakes th' inverted image of the sky
For heaven itself, and, sinking, meets his fate.

Now let me trace the stream up to its source
Among the hills; its runnel by degrees
Diminishing, the murmur turns a tinkle.
Closer and closer still the banks approach,
Tangled so thick with pleaching bramble shoots,
With brier, and hazel branch, and hawthorn spray,
That, fain to quit the dangle, glad I mount
Into the open air: Grateful the breeze
That fans my throbbing temples! smiles the plain
Spread wide below: how sweet the placid view!
But, O! more sweet the thought, heart-soothing
thought,

That thousands, and ten thousands of the sons
Of toil, partake this day the common joy
Of rest, of peace, of viewing hill and dale,
Of breathing in the silence of the woods,
And blessing Him who gave the Sabbath day.
Yes, my heart flutters with a freer throb,
To think that now the townsman wanders forth
Among the fields and meadows to enjoy
The coolness of the day's decline; to see
His children sport around, and simply pull
The flower and weed promiscuous, as a boon,
Which proudly in his breast they smiling fix.

Again I turn me to the hill, and trace
The wizard stream, now scarce to be discern'd;
Woodless its banks, but green with ferny leaves,
And thinly strew'd with heath-bells up and down.

Now, when the downward sun has left the glens,
Each mountain's rugged lineaments are traced
Upon the adverse slope, where stalks gigantic
The shepherd's shadow thrown athwart the chasm,
As on the topmost ridge he homeward hies.
How deep the hush! the torrent's channel dry,
Presents a stony steep, the echo's haunt.
But, hark, a plaintive sound floating along!
'Tis from yon heath-rook'd shielin; now it dies
Away, now rises full; it is the song
Which He,—who listens to the hallelujahs
Of choiring seraphim,—delights to hear;
It is the music of the heart, the voice
Of venerable age,—of guiltless youth,
In kindly circle seated on the ground
Before their wicker door. Behold the man!
The grandsire and the saint; his silvery locks
Beam in the parting ray: before him lies,
Upon the smooth cropt sward, the open book,

His comfort, stay, and ever new delight!
While, heedless, at his side, the lisping boy
Fondles the lamb that nightly shares his couch.

AN AUTUMN SABBATH WALK.

WHEN homeward bands their several ways dispense
I love to linger in the narrow field
Of rest, to wander round from tomb to tomb,
And think of some who silent sleep below.
Sad sighs the wind, that from those ancient elms
Shakes showers of leaves upon the wither'd grass
The sere and yellow wreaths, with eddying sweep
Fill up the furrows 'tween the hillock'd graves.
But list that moan! 'tis the poor blind man's dog,
His guide for many a day, now come to mourn
The master and the friend—conjunction rare!
A man indeed he was of gentle soul,
Though bred to brave the deep: the lightning's flash
Had dimm'd, not closed, his mild, but sightless eye
He was a welcome guest through all his range
(It was not wide:) no dog would bay at him;
Children would run to meet him on his way,
And lead him to a sunny seat, and climb
His knee, and wonder at his oft-told tales.
Then would he teach the elves how to plait
The rushy cap and crown, or sedge ship;
And I have seen him lay his tremulous hand
Upon their heads, while silent moved his lips.
Peace to thy spirit! that now looks on me
Perhaps with greater pity than I felt
To see thee wandering darkling on thy way.

But let me quit this melancholy spot,
And roam where nature gives a parting smile.
As yet the blue-bells linger on the sod
That copes the sheepfold ring; and in the wood
A second blow of many flowers appears;
Flowers faintly tinged, and breathing no perfume.
But fruits, not blossoms, form the woodland wreath
That circles Autumn's brow: the ruddy haws
Now clothe the half-leaved thorn; the bramble
bends

Beneath its jetty load; the hazel hangs
With auburn branches, dipping in the stream
That sweeps along, and threatens to o'erflow
The leaf-strewn banks: oft, statue-like, I gaze,
In vacancy of thought, upon that stream,
And chase, with dreaming eye, the eddying foam;
Or rowan's cluster'd branch, or harvest sheaf,
Borne rapidly adown the dizzying flood.

A WINTER SABBATH WALK.

How dazzling white the snowy scene! deep, deep
The stillness of the winter Sabbath day,—
Not even a foot-fall heard.—Smooth are the fields
Each hollow pathway level with the plain:
Hid are the bushes, save that, here and there,
Are seen the topmost shoots of brier or broom.
High-ridged, the whirled drift has almost reach'd
The powder'd key-stone of the churchyard porch.
Mute hangs the hooded bell; the tombs lie bare
No step approaches to the house of prayer.
The flickering fall is o'er; the clouds disperse,
And show the sun, hung o'er the welkin's verge,
Shooting a bright but ineffectual beam

sparkling waste. Now is the time,
 nature in her grand attire;
 perilous the mountainous ascent,
 recompense the danger brings.
 stival the plain stretch'd far below!
 though it be, save by yon stream
 re windings, or the leafless wood.
 the beauty of the plain, compared
 oblimity which reigns enthroned,
 tint rule with solitude divine,
 rocky fells, that bid defiance
 the most adventurously hold!
 mae dwells profound; or if the cry
 aised eagle break at times the calm,
 led echoes no response return.
 me now explore the deep sunk dell.
 rint, save the covey's or the flock's,
 xing the rill, where marshy springs
 the grassy blade of vivid green.
 e shepherds, of these treacherous haunts,
 there too long: the wintry day
 s; and full oft a heavier fall
 the blast, fills up the shelter'd glen,
 rgling deep below, the buried rill
 itself a snow-cov'ed way. O! then,
 less charge drive from the tempting spot,
 them on the bleak hill's stormy side,
 ght-winds sweep the gathering drift
 y —
 at Shepherd leads the heavenly flock
 less pleasures, full into the storms
 ere long they bear the bitter blast,
 ngth the vernal sun looks forth,
 with showers: Then to the pastures
 n
 them, where the quiet waters glide,
 is of life, the Siloah of the soul.

BIBLICAL PICTURES.

THE FIRST SABBATH.

re heavenly host, in circle vast,
 ntouching cincture which enzones
 of Saturn, compass'd wide this orb,
 he forming mass floated along,
 arse, through yet untravell'd space,
 God's stupendous power,—a world
 on chaos at the omnific will,
 t ere the sixth day's evening star
 rose. Blessed that eve!
 h's harbinger, when, all complete,
 beauty from Jehovah's hand,
 oom'd; when Eden's twilight face
 a sleeping babe. The voice divine
 a breathed o'er the goodly work;
 sun, upon the loftiest trees,
 wly a sloping beam. Peace reign'd,
 ad gratitude; the human pair
 as pour'd forth; love, concord, reign'd;
 perch'd upon the blooming bough
 mela, listen'd to her lay;
 antler'd herd, the tiger couch'd
 the lion's mane no terror spread
 careless ruminating flock.

Silence was o'er the deep; the noiseless surge,
 The last subsiding wave,—of that dread tumult
 Which raged, when ocean, at the mute command,
 Rush'd furiously into his new-cleft bed,—
 Was gently rippling on the pebbled shore;
 While, on the swell, the sea-bird with her head
 Wing-veil'd, slept tranquilly. The host of heaven,
 Entranced in new delight, speechless adored;
 Nor stopp'd their fleet career, nor changed their
 form

Encircular, till on that hemisphere,
 In which the blissful garden sweet exhaled
 Its incense, odorous clouds,—the Sabbath dawn
 Arose; then wide the flying circle oped,
 And soar'd, in semblance of a mighty rainbow
 Silent ascend the choirs of seraphim;
 No harp resounds, mute is each voice; the burst
 Of joy and praise reluctant they repress,—
 For love and concord all things so attuned
 To harmony, that earth must have received
 The grand vibration, and to the centre shook:
 But soon as to the starry altitudes
 They reach'd, then what a storm of sound tremen-
 dous

Swell'd through the realms of space! The morn-
 ing stars

Together sang, and all the sons of God
 Shouted for joy! Loud was the peal; so loud
 As would have quite o'erwhelm'd the human sense;
 But to the earth it came a gentle strain,
 Like softest fall breathed from Æolian lute,
 When 'mid the chords the evening gale expires.
 Day of the Lord! creation's hallow'd close!
 Day of the Lord! (prophetical they sang,)
 Benignant mitigation of that doom
 Which must, ere long, consign the fallen race,
 Dwellers in yonder star, to toil and wo!

THE FINDING OF MOSES.

Slow glides the Nile: amid the margin flags,
 Closed in a bulrush ark, the babe is left,—
 Left by a mother's hand. His sister waits
 Far off; and pale, 'tween hope and fear, beholds
 The royal maid, surrounded by her train,
 Approach the river bank,—approach the spot
 Where sleeps the innocent: She sees them stoop
 With meeting plumes; the rushy lid is oped,
 And wakes the infant, smiling in his tears,
 As when along a little mountain lake
 The summer south-wind breathes, with gentle sigh,
 And parts the reeds, unveiling, as they bend,
 A water-lily floating on the wave.

JACOB AND PHARAOH.

PHARAOH upon a gorgeous throne of state
 Was seated; while around him stood submiss
 His servants, watchful of his lofty looks.
 The patriarch enters, leaning on the arm
 Of Benjamin. Unmoved by all the glare
 Of royalty, he scarcely throws a glance
 Upon the pageant show; for from his youth
 A shepherd's life he led, and view'd each night
 The starry host; and still, where'er he went,
 He felt himself in presence of the Lord.

His eye is bent on Joseph, him pursues.
Sudden the king descends; and, bending, kneels
Before the aged man, and supplicates
A blessing from his lips! the aged man
Lays on the ground his staff, and stretching forth
His tremulous hand o'er Pharaoh's uncrown'd head,
Prays that the Lord would bless him and his land.

JEPHTHAH'S VOW.

From conquest Jephthah came, with faltering step
And troubled eye; his home appears in view;
He trembles at the sight. Sad he forbodes,—
His vow will meet a victim in his child:
For well he knows, that, from her earliest years,
She still was first to meet his homeward steps:
Well he remembers, how, with tottering gait,
She ran, and clasp'd his knees, and lisp'd, and look'd
Her joy; and how, when garlanding with flowers
His helm, fearful, her infant hand would shrink
Back from the lion couch'd beneath the crest.
What sound is that, which, from the palm-tree

grove,

Floats now with choral swell, now fainter falls
Upon the ear? It is, it is the song
He loved to hear,—a song of thanks and praise,
Sung by the patriarch for his ransom'd son.
Hope from the omen springs: O blessed hope!
It may not be her voice!—Fain would he think
'Twas not his daughter's voice that still approach'd,
Blent with the timbrel's note. Forth from the grove
She foremost glides of all the minstrel band:
Moveless he stands; then grasps his hilt, still red
With hostile gore, but, shuddering, quits the hold:
And clasps in agony his hands, and cries,
"Alas, my daughter! thou hast brought me low."
The timbrel at her rooted feet resounds.

SAUL AND DAVID.

DEEP was the furrow in the royal brow,
When David's hand, lightly as vernal gales
Rippling the brook of Kedron, skimm'd the lyre:
He sung of Jacob's youngest born,—the child
Of his old age,—sold to the Ishmaelite;
His exaltation to the second power
In Pharaoh's realm; his brethren thither sent;
Suppliant they stood before his face, well known,
Unknowing,—till Joseph fell upon the neck
Of Benjamin, his mother's son, and wept.
Unconsciously the warlike shepherd paused;
But when he saw, down the yet quivering string,
The tear-drop trembling glide, abash'd, he check'd,
Indignant at himself, the bursting flood,
And, with a sweep impetuous, struck the chords:
From side to side his hands transversely glance,
Like lightning 'thwart a stormy sea; his voice
Arises 'mid the clang, and straightway calms
The harmonious tempest, to a solemn swell
Majestical, triumphant; for he sings
Of Arad's mighty host by Israel's arm
Subdued; of Israel through the desert led
He sings; of him who was their leader, call'd
By God himself, from keeping Jethro's flock,
To be a ruler o'er the chosen race.
Kindles the eye of Saul; his arm is poised,—
Harmless the javelin quivers in the wall.

ELIJAH FED BY RAVENS.

SORE was the famine throughout all the bound
Of Israel, when Elijah, by command
Of God, journeyed to Cherith's failing brook.
No rain-drops fall, no dew-fraught cloud, at noon
Or closing eve, creeps slowly up the vale;
The withering herbage dies; among the palm
The shrivell'd leaves send to the summer gale
An autumn rustle; no sweet songster's lay
Is warbled from the branches; scarce is heard
The rill's faint brawl. The prophet looks around
And trusts in God, and lays his silver'd head
Upon the flowerless bank; serene he sleeps,
Nor wakes till dawning: then with hands outstretched,
And heavenward face, and eyelids closed, he prays
To Him who manna on the desert shower'd,
To Him who from the rock made fountains gush:
Entranced the man of God remains: till roused
By sound of wheeling wings, with grateful heart,
He sees the ravens fearlessly by his side
Alight, and leave the heaven-provided food.

THE BIRTH OF JESUS ANNOUNCED.

DEEP was the midnight silence in the fields
Of Bethlehem; hush'd the folds; save that at times
Was heard the lamb's faint bleat: the shepherd
stretch'd
On the green sward, survey'd the starry vault.
The heavens declare the glory of the Lord,
The firmament shows forth thy handy-work:
Thus they, their hearts attuned to the Most High—
When suddenly a splendid cloud appear'd,
As if a portion of the milky way
Descended slowly in the spiral course.
Near and more near it draws; then, hovering, flung
High as the soar of eagle, shedding bright,
Upon the folded flocks, a heavenly radiance,
From whence was utter'd loud, yet sweet, a voice,
Fear not, I bring good tidings of great joy;
For unto you is born this day a Saviour!
And this shall be a sign to you,—the babe,
Laid lowly in a manger, ye shall find.—
The angel spake; when, lo! upon the cloud,
A multitude of seraphim, enthroned,
Sang praises, saying,—Glory to the Lord
On high; on earth be peace, good will to men.
With sweet response harmoniously they chough'd,
And while, with heavenly harmony, the song
Arose to God, more bright the buoyant throng
Illumed the land: the prowling lion stops,
Awe-struck, with mane uprear'd, and flatter'd
head;
And, without turning, backward on his steps
Recoils, aghast, into the desert gloom.
A trembling joy th' astonish'd shepherds prove,
As heavenward reascends the vocal blaze
Triumphantly; while by degrees the strain
Dies on the ear, that, self-deluded, listens—
As if a sound so sweet could never die.

BEHOLD MY MOTHER AND MY BRETHREN.

What is my mother, or my brethren?
He spake, and look'd on them who sat around,
With a meek smile of pity blent with love,

ng than e'er gleam'd from human face,—
sunbeam, through a summer shower,
lly on a little hill-side flock ;
hat look of love he said, Behold
and my brethren ; for I say,
e'er shall do the will of God,
rother, sister, mother, all.

TIMEUS RESTORED TO SIGHT.

:, and helpless Bartimeus sat,
he foot of the wayfaring man,
; that the next, and still the next,
an alms into his trembling hand.
se hears the coming breeze faint rustle
sycamores ; it is the tread
l steps ; it is the hum of tongues
e : But when the sightless man
the Nazarene was passing by
ad said,—“ Jesus, thou Son of David,
r upon me !” and, when rebuked,
e more, “ Have mercy upon me !”—
is made thee whole, so Jesus spake,
t the blind BEHELD THE FACE OF GOD.

CHILDREN BROUGHT TO JESUS.

little children come to me,
not. Imbolden'd by his words,
s onward press ; but finding vain
t to reach the Lord, they trust their
s
s' hands ; The innocents, alarm'd
wrong of faces all unknown,
abling,—till their wandering eyes dis-

nance of Jesus, beaming love
rager then they stretch their arms,
ing, lay their heads upon his breast.

SUS CALMS THE TEMPEST.

g tumult of the billow'd sea
n not : high on the crested surge
l, his locks flow streaming in the blast,
ascending 'tween the sheltering waves,
tresses veil the face divine ;
gh that veil, a momentary gleam
shines ; he dreams that he beholds
g eyes,—that long hopeless had roll'd
,—look around bedimm'd with tears
t suddenly the voice of fear
e happy vision : Awful he rose,
e wind, and said unto the sea,
ou still ! and straight there was a calm.
-mingled gladness in their looks,
re exclaim,—*What man is this,*
he wind and sea obey his voice !

LEKS ON THE SEA, AND CALMS THE STORM.

the storm of night ; the thwarting surge
ling, on the labouring bark : dismay,
o face reflected, spread around :—
upon a towering wave is seen
nce of a foamy wreath, upright,
rd to the ship : The helmsman starts,

And quits his hold ; the voyagers, appall'd,
Shrink from the fancied Spirit of the Flood :
But when the voice of Jesus with the storm
Soft mingled, *It is I, be not afraid ;*
Fear fled, and joy lighten'd from eye to eye.
Up he ascends, and, from the rolling side,
Surveys the tumult of the sea and sky
With transient look severe : the tempest, awed,
Sinks to a sudden calm ; the clouds disperse ;
The moonbeam trembles on the face divine,
Reflected mildly in th' unruffled deep.

THE DUMB CURED.

His eyes uplifted, and his hands close clasp'd,
The dumb man, with a supplicating look,
Turn'd as the Lord pass'd by : Jesus beheld,
And on him bent a pitying look, and spake :
His moving lips are by the suppliant seen,
And the last accents of the healing sentence
Ring in that ear which never heard before.
Prostrate the man restored falls to the earth,
And uses first the gift, the gift sublime
Of speech, in giving thanks to him, whose voice
Was never utter'd but in doing good.

THE DEATH OF JESUS.

'Tis finished : he spake the words, and bow'd
His head, and died.—Beholding him far off
They who had minister'd unto him hope.
'Tis his last agony : The temple's veil
Is rent ; revealing the most holy place,
Wherein the cherubim their wings extend,
O'ershadowing the mercy-seat of God.
Appall'd the leaning soldier feels the spear
Shake in his grasp ; the planted standard falls
Upon the heaving ground ; the sun is dimm'd,
And darkness shrouds the body of the Lord.

THE RESURRECTION.

THE setting orb of night her level ray
Shed o'er the land, and on the dewy sward
The lengthen'd shadows of the triple cross
Were laid far-stretch'd,—when in the east arose,
Last of the stars, day's harbinger : No sound
Was heard, save of the watching soldier's foot :
Within the rock-barr'd sepulchre, the gloom
Of deepest midnight brooded o'er the dead,
The Holy One : but, lo ! a radiance faint
Began to dawn around his sacred brow :
The linen vesture seem'd a snowy wreath,
Drifted by storms into a mountain cave :
Bright and more bright, the circling halo beam'd
Upon that face, clothed in a smile benign,
Though yet exanimate. Nor long the reign
Of death ; the eyes that wept for human griefs
Unclose, and look around with conscious joy.
Yes ; with returning life, the first emotion
That glow'd in Jesus' breast of love was joy
At man's redemption, now complete ; at death
Disarm'd ; the grave transform'd into the couch
Of faith ; the resurrection and the life.
Majestical he rose : trembled the earth ;
The ponderous gate of stone was roll'd away ;
The keepers fell ; the angel, awe-struck, sunk

Into invisibility, while forth
The Saviour of the world walk'd, and stood
Before the sepulchre, and view'd the clouds
Impurpled glorious by the rising sun.

JESUS APPEARS TO THE DISCIPLES.

THE evening of that day, which saw the Lord
Rise from the chambers of the dead, was come.
His faithful followers, assembled, sang
A hymn, low-breathed; a hymn of sorrow, blent
With hope; when, in the midst, sudden he stood;
The awe-struck circle backward shrink; he looks
Around with a benignant smile of love,
And says, *Peace be unto you*: Faith and joy
Spread o'er each face, amazed; as when the moon,
Pavilion'd in dark clouds, mildly comes forth,
Silvering a circlet in the fleecy ranks.

PAUL ACCUSED BEFORE THE TRIBUNAL OF THE AREOPAGUS.

LISTEN that voice! upon the hill of Mars,
Rolling in bolder thunders than e'er peal'd
From lips that shook the Macedonian throne;
Behold his dauntless outstretch'd arm, his face
Illumed of heaven:—he knoweth not the fear
Of man, of principalities, of powers.
The stoic's moveless frown; the vacant stare
Of Epicurus' herd; the scowl and gnash malign
Of superstition, stopping both her ears;
The Areopagite tribunal dread,
From whence the doom of Socrates was utter'd;—
This hostile throng dismays him not: he seems
As if no worldly object could inspire
A terror in his soul; as if the vision,
Which, when he journey'd to Damascus, shone
From heaven, still swam before his eyes,
Outdazzling all things earthly; as if the voice,
That spake from out th' effulgence, ever rang
Within his ear, inspiring him with words,
Burning, majestic, lofty, as his theme,—
The resurrection, and the life to come.

PAUL ACCUSED BEFORE THE ROMAN GOVERNOR OF JUDEA.

THE judge ascended to the judgment-seat;
Amid a gleam of spears th' apostle stood.
Dauntless he forward came, and look'd around,
And raised his voice, at first in accents low,
Yet clear; a whisper spread among the throng:—
So when the thunder mutters, still the breeze
Is heard, at times, to sigh; but when the peal
Tremendous, louder rolls, a silence dead
Succeeds each pause,—moveless the aspen leaf.
Thus fix'd and motionless, the listening band
Of soldiers forward lean'd, as from the man
Inspired of God, truth's awful thunders roll'd.
No more he feels, upon his high-raised arm,
The ponderous chain, than does the playful child
The bracelet, form'd of many a flowery link.
Heedless of self, forgetful that his life
Is now to be defended by his words,
He only thinks of doing good to them
Who seek his life; and while he reasons high

Of justice, temperance, and the life to come
The judge shrinks trembling at the prisoner

PARAPHRASE.

*Who healeth all thy diseases: who redeems
from destruction: who crowneth thee with lo-
ness and tender mercies.*—PSALM ciii. 3, 4.

THESE eyes, that were half-closed in de-
Now dare the noontide blaze;
My voice, that scarce could speak my w-
Now hymns Jehovah's praise.

How pleasant to my feet unused,
To tread the daisied ground!
How sweet to my unwonted ear
The streamlet's lulling sound.

How soft the first breath of the breeze
That on my temples play'd!
How sweet the woodland evening song,
Full floating down the glade!

But sweeter far the lark that soars
Through morning's blushing ray;
For then unseen, unheard, I join
His lonely heavenward lay.

And sweeter still that infant voice,
With all its artless charms;—
'Twas such as he that Jesus took,
And cherish'd in his arms.

O Lord my God! all these delights
I to thy mercy owe;
For thou hast raised me from the couch
Of sickness, pain, and woe.

'Twas thou that from the whelming wa-
My sinking soul redeem'd;
'Twas thou that o'er destruction's storm
A calming radiance beam'd.

ON VISITING MELROSE,

AFTER AN ABSENCE OF SIXTEEN YE

Yon setting sun, that slowly disappears,
Gleams a memento of departed years:
Ay, many a year is gone, and many a frie-
Since here I saw the autumn sun descend.
Ah! one is gone, whose hand was lock'd i-
In this, that traces now the sorrowing line
And now alone I scan the mouldering tomb
Alone I wander through the vaulted gloom
And list, as if the echoes might retain
One lingering cadence of her varied strain
Alas! I heard that melting voice decay,
Heard seraph tones in whispers die away.
I mark'd the tear presageful fill her eye,
And quivering speak,—I am resign'd to die
Ye stars that through the fretted window
A glimmering beam athwart the mighty d-
Say to what sphere her sainted spirit flew
That thither I may turn my longing view,
And wish, and hope, some tedious seasons
To join a long lost friend, to part no more

THE WILD DUCK AND HER BROOD.

How calm that little lake! no breath of wind
Sighs through the reeds; a clear abyss it seems,
Held in the concave of th' inverted sky,—
In which is seen the rook's dull flagging wing
Move o'er the silvery clouds. How peaceful sails
Yon little fleet, the wild duck and her brood!
Fearless of harm, they row their easy way;
The water-lily neath the plummy prow,
Dips, reappearing in their dimpled track.
Yet, e'en amid that scene of peace, the noise
Of war, unequal, dastard war, intrudes.
Yon revel rout of men, and boys, and dogs,
Boisterous approach; the spaniel dashes in;
Quick he descries the prey; and faster swims,
And eager barks; the harmless flock dismay'd,
Hasten to gain the thickest grove of reeds.
All but the parent pair; they, floating, wait
To lure the foe, and lead him from their young;
But soon themselves are forced to seek the shore.
Vain then the buoyant wing; the leaden storm
Arrests their flight; they, fluttering, bleeding, fall,
And tinge the troubled bosom of the lake.

TO A REDBREAST, THAT FLEW IN AT MY WINDOW.

From snowy plains, and icy sprays,
From moonless nights, and sunless days,
Welcome, poor bird! I'll cherish thee;
I love thee, for thou trustest me.
Thrice welcome, helpless, panting guest!
Fondly I'll warm thee in my breast:—
How quick thy little heart is beating!
As if its brother flutterer greeting.
Thou need'st not dread a captive's doom;
No: freely flutter round my room;
Perch on my lute's remaining string,
And sweetly of sweet summer sing.
That note, that summer note, I know;
It wakes at once, and soothes my wo;
I see those woods, I see that stream,
I see,—ah, still prolong the dream!
Still with thy song those scenes renew,
Though through my tears they reach my view.
No more now, at my lonely meal,
While thou art by, alone I'll feel;
For soon, devoid of all distrust,
Thou'lt nibbling share my humble crust;
Or on my finger, pert and spruce,
Thou'lt learn to sip the sparkling juice;
And when (our short collation o'er)
Some favourite volume I explore,
Be't work of poet or of sage,
Safe thou shalt hop across the page;
Uncheck'd, shall flit o'er Virgil's groves,
Or flutter 'mid Tibullus' loves.
Thus, heedless of the raving blast,
Thou'lt dwell with me till winter's past;
And when the primrose tells 'tis spring,
And when the thrush begins to sing,
Soon as I hear the woodland song,
Freed, thou shalt join the vocal throng.

EPITAPH ON A BLACKBIRD KILLED BY A HAWK.

WINTER was o'er, and spring-flowers deck'd the
glade;
The blackbird's note among the wild woods rung:
Ah, short-lived note! the songster now is laid
Beneath the bush on which so sweet he sung.
Thy jetty plumes, by ruthless falcon rent,
Are now all soil'd among the mouldering clay;
A primrose turf is all thy monument,
And for thy dirge the redbreast lends his lay.

THE POOR MAN'S FUNERAL.

Yon motley, sable-suited throng, that wait
Around the poor man's door, announce a tale
Of wo; the husband, parent, is no more.
Contending with disease, he labour'd long,
By penury compell'd; yielding at last,
He laid him down to die; but, lingering on
From day to day, he from his sick-bed saw,
Heart-broken quite, his children's looks of want
Veil'd in a clouded smile; alas! he heard
The elder lispingly attempt to still
The younger's plaint,—languid he raised his head,
And thought he yet could toil, but sunk
Into the arms of death, the poor man's friend!
The coffin is borne out; the humble pomp
Moves slowly on; the orphan mourner's hand
(Poor helpless child!) just reaches to the pall.
And now they pass into the field of graves,
And now around the narrow house they stand,
And view the plain black board sink from the sight.
Hollow the mansion of the dead resounds,
As falls each spadeful of the bone-mix'd mould.
The turf is spread; uncover'd is each head,—
A last farewell: all turn their several ways.
Wo's me! those tear-dim'd eyes, that sobbing
breast!

Poor child! thou thinkest of the kindly hand
That wont to lead thee home: No more that hand
Shall aid thy feeble gait, or gentle stroke
Thy sun-bleach'd head and downy cheek.
But go, a mother waits thy homeward steps;
In vain her eyes dwell on the sacred page,—
Her thoughts are in the grave; 'tis thou alone,
Her first-born child, canst rouse that statue gaze
Of wo profound. Haste to the widow'd arms,
Look with thy father's look, speak with his voice,
And melt a heart that else will break with grief.

THE THANKSGIVING OFF CAPE TRAFALGAR.

Upon the high, yet gently rolling wave,
The floating tomb that heaves above the brave,
Soft sighs the gale, that late tremendous roar'd,
Whelming the wretched remnants of the sword.
And now the cannon's peaceful thunder calls
The victor bands to mount their wooden walls,
And from the ramparts, while their comrades fell,
The mingled strain of joy and grief to swell.

Fast they ascend, from stem to stern they spread,
 And crowd the engines, whence the lightnings sped:
 The white-robed priest his upraised hands extends:
 Hush'd is each voice, attention leaning bends;
 Then from each prow the grand hosannas rise,
 Float o'er the deep, and hover to the skies.
 Heaven fills each heart; yet home will oft intrude,
 And tears of love celestial joys exclude.
 The wounded man, who hears the soaring strain,
 Lifts his pale visage, and forgets his pain;
 While parting spirits, mingling with the lay,
 On hallelujahs wing their heavenward way.

—●—
 TO MY SON.

Twice has the sun commenced his annual round,
 Since first thy footsteps totter'd o'er the ground,
 Since first thy tongue was tuned to bless mine ear,
 By faltering out the name to fathers dear.
 O! nature's language, with her looks combined,
 More precious far than periods thrice refined!
 O! sportive looks of love, devoid of guile,
 I prize you more than beauty's magic smile:
 Yes, in that face, unconscious of its charm
 I gaze with bliss, unmingled with alarm.

Ah, no! full oft a boding horror flies
 Athwart my fancy, uttering fateful cries.
 Almighty Power! his harmless life defend,
 And if we part, 'gainst me the mandate send.
 And yet a wish will rise,—would I might live,
 Till added years his memory firmness give!
 For, O! it would a joy in death impart,
 To think I still survived within his heart;
 To think he'll cast, midway the vale of years,
 A retrospective look, bedimm'd with tears;
 And tell, regretful, how I look'd and spoke;
 What walks I loved; where grew my favourite oak;
 How gently I would lead him by the hand;
 How gently use the accent of command;
 What lore I taught him, roaming wood and wild,
 And how the man descended to the child;
 How well I loved with him, on Sabbath morn,
 To hear the anthem of the vocal thorn;
 To teach religion, unallied to strife,
 And trace to him the way, the truth, the life.
 But far and farther still my view I bend,—
 And now I see a child thy steps attend;—
 To yonder churchyard wall thou takest thy way,
 While round thee, pleased, thou set'st the infant play;
 Then lifting him, while tears suffuse thine eyes,
 Pointing, thou tell'st him, *There thy grandsire lies*.

JOANNA BAILLIE.

BAILLIE, sister of the celebrated Dr. Baillie, was born at Bothwell, in Scotland, year 1765. We have been unable to y particulars of her life, but she is well the public as one of the most successful riters of the present age. Her most d production is her Plays of the Passions ; i which each passion is made the subject dy and a comedy. These procured her utation, particularly her tragedies, which trong conceptions of character, vivid and a masterly delineation of the various

passions. Her plays, however, have not the transcendent *dramatic* merit which has been claimed for them by some of her admirers. She is by no means a Shakspeare. One of her most recent publications is, *A View of the general Tenor of the New Testament, regarding the Nature and Dignity of Jesus Christ*. She is also the author of *The Family Legend*, a tragedy ; *Metrical Legends, or Exalted Characters* ; two dramas, entitled, respectively,—*The Martyr*, and *The Bride* ; and a volume of dramas, very recently published.

BASIL.

PERSONS OF THE DRAMA.

MEN.

SIL, a general in the emperor's service.
HINBERG, his friend.
MANTUA, his minister.
, } Two officers of Basil's troops.
, } an old soldier very much maimed
in the wars.
, a little boy, favourite to Victoria.

WOMEN.

daughter to the Duke of Mantua.
OF ALBENI, friend and governess to Victoria.
a lady attending upon Victoria.
soldiers, and attendants, masks, dancers, &c.
he scene is in Mantua and its environs. Time
to be the sixteenth century, when Charles the
ated Francis the First, at the battle of Pavia.

ACT I.

—AN OPEN STREET, CROWDED WITH PEOPLE
HEM TO BE WAITING IN EXPECTATION OF
SHOW.

Enter a CITIZEN.

Man. Well, friend, what tidings of the
grand procession ?

left it passing by the northern gate.

d Man. I've waited long, I'm glad it comes
at last.

r Man. And does the princess look so won-
drous fair
reports ?

he is the fairest lady of the train,—
he fairest beauties of the court
er train.

Old Man. Bears she such offerings to St. Francis'
shrine,

So rich, so marvellous rich, as rumour says ?

—'Twill drain the treasury !

Cit. Since she, in all this splendid pomp, returns
Her public thanks to the good patron saint,
Who from his sick-bed hath restored her father,
Thou wouldst not have her go with empty hands ?
She loves magnificence—

(Discovering among the crowd old Geoffry.)

Ha ! art thou here, old remnant of the wars ?

Thou art not come to see this courtly show,

Which sets the young agape ?

Geof. I come not for the show ; and yet, methinks,
It were a better jest upon me still,

If thou didst truly know mine errand here.

Cit. I prithee say.

Geof.

What, must I tell it thee ?

As o'er my evening fire I musing sat,
Some few days since, my mind's eye backward turn'd
Upon the various changes I have pass'd—

How in my youth, with gay attire allured,

And all the grand accoutrements of war,

I left my peaceful home : Then my first battles,

When clashing arms and sights of blood were new :

Then all the after chances of the war :

Ay, and that field, a well-fought field it was,

When with an arm (I speak not of it oft)

Which now (pointing to his empty sleeve) thou
seest is no arm of mine,

In a straight pass I stopp'd a thousand foes,

And turn'd my flying comrades to the charge ;

For which good service, in his tented court,

My prince bestow'd a mark of favour on me ;

Whilst his fair consort, seated by his side,

The fairest lady e'er mine eyes beheld,

Gave me what more than all besides I prized—

Methinks I see her still—a gracious smile—

'Twas a heart-kindling smile,—a smile of praise—
Well, musing thus on all my fortunes past,
A neighbour drew the latchet of my door,
And full of news from town, in many words
Big with rich names, told of this grand procession;
E'en as he spoke a fancy seized my soul
To see the princess pass, if in her looks
I yet might trace some semblance of her mother.
This is the simple truth; laugh as thou wilt.
I came not for the show.

Enter an OFFICER.

Officer to Geof. Make way that the procession
may have room:

Stand you aside, and let this man have place.
(*Pushing Geof. and endeavouring to put another
in his place.*)

Geof. But that thou art the prince's officer,
I'd give thee back thy push with better blows.

Officer. What, wilt thou not give place? the
prince is near:

I will complain to him, and have thee caged.

Geof. Yes, do complain, I pray; and when thou
dost,

Say that the private of the tenth brigade,
Who saved his army on the Danube's bank,
And since that time a private hath remain'd,
Dares, as a citizen, his right maintain
Against thy insolence. Go tell him this,
And ask him then what dungeon of his tower
He'll have me thrust into.

Cit. to Officer. This is old Geoffry of the tenth
brigade.

Off. I knew him not: you should have told me
sooner. [EXIT, looking much ashamed.
Martial music heard at a distance.

Cit. Hark, this is music of a warlike kind.

Enter Second CITIZEN.

To Sec. Cit. What sounds are these, good friend,
which this way bear?

Sec. Cit. The brave Count Basil is upon his march,
To join the emperor with some chosen troops,
And as an ally doth through Mantua pass.

Geof. I've heard a good report of this young soldier.

Sec. Cit. 'Tis said he disciplines his men severely,
And over-much the old commander is,
Which seems ungracious in so young a man.

Geof. I know he loves not ease and revelry;
He makes them soldiers at no dearer rate
Than he himself hath paid. What, dost thou think,
That e'en the very meanest simple craft
Cannot without due diligence be learn'd,
And yet the noble art of soldiership
May be attain'd by loitering in the sun?
Some men are born to feast, and not to fight;
Whose sluggish minds, e'en in fair honour's field,
Still on their dinner turn—
Let such pot-boiling varlets stay at home,
And wield a flesh-hook rather than a sword.
In times of easy service, true it is,
An easy, careless chief all soldiers love;
But O! how gladly in the day of battle
Would they their jolly bottle-chief desert,
And follow such a leader as Count Basil!
So gathering herds, at pressing danger's call,
Confess the master deer.

(*Music is heard again, and nearer. Geoffry walks
up and down with a military triumphant step.*)

Cit. What moves thee thus?

Geof. I've march'd to this same tune in glorious
days.

My very limbs catch motion from the sound,
As they were young again.

Sec. Cit.

But here they come.

Enter Count BASIL, officers and soldiers in procession,
with colours flying, and martial music. When they
have marched halfway over the stage, an officer of the
duke's enters from the opposite side, and speaks to BASIL,
upon which he gives a sign with his hand, and the
martial music ceases; soft music is heard at a little
distance, and VICTORIA, with a long procession of ladies,
enters from the opposite side. General, &c. pay ob-
sance to her, as she passes; she stops to return it, and
then goes off with her train. After which, the martial
procession moves on, and exeunt.

Cit. to Geof. What think'st thou of the prince's
Geof. She is fair,

But not so fair as her good mother was. [EXIT.

SCENE II.—A PUBLIC WALK ON THE RAMPARTS OF THE TOWN.

Enter Count ROSINBERG, VALTOMER, and FREDERICK—
VALTOMER enters by the opposite side of the stage, and
meets them.

Valt. O what a jolly town for way-worn soldiers!
Rich steaming pots, and smell of dainty fare,
From every house salutes you as you pass:
Light feats and juggler's tricks attract the eye;
Music and merriment in every street;
Whilst pretty damsels, in their best attire,
Trip on in wanton groups, then look behind,
To spy the fools a gazing after them.

Fred. But short will be the season of our ease,
For Basil is of flinty matter made,
And cannot be allured—

'Faith, Rosinberg, I would thou didst command us.
Thou art his kinsman, of a rank as noble,
Some years his elder too—How has it been
That he should be preferred? I see not why.

Ros. Ah! but I see it, and allow it well;
He is too much my pride to wake my envy.

Fred. Nay, count, it is thy foolish admiration
Which raises him to such superior height;
And truly thou hast so infected us,
That I at times have felt me awed before him,
I knew not why. 'Tis cursed folly this.

Thou art as brave, of as good parts as he.
Ros. Our talents of a different nature are;
Mine for the daily intercourse of life,
And his for higher things.

Fred. Well, praise him as thou wilt; I see it not;
I'm sure I am as brave a man as he.

Ros. Yes, brave thou art, but 'tis subtilties
bravery,

And doth respect thyself. Thou'lt bleed as well,
Give and receive as deep a wound as he.
When Basil fights he wields a thousand swords;
For 'tis their trust in his unshaken mind,
O'erwatching all the changes of the field,
Calm and inventive midst the battle's storm,
Which makes his soldiers bold.—

There have been those, in early manhood slain,
Whose great heroic souls have yet inspired

noble zeal their generous troops,
 r latest day of bearing arms,
 hair'd soldiers have all dangers braved
 : service, claim'd with boastful pride,
 so fought beneath them in their youth.
 ve been; of whom it may be said,
 : conquer'd when their clay was cold.
 , I have seen in the eventful field,
 occasion mock'd all rules of art,
 amanders hold experience cheap,
 Basil ere his chin was dark.
 fault he has; I know but only one;
 t love of military fame
 thoughts, and makes him oft appear
 l severe.

ll, feel I not undaunted in the field?
 thusiastic love of glory?
 ot as good a man as he?
 : form'd for great occasions, thou for
 all.

small occasions in the path of life
 sown, while great are rarely scatter'd.
 which you would infer that men like
 : rick

ie whole a better figure make,
 f higher parts. It is not so;
 ow well, and fair applauses gain,
 : of skill in other men is graceful.
 frown, good Frederick, no offence:
 not make a great man of thyself;
 leign to use thy native powers,
 n honour'd courtly gentleman.
 so more of this; here Basil comes.

, who returns their salute without speaking.

it think'st thou, Valtomer, of Mantua's
 ncess?

me praised her much, but hath not
 ised her more

etter proof the eye consents to.
 et grace and nobleness of mien,
 o honour to an emperor's throne;
 obble for a petty court. *[assent.]*

, my lord?—*(To Basil, who only bows*
 means herself with so much grace,
 ate, such gay magnificence,
 be queen of revelry and show.

: 's charming as the goddess of delight.
 . after her, she most attracted me
 he yellow scarf and walk'd the last;
 Victoria is a lovely woman—

y, it is treason but to call her woman;
 nity, and should be worshipp'd.

life, since now we talk of worship,
 p'd Francis with right noble gifts!
 led so with gold and precious gems—

must be great; some thousand crowns.
 ould not rate them at a price so mean;
 ne, with precious stones beset,

a sum as great. That olive branch
 is bore herself, of fretted gold,
 itely wrought. I mark'd it more,
 : held it in so white a hand.

(a quick voice.) Mark'd you her hand?
 did not see her hand.

: waved it twice.

Ros. It is a fair one, though you mark'd it not.

Valt. I wish some painter's eye had view'd the
 group,

As she and all her lovely damsels pass'd;
 He would have found wherewith t' enrich his art.

Ros. I wish so too; for oft their fancied beauties
 Have so much cold perfection in their parts,
 'Tis plain they ne'er belong'd to flesh and blood.
 This is not truth, and doth not please so well
 As the varieties of liberal nature,
 Where every kind of beauty charms the eye;
 Large and small featured, flat and prominent,
 Ay, by the mass! and snub-nosed beauties too.
 'Faith, every woman hath some witching charm,
 If that she be not proud, or captious.

Valt. Demure, or over-wise, or given to freaks.

Ros. Or given to freaks! hold, hold, good Valtomer!

Thou'lt leave no woman handsome under heaven.

Valt. But I must leave you for an hour or so;
 I mean to view the town.

Fred. I'll go with thee.

Ros.

And so will I.

[EXEUNT Valt. Fred. and Ros.]

Re-enter ROSINERRO.

Ros. I have repented me, I will not go;
 They will be too long absent.—*(Pauses, and looks*
at Basil, who remains still musing without
seeing him.)

What mighty thoughts engage my pensive friend?

Bas. O it is admirable!

Ros. How runs thy fancy? what is admirable?

Bas. Her form, her face, her motion, every thing!

Ros. The princess? yes, have we not praised her
 much?

Bas. I know you praised her, and her offerings
 too!

She might have given the treasures of the east,
 Ere I had known it.

O! didst thou mark her when she first appear'd?

Still distant, slowly moving with her train;

Her robe and tresses floating on the wind,

Like some light figure in a morning cloud?

Then, as she onward to the eye became

The more distinct, how lovelier still she grew!

That graceful bearing of her slender form;

Her roundly spreading breast, her towering neck,

Her face tinged sweetly with the bloom of youth—

But when approaching near, she towards us turn'd,

Kind mercy! what a countenance was there!

And when to our salute she gently bow'd,

Didst mark that smile rise from her parting lips?

Soft swell'd her glowing cheek, her eyes smiled
 too;

O how they smiled! 'twas like the beams of
 heaven!

I felt my roused soul within me start,

Like something waked from sleep.

Ros. The beams of heaven do many slumberers
 wake

To care and misery!

Bas. There's something grave and solemn in
 your voice

As you pronounce these words. What dost thou
 mean?

Thou wouldst not sound my knell?

Ros. No, not for all beneath the vaulted sky !
But to be plain, thus warmly from your lips,
Her praise displeases me. To men like you,
If love should come, he proves no easy guest.

Bas. What, dost thou think I am beside myself,
And cannot view the fairness of perfection
With that delight which lovely beauty gives,
Without tormenting me with fruitless wishes,
Like the poor child who sees its brighten'd face,
And whimpers for the moon ? Thou art not serious.
From early youth, war has my mistress been,
And though a rugged one, I'll constant prove,
And not forsake her now. There may be joys
Which, to the strange o'erwhelming of the soul,
Visit the lover's breast beyond all others ;
E'en now, how dearly do I feel there may !
But what of them ? they are not made for me—
The hasty flashes of contending steel
Must serve instead of glances from my love,
And for soft breathing sighs the cannon's roar.

Ros. (*taking his hand.*) Now I am satisfied.
Forgive me, Basil.

Bas. I'm glad thou art ; we'll talk of her no
more ;

Why should I vex my friend ?

Ros. Thou hast not issued orders for the march.

Bas. I'll do it soon ; thou need'st not be afraid,
To-morrow's sun shall bear us far from hence,
Never perhaps to pass these gates again.

Ros. With last night's close, did you not curse
this town

That would one single day your troops retard ?
And now, methinks, you talk of leaving it,
As though it were the place that gave you birth ;
As though you had around these strangers' walls
Your infant gambols play'd.

Bas. The sight of what may be but little prized,
Doth cause a solemn sadness in the mind,
When view'd as that we ne'er shall see again.

Ros. No, not a whit to wandering men like us.
No, not a whit ! What custom hath endear'd
We part with sadly, though we prize it not :
But what is new some powerful charm must own,
Thus to affect the mind.

Bas. (*hastily.*) We'll let it pass—It hath no
consequence :

Thou art impatient.

Ros. I'm not impatient. 'Faith, I only wish
Some other route our destined march had been,
That still thou mightst thy glorious course pursue
With an untroubled mind.

Bas. O ! wish it, wish it not ! bless'd be that
route !

What we have seen to-day, I must remember—
I should be brutish if I could forget it.
Oft in the watchful post, or weary march,
Oft in the nightly silence of my tent,
My fixed mind shall gaze upon it still ;
But it will pass before my fancy's eye,
Like some delightful vision of the soul,
To soothe, not to trouble it.

Ros. What ! midst the dangers of eventful war,
Still let thy mind be haunted by a woman ?
Who would, perhaps, hear of thy fall in battle,
As Dutchmen read of earthquake in Calabria,
And never stop to cry "alack-a-day !"

For me there is but one of all the sex,
Who still shall hold her station in my breast,
Midst all the changes of inconstant fortune ;
Because I'm passing sure she loves me well,
And for my sake a sleepless pillow finds
When rumour tells bad tidings of the war ;
Because I know her love will never change,
Nor make me prove uneasy jealousy.

Bas. Happy art thou ! who is this wondrous
woman ?

Ros. It is mine own good mother, faith and
truth !

Bas. (*smiling.*) Give me thy hand ; I love her
dearly too.

Rivals we are not, though our love is one.

Ros. And yet I might be jealous of her love,
For she bestows too much of it on thee,
Who hast no claim but to a nephew's share.

Bas. (*going.*) I'll meet thee some time hence.
I must to court.

Ros. A private conference will not stay thee long.
I'll wait thy coming near the palace gate.

Bas. 'Tis to the public court I mean to go.

Ros. I thought you had determined otherwise.

Bas. Yes, but on farther thought it did appear
As though it would be failing in respect
At such a time—That look doth wrong me, *Rosin-
berg !*

For on my life, I had determined thus,
Ere I beheld—before we enter'd Mantua.
But wilt thou change that soldier's dusty garb,
And go with me thyself ?

Ros. Yes, I will go.

(*As they are going Ros. stops, and looks at Basil.*)

Bas. Why dost thou stop ?

Ros. 'Tis for my wonted custom,

Which first thou gavest me—I shall ne'er forget !

'Twas at Vienna, on a public day ;
Thou but a youth, I then a man full form'd ;
Thy stripling's brow graced with its first *cockade*,
Thy mighty bosom swell'd with mighty thoughts.
"Thou'rt for the court, dear *Rosinberg*," quoth
thou !

"Now pray thee be not caught with some gay dame—
To laugh and ogle, and to fool thyself :

It is offensive in the public eye,
And suits not with a man of thy endowments."

So said your serious lordship to me then,
And have on like occasions, often since,
In other terms repeated.—

But I must go to-day without my caution.

Bas. Nay, *Rosinberg*, I am impatient now :

Did I not say we'd talk of her no more ?

Ros. Well, my good friend, God grant we keep
our word !

End of the First Act.

[*Exit.*]

Note.—My first idea, when I wrote this play, was to
represent Basil as having seen Victoria for the first time
in the possession of the "Lionel" show more perfectly the
passion from its first beginning, and also a sudden power
over the mind ; but I was warned from the cry of one
of our judges that I was too much respecting to enter it, and
represent him as having formerly seen and loved her. The
first review that took notice of this work reported to
Basil's having seen her once as a defect, and, as we were
an easily determined to tell our own opinion, I have

consideration, given the play in this edition, far as this is concerned, exactly in its original internal evidence of this will be discovered, who will take the trouble of reading attendance scenes of the first and second acts in the former editions of this book. Had Basil seen Victoria before, his first speech, in which he refers to Rosinberg as walking in the procession, is natural; and there are, I think, other little details, which will show that the circumstance of meeting with her is an interpolation. In the case of this, however, I take entirely upon myself: whose opinion I have mentioned, judged of the play as an unconnected play, and knew nothing of the plan of this work, which ought to have been added to him. Had it been, indeed, an unconnected, and had I put this additional circumstance to my judgment and skill, I am inclined to think it would have been an improvement.

ACT II.

SCENE I.—A ROOM OF STATE.

Enter MANTUA, BASIL, ROSINBERG, and a number of Attendants, &c. The DUKE and BASIL walking together on the front of the stage.

But our opinions differ widely there; position of the rival armies, sink they'll join in battle soon. I indeed beholden to your highness, unwillingly, we must depart. Here near, the time is critical; reputation is too fine used even to the smallest cloud. An untried soldier's is; but yours, my lord, with the bloody showers of many a field, test sunshine of successful fortune, such a hardy stem hath grown, 's sharpest blasts assail it not. Al, by the bless'd holy cross! warm an interest in the cause our progress here a single hour, now your soldiers are fatigued, days' rest would much recruit their strength. Your highness will be pleased to pardon me; are not overmarch'd, and one day's rest needs require.

Ah! hadst thou come with the duties of command, well retained thee for my guest, is too strong, too sacred for denial. My fellow soldier was; many a rough campaign we served; a well, and much it pleases me is beneath my roof to see. Were I indeed free master of myself, limitation would detain me here; we were wanting. Faint tokens of your princely favour with my best remembrances; so shows them for my father's sake, thing sacred in his kindness bear, he shed a blessing on my head. Well, bear my greetings to the brave Pisaro, now warmly I embrace the cause.

Your third day's march will to his presence bring
Your valiant troops: said you not so, my lord?

Enter VICTORIA, the COUNTESS OF ALBANY, ISABELLA, and Ladies.

Bas. (who changes countenance upon seeing them.)

Yes, I believe—I think—I know not well—
Yes, please your grace, we march by break of day.

Duke. Nay, that I know. I ask'd you, noble count,

When you expect th' imperial force to join.

Bas. When it shall please your grace—I crave your pardon—

I somewhat have mistaken of your words.

Duke. You are not well: your colour changes, What is the matter?

Bas. A dizzy mist that swims before my sight—
A ringing in my ears—'tis strange enough—
'Tis slight—'tis nothing worth—'tis gone already.

Duke. I'm glad it is. Look to your friend, Count Rosinberg,

It may return again.—*(To Rosinberg, who stands at a little distance, looking earnestly at Basil.)*

Duke leaves them, and joins Victoria's party.)

Ros. Good heavens, Basil, is it thus with thee!
Thy hand shakes too: *(taking his hand.)*

Would we were far from hence!
Bas. I'm well again, thou need'st not be afraid.
'Tis like enough my frame is indisposed
With some slight weakness from our weary march.
Nay, look not on me thus, it is unkindly—
I cannot bear thine eyes.

The DUKE, with VICTORIA and her Ladies, advance to the front of the stage to BASIL.

Duke. Victoria, welcome here the brave Count Basil.

His kinsman too, the gallant Rosinberg.
May you, and these fair ladies so prevail,
Such gentle suitors cannot plead in vain,
To make them grace my court another day.
I shall not be offended when I see

Your power surpasses mine.

Vict. Our feeble efforts will presumptuous seem
Attempting that in which your highness fails.

Duke. There's honour in th' attempt; success attend ye.—*(Duke retires and mixes with the Courtiers at the bottom of the stage.)*

Vict. I fear we incommode you, my lord,
With the slow tedious length of our procession.
Even as I pass'd, against my heart it went
To stop so long upon their weary way
Your tired troops.—

Bas. Ah! madam, all too short!
Time never bears such moments on his wing,
But when he flies too swiftly to be mark'd.

Vict. Ah! surely then you make too good amends
By marking now his after-progress well.
To-day must seem a weary length to him
Who is so eager to be gone to-morrow.

Ros. They must not linger who would quit these walls;

For if they do, a thousand masked foes;
Some under show of rich luxurious feasts,
Gay, sprightly pastime, and high-zested game—

Nay, some, my gentle ladies, true it is,
The very worst and fellest of the crew,
In fair alluring shape of beauteous dames,
Do such a barrier form to oppose their way
As few men may o'ercome.

Isab. From this last wicked foe should we infer
Yourself have suffer'd much?

Albin. No, Isabella, these are common words,
To please you with false notions of your power.
So all men talk of ladies and of love.

Vict. 'Tis even so. If love a tyrant be,
How dare his humble chained votaries
To tell such rude and wicked tales of him?

Bas. Because they most of lover's ills complain
Who but affect it as a courtly grace,
Whilst he who feels is silent.

Ros. But there you wrong me; I have felt it oft.
Oft has it made me sigh at ladies' fee
Soft ditties sing, and dismal sonnets scrawl.

Albin. In all its strange effects, most worthy
Rosinberg,

Has it e'er made thee in a corner sit,
Sad, lonely, moping sit, and hold thy tongue?

Ros. No, 'faith, it never has.

Albin. Ha, ha, ha, ha! then thou hast never
loved.

Ros. Nay, but I have, and felt love's bondage too.

Vict. Fy! it is pedantry to call it bondage!
Love-marring wisdom, reason full of bars,
Deserve, methinks, that appellation more.
Is it not so, my lord?—(*To Basil.*)

Bas. O surely, madam!
That is not bondage which the soul inthrall'd
So gladly bears, and quits not but with anguish.
Stern honour's laws, the fair report of men,
These are the fetters that enchain the mind,
But such as must not, cannot be unloosed.

Vict. No, not unloosed, but yet one day relax'd,
To grant a lady's suit, unused to sue.

Ros. Your highness deals severely with us now,
And proves indeed our freedom is but small,
Who are constrain'd when such a lady sues,
To say, It cannot be.

Vict. It cannot be! Count Basil says not so.

Ros. For that I am his friend, to save him pain
I take th' ungracious office on myself.

Vict. How ill thy face is suited to thine office!

Ros. (*smiling.*) Would I could suit mine office
to my face,

If that would please your highness.

Vict. No, you are obstinate and perverse all,
And would not grant it if you had the power.
Albin, I'll retire; come, Isabella.

Bas. (*aside to Ros.*) Ah, Rosinberg! thou hast
too far presumed;
She is offended with us.

Ros. No, she is not—
What dost thou fear? Be firm, and let us go.

Vict. (*pointing to a door leading to other apartments, by which she is ready to go out.*)

These are apartments strangers love to see:

Some famous paintings do their walls adorn:

They lead to the palace court

As by which you came.

And out by Ros. and followed

Bas. (*aside, looking after them.*) O!
fool am I! where fled my thought

I might as well as he, now, by her side,
Have held her precious hand enclosed in mine
As well as he, who cares not for it neither.
O but he does! that were impossible!

Albin. You stay behind, my lord.

Bas. Your pardon, madam; honour me
[*Exit, handing out*]

SCENE II.—A GALLERY HUNG WITH PICTURES

VICTORIA discovered in conversation with ROSINBERG, ALBIN, and ISABELLA.

Vict. (*to Ros.*) It is indeed a work of
art.

(*To Isab.*) You call'd Francisco here?

Isab. He comes even

Enter ATTENDANT.

Vict. (*to Ros.*) He will conduct you to the
ern gallery;

Its striking shades will call upon the eye,
To point its place there needs no other guide

[*Exit Ros. and Albin*]

(*To Bas.*) Loves not Count Basil too this
ing art?

It is in ancient painting much admired.

Bas. Ah! do not banish me these few
aments:

Too soon they will be gone! for ever gone

Vict. If they are precious to you, say no
But add to them another precious day.

A lady asks it.

Bas. Ah, madam! ask the life-blood from
heart!

Ask all but what a soldier may not give.

Vict. 'Tis ever thus when favours are
All had been granted but the thing we beg
And still some great unlikely substitute,
Your life, your soul, your all of earthly good
Is proffer'd in the room of one small boon.
So keep your life-blood, generous, valiant!
And may it long your noble heart enrich,
Until I wish it shed. (*Bas. attempts to speak*
Nay frame no new

I will not hear it.

(*She puts out her hand as if she were
his mouth, but at a distance from*

*Bas. runs eagerly up to her, and
kisses her lips.*)

Bas. Let this sweet hand indeed its
form,

And make it heaven to be for ever dumb!

(*Vict. looks stately and offended.*—Basil
O pardon me! I know not what I do.

Frown not, reduce me not to wretchedness
But only grant—

Vict. What should I grant to
Who has so oft my earnest suit denied

Bas. By heaven I'll grant it! I'll do any
Say but thou art no more offended with me

Vict. (*raising him.*) Well, Basil, this
mise is thy pardon.

I will not wait your noble friend's return,
Since we shall meet again.—

You will perform your word?

will perform it.
Farewell, my lord.

[*Exit, with her ladies.*
alone.] "Farewell, my lord." O! what
delightful sweetness!
Of that voice dwells on the ear!
"Farewell, my lord!"—Ay, and then look'd she
so—
Her best glance of her bewitching eye,
Her dark blue eyes, commands the inmost soul.
There is yet one day of life before me,
At soe'er betide, I will enjoy it.
But a partial sunshine in my lot,
Converse with her, gaze on her still,
Kind were pain and misery.
Were it not the easing of all pain,
The dismal gloom of after-years,
A remembrance on the mind to wear
Every moonbeams on the nighted deep,
Heaven's blest sun is gone?
Nay! how my heart within me beat
So sweetly pleas'd the cause of love!
Have I loved? why shrink I at the thought?
Could she not! no, no, it cannot be—
On earth is worthy of her love.
He could, how blest a man were he!
Ove my giddy thoughts? it must not be.
It she well some gentle kindness bear;
'Tis him oft, his absent fate inquire,
Would he fall in battle, mourn his fall.
Would mourn—such love might she bestow;
Of soul the man who would exchange it
Nest love of the most loving dame!
Comes Rosinberg—have I done well?
Do not say I have.

Enter ROSINBERG.
Where is the princess?
I return'd not ere she went.
You'll see her still.
What, comes she forth again?
He does to-morrow.
Thou hast yielded then.
Come, Rosinberg, I'll tell thee as we go;
Impossible I should not yield.
O Basil! thou art weaker than a child.
Yes, yes, my friend, but 'tis a noble weak-
ness;
Less which hath greater things achieved
The firm determined strength of reason.
Nay! I feel a new-born power within me,
Like me twenty-fold the man I've been
On his fated day.
Fated, indeed! but an ill-fated day,
Makes thee other than thy former self.
It work its will; it cannot change thee
I shall not love.
Thanks, Rosinberg! thou art a noble heart!
Not be the man thou couldst not love
Imperial crown. [*Exit.*]

I.—A SMALL APARTMENT IN THE PALACE.

Enter DUKE and GAURICIO.
The point is gain'd; my daughter is
successful;
I am detain'd another day.

Gaur. But does the princess know your secret
aim?

Duke. No, that had marr'd the whole; she is a
woman;
Her mind, as suits the sex, too weak and narrow
To relish deep-laid schemes of policy.
Besides, so far unlike a child of mine,
She holds its subtle arts in high derision,
And will not serve us but with bandaged eyes.
Gauricio, could I trusty servants find,
Experienced, crafty, close, and unrestrain'd
By silly, superstitious, child-learn't fears,
What might I not effect?

Gaur. O any thing!
The deep and piercing genius of your highness,
So ably served, might e'en achieve the empire.

Duke. No, no, my friend, thou dost o'erprize my
parts;
Yet mighty things might be—deep subtle wits
In truth, are master spirits in the world.
The brave man's courage, and the student's lore,
Are but as tools his secret ends to work,
Who hath the skill to use them.
This brave Count Basil, dost thou know him well?
Much have we gain'd, but for a single day,
At such a time, to hold his troops detain'd;
When, by that secret message of our spy,
The rival powers are on the brink of action:
But might we more effect? Knowest thou this
Basil?

Might he be tamper'd with?
Gaur. That were most dangerous.—
He is a man, whose sense of right and wrong
To such a high romantic pitch is wound,
And all so hot and fiery is his nature,
The slightest hint, as though you did suppose
Baseness and treachery in him, so he'll deem it,
Would be to rouse a flame that might destroy.

Duke. But interest, interest; man's all-ruling
power,
Will tame the hottest spirit to your service,
And skilfully applied, mean service too;
E'en as there is an element in nature
Which, when subdued, will on your hearth fulfil
The lowest uses of domestic wants.

Gaur. Earth-kindled fire, which from a little
spark,
On hidden fuel feeds his growing strength,
Till o'er the lofty fabric it inspires
And rages out its power, may be subdued,
And in your base domestic service bound;
But who would madly in its wild career
The fire of heaven arrest to boil his pot?
No, Basil will not serve your secret schemes,
Though you had all to give ambition strives for
We must beware of him.

Duke. His father was my friend,—I wish'd to
gain him:
But since fantastic fancies bind him thus,
The sin be on his head; I stand acquitted,
And must receive him, even to his ruin.

Gaur. I have prepared Bernardo for your service;
To-night he will depart for th' Austrian camp,
And should he find them on the eve of battle,
I've bid him wait the issue of the field.
If that our secret friends victorious prove,

With th' arrow's speed he will return again ;
But should fair fortune crown Piscaro's arms,
Then shall your soothing message greet his ears ;
For till our friends some sound advantage gain,
Our actions still must wear an Austrian face.

Duke. Well hast thou school'd him. Didst thou
add withal,

That 'tis my will he garnish well his speech,
With honey'd words of the most dear regard,
And friendly love I bear him ? This is needful ;
And lest my slowness in the promised aid
Awake suspicion, bid him e'en rehearse
The many favours on my house bestow'd
By his imperial master as a theme
On which my gratitude delights to dwell.

Gaur. I have, an' please your highness.

Duke. Then 'tis well.

Gaur. But for the yielding up that little fort
There could be no suspicion.

Duke. My governor I have severely punish'd,
As a most daring traitor to my orders.
He cannot from his darksome dungeon tell ;
Why then should they suspect ?

Gaur. He must not live should Charles prove
victorious.

Duke. He's done me service : say not so, Gauricio.

Gaur. A traitor's name he will not calmly bear ;
He'll tell his tale aloud—he must not live.

Duke. Well, if it must—we'll talk of this again.

Gaur. But while with anxious care and crafty
wiles,

You would enlarge the limits of your state,
Your highness must beware lest inward broils
Bring danger near at hand : your northern subjects
E'en now are discontented and unquiet.

Duke. What, dare the ungrateful miscreants thus
return

The many favours of my princely grace ?

'Tis ever thus indulgence spoils the base ;
Raising up pride, and lawless turbulence,
Like noxious vapours from the fulsome marsh
When morning shines upon it.—

Did I not lately with parental care,
When dire invaders their destruction threaten'd,
Provide them all with means of their defence ?

Did I not, as a mark of gracious trust,
A body of their vagrant youth select
To guard my sacred person ? till that day
An honour never yet allowed their race,
Did I not suffer them, upon their suit,
To establish manufactures in their towns ?
And after all some chosen soldiers spare
To guard the blessings of interior peace ?

Gaur. Nay, please your highness, they do well
allow,

That when your enemies in fell revenge
Your former inroads threaten'd to repay,
Their ancient arms you did to them restore,
With kind permission to defend themselves ;
That so far have they felt your princely grace,
In drafting from their fields their goodliest youth
To be your servants : That you did vouchsafe,
On paying of a large and heavy fine,
Leave to apply the labour of their hands
As best might profit to the country's weal :

And to encourage well their infant trade,
Quarter'd your troops upon them.—Please your
grace,

All this they do most readily allow.

Duke. They do allow it then, ungrateful varlets !
What would they have ? what would they have,
Gauricio !

Gaur. Some mitigation of their grievous burdens,
Which, like an iron weight around their necks,
Do bend their care-worn faces to the earth,
Like creatures form'd upon its soil to creep,
Not stand erect, and view the sun of heaven.

Duke. But they beyond their proper sphere would
rise ;

Let them their lot fulfil as we do ours.

Society of various parts is form'd ;
They are its grounds, its mud, its sediment,
And we the mantling top which crowns the whole.
Calm, steady labour is their greatest bliss ;
To aim at higher things beseems them not.
To let them work in peace my care shall be ;
To slacken labour is to nourish pride.

Methinks thou art a plender for these fools :
What may this mean, Gauricio ?

Gaur. They were resolv'd to lay their arms
before you,

And would have found some other advocate
Less pleasing to your grace had I refused.

Duke. Well, let them know, some more convenient
season

I'll think of this, and do for them as much
As suits the honour of my princely state.
Their prince's honour should be ever dear
To worthy subjects as their precious lives.

Gaur. I fear, unless you give some special
promise,

They will be violent still——

Duke. Then do it, if the wretches are so bold !
We can retract it when the times allow ;

'Tis of small consequence. Go see Bernardo,
And come to me again. Exit

Gaur. (solus) O happy people ! whose indulgent
lord

From every care, with which increasing wealth,
With all its hopes and fears, doth ever move
The human breast, most graciously would free
And kindly leave you naught to do but toil !
This creature now, with all his reptile cunning,
Writhing and turning through a maze of wiles,
Believes his genius form'd to rule mankind ;
And calls his sordid wish for territory
That noblest passion of the soul, ambition.
Born had he been to follow some low trade,
A petty tradesman still he had remain'd,
And used the art with which he rules a state
To circumvent his brothers of the craft,
Or cheat the buyers of his paltry ware.

And yet he thinks,—ha, ha, ha, ha !—he thinks
I am the tool and servant of his will.

Well, let it be ; through all the maze of trouble
His plots and base oppression must create,
I'll shape myself a way to higher things :
And who will say 'tis wrong ?

A sordid being, who expects no faith
But as self-interest builds ; who would not trust
The strongest ties of nature on the soul,

faithful service. Perverse fate!
him, I would despise this dealing;
I am, born low in fortune,
and aspiring to be great,
on the steps which lead to it:
are not right, no saint am I;
my passion in my breast,
me to rise in spite of fortune.

[EXIT.]

—AN APARTMENT IN THE PALACE.

ISABELLA are discovered playing at chess;
ALBANI sitting by them reading to herself.

y with it, I will not play again.
more be foolish in my presence
at a cheat, an arrant cheat!
wear that I am false by such an oath,
me honest, since its forfeiture
your highness gain.
I'trt wrong, my Isabella, simple maid;
try forfeit of this oath,
to all the dearest pride of women.
more be foolish in my presence!
does your grace, hail'd by applauding
rds,
ceful eloquence address'd
mplish'd, noble, courtly youths,
e songs of heaven-inspired bards,
and proofs of admiration prize,
swains their village fair ones pay!
ve will master all the power of art!
she who never has beheld
courtier, or the tuneful sage,
ances of her conquering eye
e simple swain become,
gar charms.
cunning artless, tame the rude,
aughty, shake th' undaunted soul;
idle in the lion's mouth,
forth as a domestic cur,
triumphs of all-powerful beauty!
ut flattering words and tuneful praise,
glances, and obsequious service,
resence, it were nothing worth:
its coil o'er my braided locks,
in, good, simple, fireside dame.
(*g her head from her book.*) And is,
ed, a plain domestic dame,
duties of a useful state,
as dignity than she,
on her transient beauty builds
ideal tyranny?
too!

Yes, most unreal power;
only finds her self-esteem
miration, begs an alms;
others for her daily food,
my servant of her slaves;
times, in a fantastic hour,
may a childish power exert,
nobles, but degrades her state.
are severe, Albani, most severe!
passions placed within the breast
b'd, subdued, pluck'd by the roots!
gifts to some good end were given.
for a noble, for a generous end.

Vict. Am I ungenerous then?

Alb.

Yes, most ungenerous:

Who, for the pleasure of a little power,
Would give most unavailing pain to those,
Whose love you ne'er can recompense again.
E'en now, to-day, O! was it not ungenerous
To fetter Basil with a foolish tie,
Against his will, perhaps against his duty?

Vict. What, dost thou think against his will, my friend?

Alb. Full sure I am against his reason's will.

Vict. Ah! but indeed thou must excuse me here;
For duller than a shelled crab was she,
Who could suspect her power in such a mind,
And calmly leave it doubtful and unproved.
But wherefore dost thou look so gravely on me?
Ah! well I read those looks! methinks they say,
"Your mother did not so."

Alb. Your highness reads them true, she did not so.
If foolish vanity e'er soil'd her thoughts,
She kept it low, withheld its aliment;
Not pamper'd it with every motley food,
From the fond tribute of a noble heart
To the lisp'd flattery of a cunning child.

Vict. Nay, speak not thus,—Albani, speak not thus

Of little blue-eyed, sweet, fair-hair'd Miranda.
He is the orphan of a hapless pair;
A loving, beautiful, but hapless pair,
Whose story is so pleasing, and so sad,
The swains have turn'd it to a plaintive lay,
And sing it as they tend their mountain sheep.
Besides, (*to Isab.*) I am the guardian of his choice.
When first I saw him—dost thou not remember?

Isab. 'Twas in the public garden.

Vict.

Even so;

Perch'd in his nurse's arms, a roughsome quean,
Ill suited to the lovely charge she bore.
How steadfastly he fixed his looks upon me,
His dark eyes shining through forgotten tears,
Then stretch'd his little arms and call'd me mother!
What could I do? I took the bantling home—
I could not tell the imp he had no mother.

Alb. Ah! there, my child, thou hast indeed no blame.

Vict. Now this is kindly said: thanks, sweet Albani!

Still call me child, and chide me as thou wilt.
O! would that I were such as thou couldst love!
Couldst dearly love, as thou didst love my mother!

Alb. (*pressing her to her breast.*) And do I not?
all perfect as she was,

I know not that she went so near my heart
As thou with all thy faults.

Vict. And say'st thou so? would I had sooner known!

I had done any thing to give thee pleasure.

Alb. Then do so now, and put thy faults away.

Vict. No, say not faults; the freaks of thoughtless youth.

Alb. Nay, very faults they must indeed be call'd.

Vict. O! say but foibles! youthful foibles only!

Alb. Faults, faults, real faults you must confess they are.

Vict. In truth I cannot do your sense the wrong
To think so poorly of the one you love.

Alb. I must be gone: thou hast o'ercome me now:
Another time I will not yield it so. [Exit.]

Isab. The countess is severe; she's too severe:
She once was young, though now advanced in years.

Vict. No, I deserve it all; she is most worthy.

Unlike those faded beauties of the court,
But now the wither'd stems of former flowers,
With all their blossoms shed, her nobler mind
Procures to her the privilege of man,
Ne'er to be old till nature's strength decays.
Some few years hence, if I should live so long,
I'd be Albini rather than myself.

Isab. Here comes your little favourite.

Vict. I am not in the humour for him now.

Enter MIRANDO, running up to VICTORIA, and taking
hold of her gown, while she takes no notice of him, as
he holds up his mouth to be kissed.

Isab. (to Mir.) Thou seest the princess can't be
troubled with thee.

Mir. O but she will! I'll scramble up her robe,
As naughty boys do when they climb for apples.

Isab. Come here, sweet child; I'll kiss thee in
her stead.

Mir. Nay, but I will not have a kiss of thee.
Would I were tall! O were I but so tall!

Isab. And how tall wouldst thou be?

Mir. Thou dost not know?
Just tall enough to reach Victoria's lips.

Vict. (embracing him.) O! I must bend to this,
thou little urchin.

Who taught thee all this wit, this childish wit?

Whom does Mirando love? (embraces him again.)

Mir. He loves Victoria.

Vict. And wherefore loves he her?

Mir. Because she's pretty.

Isab. Hast thou no little prate to-day, Mirando?
No tale to earn a sugar-plum withal?

Mir. Ay, that I have: I know who loves her
grace.

Vict. Who is it, pray? thou shalt have comfits
for it.

Mir. (looking slyly at her.) It is—it is—it is
the Count of Maldo.

Vict. Away, thou little chit! that tale is old,
And was not worth a sugar-plum when new.

Mir. Well then, I know who loves her highness
well.

Vict. Who is it, then?

Isab. Who is it, naughty boy?

Mir. It is the handsome Marquis of Carlatzi.

Vict. No, no, Mirando, thou art naughty still:

Twice have I paid thee for that tale already.

Mir. Well then, indeed—I know who loves
Victoria.

Vict. And who is he?

Mir. It is Mirando's self.

Vict. Thou little imp! this story is not new,
But thou shalt have thy hire. Come, let us go.
Go, run before us, boy. [look'd]

Mir. Nay, but I'll show you how Count Wolvar
When he conducted Isabel from court.

Vict. How did he look?

Mir. Give me your hand: he held his body thus;
(putting himself in a ridiculous bowing posture.)
And then he whisper'd softly; then look'd so;
(ogling with his eyes affectedly.)

Then she look'd so, and smiled to him again.

(Throwing down his eyes affectedly.)

Isab. Thou art a little knave, and must be whipp'd

[Exit. Mirando leading out Victoria
affectedly.]

ACT III.

SCENE I.—AN OPEN STREET, OR SQUARE.

Enter ROSINBERG and FREDERICK, by opposite sides of
the stage.

Fred. So Basil, from the pressing calls of war,
Another day to rest and pastime gives.

How is it now? methinks thou art not pleased.

Ros. It matters little if I am or not.

Fred. Now pray thee do confess thou art ashamed:

Thou, who art wisely wont to set at naught

The noble fire of individual courage,

And call calm prudence the superior virtue,

What say'st thou now, my candid Rosinberg,

When thy great captain, in a time like this,

Denies his weary troops one day of rest

Before th' exertions of approaching battle,

Yet grants it to a pretty lady's suit?

Ros. Who told thee this? it was no friendly tale

And no one else, besides a trusty friend,

Could know his motives. Then thou wrong'st me
too;

For I admire, as much as thou dost, Frederick,

The fire of valour, e'en rash, heedless valour;

But not like thee do I depreciate

That far superior, yea, that godlike talent,

Which doth direct that fire, because indeed

It is a talent nature has denied me.

Fred. Well, well, and greatly he may boast his
virtue,

Who risks perhaps th' imperial army's fate,

To please a lady's freaks—

Ros. Go, go, thou'rt prejudiced

A passion, which I do not choose to name,

Has warp'd thy judgment.

Fred. No, by heaven thou wrong'st me!

I do, with most enthusiastic warmth,

True valour love: wherever he is found,

I love the hero too; but hate to see

The praises due to him so cheaply earn'd.

Ros. Then mayst thou now these generous feel-
ings prove.

Behold that man, whose short and grizzly hair

In clustering locks his dark brown face o'erclouds;

Where now the scars of former sabre wounds,

In honourable companionship are seen

With the deep lines of age; whose piercing eye

Beneath its shading eyebrow keenly darts

Its yet unquenched beams, as though in age

Its youthful fire had been again renew'd,

To be the guardian of its darken'd mate:

See with what vigorous steps his upright form

He onward bears; nay, e'en that vacant sleeve

Which droops so sadly by his better side,

Suits not ungracefully the veteran's mien.

This is the man, whose glorious acts in battle

We heard to-day related o'er our wine.

I go to tell the general he is come:

Enjoy the generous feelings of thy breast,

And make an old man happy. [Exit]

Enter GEOFFRY.

brave soldier, let me profit by the chance
 be here; I've heard of thy exploits.
 'till then you have but heard an ancient tale,
 been long forgotten.
 'till true it is, and should not be forgotten;
 generals jealous of their soldiers' fame,
 it with neglect.
 here are, perhaps, who may be so ungenerous.
 perhaps, say'st thou? in very truth there
 re.
 thou else rewarded with neglect,
 ny a paltry fellow in thy corps
 promoted? it is ever thus.
 'till Mardini in your company?
 ough honour'd with a valiant name,
 who knew him well, a paltry soldier.
 our pardon, sir: we did esteem him much,
 nferior to his gallant friend,
 Sebastian.

The brave Sebastian!

I am told, a learned coxcomb,
 a goose-quill better than a sword.
 'till thou call him brave?
 dost bear about that war-worn trunk,
 'till target, hack'd and rough with wounds,
 er all his mighty battles, he
 a smooth skin in his coffin laid,
 'till with a scar?
 'till duty call'd not to such desperate service;
 sought where few alive remain'd,
 'till in scath'd; where but a few remain'd,
 'till and mangled; (*showing his wounds.*)
 as belike you've seen,
 nights, around the evening lamp,
 'till shed moths, wingless, and half consumed,
 'till crawling o'er their heaps of dead.—
 'till in a small, though desperate post,
 'till ee hundred goodly chosen men,
 'till were left, and right dear friends were we
 'till ter. They are all dead now:
 'till I lonely.—We were valiant hearts—
 'till Dewalter would have stopp'd a breach
 'till e devil himself. I'm lonely now!
 'till a sorry for thee. Hang ungrateful chiefs!
 'till thou not promoted?
 'till ter that battle, where my happy fate
 'till e to fulfil a glorious part,
 'till h the gibing insults of a slave,
 'till less favourite of a great man's favourite,
 'till d affront; our cautious prince,
 'till w policy dependent made,
 'till as I am told, promote me then,
 'till e is ashamed, or has forgot it.
 'till r, fy upon it! let him be ashamed:
 'till rifle for thee—(*offering him money.*)
 'till No, good sir;
 'till ough to live as poor men do.
 'till in want I'll thankfully receive,
 'till in poor, but not because I'm brave.
 'till ou're proud, old soldier.

No, I am not proud;

ere, methinks I'd be morose,
 g to depreciate other men.

Enter ROSAUNDO.

Ros. (*clapping Geof. on the shoulder.*) How goes
 it with thee now, my good field-marshal?
 Geof. The better that I see your honour well,
 And in the humour to be merry with me.
 Ros. 'Faith, by my sword, I've rightly named
 thee too;
 What is a good field-marshal but a man,
 Whose generous courage and undaunted mind
 Doth marshal others on in glory's way?
 Thou art not one by princely favour dubb'd,
 But one of nature's making.
 Geof. You show, my lord, such pleasant courtesy,
 I know not how—

Ros. But see, the general comes.

Enter BASIL.

Ros. (*pointing to Geof.*) Behold the worthy
 veteran.
 Bas. (*taking him by the hand.*) Brave, honourable
 man, your worth I know,
 And greet it with a brother soldier's love.
 Geof. (*taking away his hand in confusion.*) My
 general, this is too much, too much honour.
 Bas. (*taking his hand again.*) No, valiant
 soldier, I must have it so.
 Geof. My humble state agrees not with such
 honour.
 Bas. Think not of it, thy state is not thyself.
 Let mean souls, highly rank'd, look down on thee,
 As the poor dwarf, perch'd on a pedestal,
 O'erlooks the giant: 'tis not worth a thought.
 Art thou not Geoffry of the tenth brigade,
 Whose warlike feats, child, maid, and matron know?
 And oft, cross-elbow'd, o'er his nightly bowl,
 The jolly toper to his comrade tells?
 Whose glorious feats of war, by cottage door,
 The ancient soldier, tracing in the sand
 The many movements of the varied field,
 In warlike terms to listening swains relates;
 Whose bosoms glowing at the wondrous tale
 First learn to scorn the hind's inglorious life;
 Shame seize me, if I would not rather be
 The man thou art, than court-created chief,
 Known only by the dates of his promotion!

Geof. Ah! would I were, would I were young
 again,
 To fight beneath your standard, noble general;
 Methinks what I have done were but a jest,
 Ay, but a jest to what I now should do,
 Were I again the man that I have been.
 O! I could fight!

Bas. And would'st thou fight for me?

Geof. Ay, to the death!

Bas. Then come, brave man, and be my cham-
 pion still:
 The sight of thee will fire my soldiers' breasts;
 Come, noble veteran, thou shalt fight for me.

[Exit with Geoffry.]

Fred. What does he mean to do?

Ros. We'll know ere long.

Fred. Our general bears it with a careless face,
 For one so wise.

Ros. A careless face? on what?

Fred. Now: 'till sign not ignorance, we know it all.

News which have spread in whispers from the court,

Since last night's messenger arrived from Milan.

Ros. As I'm an honest man, I know it not !

Fred. 'Tis said the rival armies are so near
A battle must immediately ensue.

Ros. It cannot be. Our general knows it not.
The Duke is of our side a sworn ally,
And had such messenger to Mantua come,
He would have been apprized upon the instant.
It cannot be, it is some idle tale.

Fred. So may it prove till we have join'd them too—

Then Heaven grant they may be nearer still !
For O ! my soul for war and danger pants,
As doth the noble lion for his prey.
My soul delights in battle.

Ros. Upon my simple word, I'd rather see
A score of friendly fellows shaking hands,
Than all the world in arms. Hast thou no fear ?

Fred. What dost thou mean ?

Ros. Hast thou no fear of death ?

Fred. Fear is a name for something in the mind,
But what, from inward sense, I cannot tell.
I could as little anxious march to battle,
As when a boy to childish games I ran.

Ros. Then as much virtue hast thou in thy valour,

As when a child thou hadst in childish play.
The brave man is not he who feels no fear,
For that were stupid and irrational ;
But he, whose noble soul its fear subdues,
And bravely dares the danger nature shrinks from.
As for your youth, whom blood and blows delight,
Away with them ! there is not in the crew
One valiant spirit.—Ha ! what sound is this ?

(Shouting is heard without.)

Fred. The soldiers shout ; I'll run and learn the cause.

Ros. But tell me first, how didst thou like the veteran ?

Fred. He is too proud ; he was displeased with me,

Because I offer'd him a little sum.

Ros. What, money ! O, most generous, noble spirit !

Noble rewarder of superior worth !

A halfpenny for Belisarius !

But hark ! they shout again—here comes Valtomer.
(Shouting heard without.)

Enter VALTOMER.

What does this shouting mean ?

Valt. O ! I have seen a sight, a glorious sight !
Thou wouldst have smiled to see it.

Ros. How smile ? methinks thine eyes are wet with tears.

Valt. *(passing the back of his hands across his eyes.)*

'Faith, so they are ; well, well, but I smiled too.
You heard the shouting.

Ros. and Fred. Yes.

Valt. O had you seen it !

Drawn out in goodly ranks, there stood our troops ;
Here, in the graceful state of manly youth,
His dark ~~face~~ brighten'd with a generous smile,

Which to his eyes such flashing lustre gave,
As though his soul, like an unsheathed sword,
Had through them gleam'd, our noble general stood,

And to his soldiers, with heart-moving words
The veteran showing, his brave deeds rehearsed,
Who by his side stood like a storm-scaith'd oak,
Beneath the shelter of some noble tree,
In the green honours of its youthful prime.

Ros. How look'd the veteran ?

Valt. I cannot tell the !

At first he bore it up with cheerful looks,
As one who fain would wear his honours bravely
And greet the soldiers with a comrade's face ;
But when Count Basil, in such moving speech,
Told o'er his actions past, and bade his troops
Great deeds to emulate, his countenance chang'd.
High heaved his manly breast, as it had been
By inward strong emotion half convulsed ;
Trembled his nether lip ; he shed some tears :
The general paused, the soldiers shouted loud ;
Then hastily he brush'd the drops away,
And waved his hand, and clear'd his tear-choked voice,

As though he would some grateful answer make ;
When back with double force the whelming tide
Of passion came ; high o'er his hoary head
His arm he toss'd, and heedless of respect,
In Basil's bosom hid his aged face,
Sobbing aloud. From the admiring ranks
A cry arose ; still louder shouts resound.
I felt a sudden tightness grasp my throat
As it would strangle me ; such as I felt,
I knew it well, some twenty years ago,
When my good father shed his blessing on me :
I hate to weep, and so I came away.

Ros. *(giving Valt. his hand.)* And there, take
thou my blessing for the tale.

Hark, how they shout again ! 'tis nearer now.

This way they march.

Martial music heard. Enter Soldiers marching in order
bearing GEOFREY in triumph on their shoulders.
After them enter BASIL ; the whole preceded by a band
of music. They cross over the stage, are joined by
Ros. &c. and EXEUNT.

SCENE II.

Enter GAURICIO and a GENTLEMAN, talking as they enter.

Gaur. So slight a tie as this we cannot trust
One day her influence may detain him here,
But love a feeble agent may be found
With the ambitious.

Gent. And so you think this boyish odd conceit
Of bearing home in triumph with his troops
That aged soldier, will your purpose serve ?

Gaur. Yes, I will make it serve ; for though my prince

Is little scrupulous of right and wrong,
I have possess'd his mind, as though it were
A flagrant insult on his princely state,
To honour thus the man he has neglected,
Which makes him relish, with a keener taste,
My purposed scheme. Come, let us fall to work.
With all their warm heroic feelings roused,
We'll spirit up his troops to mutiny,

must retard, perhaps undo him quite.
 O his childish love, which has so well
 as time to tamper with the fools.
 Ah! but those feelings he has waked
 within them,
 some feelings, and endear himself.
 It matters not; though generous in their
 nature,
 it may serve a most ungenerous end;
 who teaches men to think, though nobly,
 is within their minds a busy judge
 of his actions. Send thine agents forth,
 and it in their ears how much Count Basil
 of difficult and desperate service,
 his fortunes by some daring stroke;
 into the emperor pledged his word,
 his troops all dreadful hazards brave:
 his intent he fills their simple minds
 with tales of glory and renown;
 their warm attachment to himself
 is unworthy ends.
 He busy time: go forth, my friend;
 to the soldiers, now in jolly groups
 their evening cups. There, spare no
 cost, (*gives him a purse.*)
 their words, see how the poison takes
 to return again.

I will, my lord.

[*Exit severally.*]

[*A SUITE OF GRAND APARTMENTS, WITH
 WIDE DOORS THROWN OPEN, LIGHTED UP
 LAMPS, AND FILLED WITH COMPANY IN*

eral Masks, and pass through the first apartment
 their rooms. Then enter BASIL in the disguise
 of a soldier.

alone.) Now am I in the region of delight!
 the blessed compass of these walls
 the gay light of those blazing lamps
 be upon her, and this painted floor
 her footsteps press'd. E'en now, perhaps,
 that motley rout she plays her part:
 will I go; she cannot be conceal'd;
 the flowing of her graceful robe
 will betray the lovely form that wears it,
 in a thousand masks. Ye homely weeds,—
 (*looking at his habit.*)

half conceal, and half declare my state,
 your kind disguise, O! let me prosper,
 I'll take the privilege ye give:
 her many steps, crowd by her side;
 her face my listening ear incline,
 her soft breath fan my glowing cheek,
 hand seize, yea, press it closely too!
 not be e'en so? by heaven it shall!
 O! serve me well, and ever after,
 be treasured like a monarch's robes;
 in my chamber, near my pillow kept;
 with midnight lamp I'll visit ye,
 zing wistfully, this night recall,
 its past delights.—But yonder moves
 her form, dress'd in an azure robe;
 is not like the rest—it must be she!

*hastily into another apartment, and mixes
 with the Masks.*)

Enter ROSAURENS, fantastically dressed, with a willow
 upon his head, and scraps of sonnets, and torn letters
 fluttering round his neck; pursued by a group of Masks
 from one of the inner apartments, who hoot at him, and
 push him about as he enters.

1st Mask. Away, thou art a saucy, jeering knave,
 And fain wouldst make a jest of all true love.

Ros. Nay, gentle ladies, do not buffet me:

I am a right true servant of the fair;
 And as this woful chaplet on my brow,
 And these tear-blotted sonnets would denote,
 A poor abandon'd lover, out of place;
 With any lover ready to engage,
 Who will enlist me in her loving service.
 Of a convenient kind my talents are,
 And to all various humours may be shaped.

2d Mask. What canst thou do?

3d Mask. Ay, what besides offending?

Ros. O! I can sigh so deeply, look so sad,
 Pule out a piteous tale on bended knee;
 Groan like a ghost; so very wretched be,
 As would delight a tender lady's heart
 But to behold.

1st Mask. Poo, poo, insipid fool!

Ros. But should my lady brisker mettle own,
 And tire of all those gentle, dear delights,
 Such pretty little quarrels I'd invent—
 As whether such a fair one (some dear friend)
 Whose squirrel's tail was pinch'd, or the soft maid,
 With favourite lap-dog of a surfeit sick,
 Have greatest cause of delicate distress
 Or whether—

1st Mask. Go, too bad thou art indeed!
 (*aside.*) How could he know I quarrell'd with the
 count?

2d Mask. Wilt thou do nothing for thy lady's fame?

Ros. Yes, lovely shepherdess, on every tree
 I'll carve her name, with true-love garlands bound:
 Write madrigals upon her roseate cheeks;
 Odes to her eye; 'faith, every wart and mole
 That spots her snowy skin shall have its sonnet!
 I'll make love posies for her thimble's edge,
 Rather than please her not.

3d Mask. But for her sake what dangers wilt
 thou brave?

Ros. In truth, fair nun, I stomach dangers less
 Than other service, and were something loath
 To storm a convent's walls for one dear glance;
 But if she'll wisely manage this alone,
 As maids have done, come o'er the wall herself,
 And meet me fairly on the open plain,
 I will engage her tender steps to aid
 In all annoyance of rude brier or stone,
 Or crossing rill, some half foot wide or so,
 Which that fair lady should unaided pass,
 Ye gracious powers forbid! I will defend
 Against each hideous fly, whose dreadful buzz—

4th Mask. Such paltry service suits thee best,
 indeed.

What maid of spirit would not spurn thee from her?

Ros. Yes, to recall me soon, sublime sultana!
 For I can stand the burst of female passion,
 Each change of humour and affected storm;
 Be scolded, frown'd upon, to exile sent,
 Recall'd, caress'd, chid, and disgraced again;
 And say what maid of spirit would forego

The bliss of one to exercise it thus ?

O ! I can bear ill treatment like a lamb !

4th Mask. (beating him.) Well, bear it then, thou hast deserved it well.

Ros. 'Zounds, lady ! do not give such heavy blows ;

I'm not your husband, as belike you guess.

5th Mask. Come, lover, I enlist thee for my swain ;
Therefore, good lady, do forbear your blows,
Nor thus assume my rights.

Ros. Agreed. Wilt thou a gracious mistress prove ?

5th Mask. Such as thou wouldst, such as thy genius suits ;

For since of universal scope it is,
All women's humour shalt thou find in me.
I'll gently soothe thee with such winning smiles—
To nothing sink thee with a scornful frown :
Tease thee with peevish and affected freaks ;
Caress thee, love thee, hate thee, break thy pate ;
But still between the whiles I'll careful be,
In feigned admiration of thy parts,
Thy shape, thy manners, or thy graceful mien,
To bind thy giddy soul with flattery's charm ;
For well thou know'st that flattery ever is
The tickling spice, the pungent seasoning
Which makes this motley dish of monstrous scraps
So pleasing to the dainty lover's taste.
Thou canst not leave, though violent in extreme,
And most vexatious in her teasing moods ;
Thou canst not leave the fond admiring soul,
Who did declare, when calmer reason ruled,
Thou hadst a pretty leg.

Ros. Marry, thou hast the better of me there.

5th Mask. And more ; I'll pledge to thee my honest word,

That when your noble swainship shall bestow
More faithful homage on the simple maid,
Who loves you with sincerity and truth,
Than on the changeful and capricious tyrant,
Who mocking leads you like a trammel'd ass,
My studied woman's wiles I'll lay aside,
And such a one become.

Ros. Well spoke, brave lady, I will follow thee.

(Follows her to the corner of the stage.)

Now on my life, these ears of mine I'd give,
To have but one look of that little face,
Where such a biting tongue doth hold its court
To keep the fools in awe. Nay, nay, unmask :
I'm sure thou hast a pair of wicked eyes,
A short and saucy nose : now prithee do.

(Unmasking.)

Alb. (unmasking.) Well, hast thou guess'd me right ?

Ros. (bowing low.) Wild freedom, changed to most profound respect,

Doth make an awkward body of me now.

Alb. I've joined your frolic with a good intent,
For much I wish'd to gain your private ear.

The time is precious, and I must be short.

Ros. On me your slightest word more power will have,

Most honour'd lady, than a connd oration.

Thou art the only one of all thy sex.

Who wear'st thy years with such a winning grace :

Thou art the more admired the more thou fadest.

Alb. I thank your lordship for these courteous words ;

But to my purpose—You are Basil's friend :
Be friendly to him then, and warn him well
This court to leave, nor be allured to stay ;
For if he does, there's mischief waits him here
May prove the bane of all his future days.
Remember this, I must no longer stay.
God bless your friend and you ; I love you both.

[Exit.]

Ros. (alone.) What may this warning mean ! I had my fears.

There's something hatching which I know not of
I've lost all spirit for this masking now.

(Throwing away his papers and his willow.)

Away, ye scraps ! I have no need of you.
I would I knew what garment Basil wears :
I watch'd him, yet he did escape my sight ;
But I must search again and find him out. *[Exit.]*

Enter BASIL much agitated, with his mask in his hand.

Bas. In vain I've sought her, follow'd every form
Where aught appear'd of dignity or grace :
I've listen'd to the tone of every voice ;
I've watch'd the entrance of each female mask ;
My fluttering heart roused like a startled hare,
With the imagined rustling of her robes,
At every dame's approach. Deceitful night,
How art thou spent ! where are thy promised joys !
How much of thee is gone ! O spiteful fate !
Yet within the compass of these walls
Somewhere she is, although to me she is not.
Some other eye doth gaze upon her form,
Some other ear doth listen to her voice ;
Some happy favourite doth enjoy the bliss
My spiteful stars deny.

Disturber of my soul ! what veil conceals thee ?
What devilish spell is o'er this cursed hour ?
O heavens and earth ! where art thou ?

Enter a Mask in the dress of a female companion.

Mask. Methinks thou art impatient, valiant soldier :

Thy wound doth gall thee sorely ; is it so ?

Bas. Away, away, I cannot fool with thee.

Mask. I have some potent drugs may ease thy smart.

Where is thy wound ? is't here ?

(Pointing to the bandage on his arm.)

Bas. Poo, poo, begone !

Thou canst do naught—'tis in my head, my heart—
'Tis everywhere, where medicine cannot cure.

Mask. If wounded in the heart, it is a wound
Which some ungrateful fair one hath inflicted,
And I may conjure something for thy good.

Bas. Ah ! if thou couldst ! what, must I feel with thee ?

Mask. Thou must a while, and be examined to
What kind of woman did the wicked deed ?

Bas. I cannot tell thee. In her presence still
My mind in such a wild delight hath been,

I could not pause to picture out her beauty,
Yet naught of woman e'er was form'd so fair.

Mask. Art thou a soldier, and no weapon bear'st
To send her wound for a wound ?

Bas. Alas ! she shoots from such a hopeless height

nine bath plume to mount so far.
 prince may dare.
 t, if thou hast no hope, thou hast no love.
 ve, and yet in truth I had no hope,
 might at least with some good will,
 pure regard, some secret kindness,
 dear remembrance give me place.
 y all of hope, but it is flown:
 ards me not; despises, scorns me:
 ust say it too, a noble heart,
 have bled for her.
*covering herself to be Victoria, by speak-
 ing in her true voice.*) O! no, she does not.
 [Exit hastily in confusion.
*ends for a moment riveted to the spot,
 m holds up both his hands in an ecstasy.*)
 !! it is her blessed self!
 fool am I, that had no power
 er, and urge th' advantage on.
 narily fears! I must be bold.

[Exit after her.

A Dance of Masks.

er DUKE and GAVARINO, unmasked.
 his revelry, methinks, goes gayly on.
 late, and yet your friend returns not.
 e will return ere long—nay, there he
 mes.

Enter GENTLEMAN.

yes all go well? (*going close up to him.*)
 All as your grace could wish.
 e poison works, and the stung soldiers
 heir cups, and, with fire-kindled eyes,
 eance on the chief who would betray
 l.
 rick, too, the discontented man
 our highness was so lately told,
 he bait, and does his part most bravely.
 ousnell'd well to keep him blind,
 bribe attempt him. On my soul:
 ry he had spurn'd us else,
 all the plot.
 peak softly, friend—I'll hear it all in
 ivate.
 careless face we now assume.

and GENT. retire into the inner apartment,
 to laugh and talk gayly to the different Masks
 as them.

enter VICTORIA, followed by BASIL.
 rbear, my lord; these words offend mine
 r.
 : let me but this once, this once offend,
 ith thy displeasure punish me;
 words against all prudence sin,
 em, as the good of heart do list
 i ravings of a soul distraught.
 I indeed should listen to thy words,
 not talk of love.
 be with thee, to speak, to hear thee speak,
 e soft attention of thine eye,
 ent to talk of any thing,
 possible to be with thee,
 of aught but love.
 ar, my lord, you have too much presumed
 aguarded words, which were in truth

Utter'd at unawares, with little heed,
 And urge their meaning far beyond the right.

Bas. I thought, indeed, that they were kindly
 meant,

As though thy gentle breast did kindly feel
 Some secret pity for my hopeless pain,
 And would not pierce with scorn, ungenerous scorn,
 A heart so deeply stricken.

Vict. So far thou'st read it well.

Bas. Ha! have I well?
 Thou dost not hate me, then?

Vict. My father comes
 He were displeased if he should see thee thus.

Bas. Thou dost not hate me, then?

Vict. Away! he'll be displeased—I cannot say—
 Bas. Well, let him come: it is thyself I fear;

For did destruction thunder o'er my head,
 By the dread Power of heaven, I would not stir,
 Till thou hadst answer'd my impatient soul!
 Thou dost not hate me?

Vict. Nay, nay, let go thy hold—I cannot hate
 thee. (*Breaks from him and exits.*)

Bas. (*alone.*) Thou canst not hate me! no, thou
 canst not hate me!

For I love thee so well, so passing well,
 With such o'erflowing heart, so very dearly,
 That it were sinful not to pay me back
 Some small, some kind return.

Enter MIRANDO, dressed like Cupid.

Mir. Bless thee, brave soldier.

Bas. What say'st thou, pretty child? what play-
 ful fair

Has deck'd thee out in this fantastic guise?

Mir. It was Victoria's self; it was the princess.

Bas. Thou art her favourite, then?

Mir. They say I am:
 And now, between ourselves, I'll tell thee, soldier,
 I think in very truth she loves me well.
 Such merry little songs she teaches me—
 Sly riddles too, and when I'm laid to rest,
 Ofttimes on tip-toe near my couch she steals,
 And lifts the covering so, to look upon me.
 And oftentimes I feign as though I slept;
 For then her warm lips to my cheek she lays,
 And pats me softly with her fair white hands;
 And then I laugh, and through mine eyelids peep,
 And then she tickles me, and calls me cheat;
 And then we so do laugh, ha, ha, ha, ha!

Bas. What! does she even so, thou happiest child?
 And have those rosy cheeks been press'd so dearly?
 Delicious urchin! I will kiss thee too.

(*Takes him eagerly up in his arms, and kisses him.*)

Mir. No, let me down, thy kisses are so rough,
 So furious rough—she doth not kiss me so.

Bas. Sweet boy, where is thy chamber? by Vic-
 toria's?

Mir. Hard by her own.

Bas. Then will I come beneath thy window soon:
 And, if I could, some pretty song I'd sing,
 To lull thee to thy rest.

Mir. O no, thou must not! 'tis a frightful place;
 It is the churchyard of the neighbouring dome.
 The princess loves it for the lofty trees,
 Whose spreading branches shade her chamber walls:
 So do not I; for when 'tis dark o' nights,

Goblins howl there, and ghosts rise through the ground.

I hear them many a time when I'm a bed,
And hide beneath the clothes my cowering head.
O! is it not a frightful thing, my lord,
To sleep alone i' the dark?

Bas. Poor harmless child! thy prate is wondrous sweet.

Enter a group of Masks.

1st Mask. What dost thou here, thou little truant boy?

Come, play thy part with us.

Masks place MURANDO in the middle, and range themselves round him.

SONG.—A GLEE.

Child, with many a childish wile,
Timid look, and blushing smile,
Downy wings to steal thy way,
Gilded bow, and quiver gay,
Who in thy simple mien would trace
The tyrant of the human race?

Who is he whose flinty heart
Hath not felt the flying dart?
Who is he that from the wound
Hath not pain and pleasure found?
Who is he that hath not shed
Curse and blessings on thy head?
Ah love! our weal, our wo, our bliss, our bane,
A restless life have they who wear thy chain!
Ah love! our weal, our wo, our bliss, our bane,
More hapless still are they who never felt thy pain!

(All the Masks dance round Cupid. Then enter a band of Satyrs, who frighten away Love and his votaries; and conclude the scene, dancing in a grotesque manner.)

ACT IV.

SCENE I.—THE STREET BEFORE BASIL'S LODGINGS.

Enter ROSINBERG and two Officers

Ros. (speaking as he enters.) Unless we find him quickly, all is lost.

1st Off. His very guards, methinks, have left their post
To join the mutiny.

Ros. (knocking very loud.) Holla! who's there within? confound this door!

It will not yield. O for a giant's strength!
Holla, holla, within! will no one hear?

Enter a Porter from the house.

Ros. (eagerly to the porter.) Is he return'd? is he return'd not yet?

Thy face doth tell me so.

Port. Not yet, my lord.

Ros. Then let him ne'er return!—

Tumult, disgrace, and ruin have their way!
I'll search for him no more.

Port. He hath been absent all the night, my lord.

Ros. I know he hath.

2d Off. And yet 'tis possible

He may have entered by the secret door;
And now perhaps, in deepest sleep entranced,
Is dead to every sound.

(Ros. without speaking, rushes into the house, and the rest follow him.)

Enter BASIL.

Bas. The blue air of the morning pinches keenly.
Beneath her window all the chilly night,
I felt it not. Ah! night has been my day;
And the pale lamp which from her chamber
gleam'd
Has to the breeze a warmer temper lent
Than the red burning east.

Re-enter ROSINBERG, &c. from the house.

Ros. Himself! himself! He's here! he's here!
O Basil!

What friend at such a time could lead thee forth?

Bas. What is the matter which disturbs you thus?

Ros. Matter that would a wiser man disturb.
Treason's abroad: thy men have mutinied.

Bas. It is not so; thy wits have mutinied,
And left their sober station in thy brain.

1st Off. Indeed, my lord, he speaks in sober earnest.

Some secret enemies have been employed
To fill your troops with strange imaginations.
As though their general would, for selfish gain,
Their generous valour urge to desperate deeds.
All to a man assembled on the ramparts,
Now threaten vengeance, and refuse to march.

Bas. What! think they vilely of me? threaten too!

O! most ungenerous, most unmanly thought!
Didst thou attempt (to Ros.) to reason with their folly?

Folly it is; baseness it cannot be.

Ros. Yes, truly, I did reason with a storm,
And bid it cease to rage.—

Their eyes look fire on him who questions them
The hollow murmurs of their mutter'd wrath
Sound dreadful through the dark extended ranks,
Like subterraneous grumbings of an earthquake.

—The vengeful hurricane
Does not with such fantastic writhings toss
The wood's green boughs, as does convulsive rage
Their forms with frantic gestures agitate.
Around the chief of hell such legions throng'd
To bring back curse and discord on creation.

Bas. Nay, they are men, although impassioned ones.

I'll go to them—

Ros. And we will stand by thee.
My sword is thine against ten thousand strong.
If it should come to this.

Bas. No, never, never!

There is no mean: I with my soldiers must
Or their commander or their victim prove.
But are my officers all stanch and faithful?

Ros. All but that devil, Frederick—

He, disappointed, left his former corps,
Where he, in truth, had been too long neglected,
Thinking he should all on the sudden rise,
From Basil's well-known love of valiant men;
And now, because it still must be deferred,
He thinks you seek from envy to depress him,
And burns to be revenged.

Bas. Well, well—This grieves me too—
But let us go.

II.—THE RAMPARTS OF THE TOWN.

are discovered, drawn up in a disorderly
hollering and speaking big, and clashing their
sultuously.

No, comrade, no; hell gape and swallow
me,
edge for such most devilish orders!

Huzza! brave comrades! Who says
otherwise?

No one, huzza! confound all treacherous
leaders!

The Soldiers huzza and clash their arms.)

Heaven dart its fiery lightning on his
head!

we are not cattle to be slaughter'd!

They who do long to caper high in air,
rusand bloody fragments blown,
our brave general.

Curse his name!
ht for him till my strain'd nerves have
crack'd!

We will command ourselves: for Milan,
comrades.

Ay, ay, for Milan, valiant hearts, huzza.
*Soldiers cast up their caps in the air and
a.)*

Yes, comrades, tempting booty waits us
here,
service: keep good hearts, my soldiers!
ral comes, good hearts! no flinching,
boys!

and fiercely: we're the masters now.
ill clash their arms and put on a fierce
tening aspect to receive their general, who
enters, followed by Rosinberg and Officers.
walks close along the front ranks of the
ers, looking at them very steadfastly; then
s a few paces back, and raising his arm,
s with a very full loud voice.)

ow is it, soldiers, that I see you thus,
I here unsummon'd by command?

used murmur is heard amongst the Sol-
; some of them call out)

rselves command: we wait no orders.
fused noise of voices is heard, and one
r than the rest calls out)

be butcher'd for that we are brave?

clamour and clashing of arms, then
d voices call out)

len treachery! we defy thy orders.

shall lead us now—

(Others call out)
ch where'er we list; for Milan march.
aving his hand, and beckoning them to
e silent, speaks with a very loud voice.)

h where'er ye list: for Milan march.
ar him, hear him!

(The murmur ceases—a short pause.)
a, march where'er ye list; for Milan
march:

ditti, not as soldiers go;

s spot of earth I will disband,

from you the rank and name of soldiers.

clamour amongst the ranks—some call

What wear we arms for? *(Others call out)*

No, he dares not do it.

(One voice very loud)

Disband us at thy peril, treacherous Basil!

*(Several of the Soldiers brandish their arms, and
threaten to attack him; the Officers gather
round Basil, and draw their swords to defend
him.)*

Bas. Put up your swords, my friends, it must not
be.

I thank your zeal, I'll deal with them alone.

Ros. What, shall we calmly stand and see thee
butcher'd?

Bas. *(very earnestly.)* Put up, my friends.
(Officers still persist.) What! are you
rebels too?

Will no one here his general's voice obey?

I do command you to put up your swords.

Retire, and at a distance wait th' event.

Obeys, or henceforth be no friends of mine.

*Officers retire very unwillingly. Basil waves
them off with his hand till they are all gone,
then walks up to the front of his Soldiers,
who still hold themselves in a threatening
posture.)*

Soldiers! we've fought together in the field,
And bravely fought: i' the face of horrid death,
At honour's call, I've led you dauntless on;
Nor do I know the man of all your bands,
That ever poorly from the trial shrunk,
Or yielded to the foe contended space.
Am I the meanest then of all my troops,
That thus ye think, with base unmanly threats,
To move me now? Put up those paltry weapons;
They edgeless are to him who fears them not;
Rocks have been shaken from the solid base;
But what shall move a firm and dauntless mind?
Put up your swords, or dare the threaten'd deed—
Obey, or murder me.

*(A confused murmur—some of the Soldiers call
out)*

March us to Milan, and we will obey thee.

(Others call out)

Ay, march us there, and be our leader still.

Bas. Nay, if I am your leader, I'll command ye;

And where I do command, there shall you go,

But not to Milan. No, nor shall you deviate

E'en half a furlong from your destined way,

To seize the golden booty of the east.

Think not to gain, or temporize with me;

For should I this day's mutiny survive,

Much as I've loved you, soldiers, ye shall find me

Still more relentless in pursuit of vengeance;

Tremendous, cruel, military vengeance.

There is no mean—a desperate game ye play;

Therefore, I say, obey, or murder me.

Do as ye will, but do it manfully.

He is a coward who doth threaten me:

The man who slays me, but an angry soldier;

Acting in passion, like the frantic son,

Who struck his sire and wept.

(Soldiers call out) It was thyself who sought to
murder us.

1st Sol. You have unto the emperor pledged
your faith,

To lead us foremost in all desperate service:

You have agreed to sell your soldiers' blood,
And we have shed our dearest blood for you.

Bas. Hear me, my soldiers—

2d Sol. No, hear him not, he means to cozen you.

Frederick will do you right—

(Endeavouring to stir up a noise and confusion amongst them.)

Bas. What cursed fiend art thou, cast out from hell

To spirit up rebellion? damned villain

(Seizes upon 2d Soldier, drags him out from the ranks, and wrests his arms from him; then takes a pistol from his side, and holds it to his head.)

Stand there, damn'd meddling villain, and be silent;
For if thou utterest but a single word,
A cough or hem, to cross me in my speech,
I'll send thy cursed spirit from the earth,
To bellow with the damn'd!

(The Soldiers keep a dead silence—after a pause, Basil resumes his speech.)

Listen to me, my soldiers.—

You say that I am to the emperor pledged
To lead you foremost in all desperate service,
For now you call it not the path of glory;
And if in this I have offended you,
I do indeed repent me of the crime.
But new from battles, where my native troops
So bravely fought, I felt me proud at heart,
And boasted of you, boasted foolishly.
I said, fair glory's palm ye would not yield
To e'er the bravest legion train'd to arms.
I swore the meanest man of all my troops
Would never shrink before an armed host,
If honour bade him stand. My royal master
Smiled at the ardour of my heedless words,
And promised, when occasion claim'd our arms,
To put them to the proof.
But ye do peace, and ease, and booty love,
Safe and ignoble service—be it so—
Forgive me that I did mistake you thus,
But do not earn with savage mutiny,
Your own destruction. We'll for Pavia march,
To join the royal army near its walls;
And there with blushing forehead will I plead,
That ye are men with warlike service worn,
Requiring ease and rest. Some other chief,
Whose cold blood boils not at the trumpet's sound,
Will in your rearward station head you then,
And so, my friends, we'll part. As for myself,
A volunteer, unheeded in the ranks,
I'll rather flight, with brave men for my fellows,
Than be the leader of a sordid band.

(A great murmur rises amongst the ranks, Soldiers call out)

We will not part! no, no, we will not part!

(All call out together)

We will not part! be thou our general still.

Bas. How can I be your general? ye obey
As caprice moves you; I must be obey'd
As honest men against themselves perform
A sacred oath.—

Some other chief will more indulgent prove—

You're weary grown—I've been too hard a master—

Soldiers. Thyself, and only thee, will we obey.

Bas. But if you follow me, yourselves ye pledge

Unto no easy service:—hardships, toils,
The hottest dangers of most dreadful fight
Will be your portion; and when all is o'er,
Each, like his general, must contented be
Home to return again, a poor brave soldier.
How say ye now? I spread no tempting lure—
A better fate than this, I promise none.

Soldiers. We'll follow Basil.

Bas. What token of obedience will ye give

(A deep gasp)

Soldiers, lay down your arms!

(They all lay down their arms)

If any here are weary of the service,
Now let them quit the ranks, and they shall have
A free discharge, and passport to their homes;
And from my scanty fortune I'll make good
The well-earn'd pay their royal master owes!
Let those who follow me their arms resume.

(They all resume their arms)

Bas. *(holding up his hands.)* High heaven
praised!

I had been grieved to part with you, my soldiers,
Here is a letter from my gracious master,
With offers of preferment in the north,
Most high preferment, which I did refuse,
For that I would not leave my gallant troops.

(Takes out a letter, and throws it amongst them)

(A great commotion amongst the Soldiers; many of them quit their ranks, and crowd about calling out)

Our gallant general! *(Others call)*

We'll spend our hearts' blood for thee, Basil!

Bas. And so you thought me false? this is
the quick!

My soldiers thought me false!

(They all quit their ranks, and crowd around him. Basil, waving them off with his hands.)

Away, away, you have disgusted me!

(Soldiers retire to their ranks)

'Tis well—retire, and hold yourselves prepared
To march upon command, nor meet again
Till you are summon'd by the beat of drum.
Some secret enemy has tamper'd with you,
For yet I will not think that in these ranks
There moves a man who wears a traitor's hat.
(The Soldiers begin to march off, and Basil strikes up.)

Bas. *(holding up his hand.)* Cease, on
triumphant sounds,

Which our brave fathers, men without reproach
Raised in the hour of triumph! but this hour
To us no glory brings—

Then silent be your march—ere that again
Our steps to glorious strains like these shall ring:
A day of battle o'er our heads must pass,
And blood be shed to wash out this day's stain.

[Exit Soldiers, silent and dejected]

Enter *FREDERICK*, who starts back on seeing *B.*
alone.

Bas. Advance, lieutenant; wherefore shrink
back?

I've even seen you bear your head erect,
And front your man though arm'd with frowns
death.

done aught the valiant should not do ?
I have. (Fred. looks confused.)

set art, and false insinuation,
to untaught soldiers to seduce
in sworn duty, might become the base,
be coward well; but O! what villain
dark power to engage thy valiant worth
to work as this!

Is Basil, then, so lavish of his praise
to select pitiful subaltern?

Libel on his royal master;
proach upon fair fortune cast,
be valiant:

ly he has been too much their debtor
to them this rebuke.

by nature then so sparing of her gifts,
wonderful when they are found
to smile not?

by nature brave and so am I;
those distant ranks moves there not one
(pointing off the stage.)

ennobled soul, by nature form'd
to command, who will yet
to trophy'd grave forgotten lie
under men? I dare be sworn there does.
What need of words? I crave of thee no
favour,
to stand 'gainst arm'd law, offended,
it is not from my doom.

to know thee well, I know thou fear'st not
death;
to lead or in field with dauntless breast
to engage him: and if thy proud soul,
obstinacy, scorns all grace,
to do. But if with manly gratitude
thou canst receive a brave man's pardon,
to do it freely.

to it must not be. I've been thine enemy—
unjust to thee—

I know thou hast;
to art brave, and I forgive thee all.
My lord! my general! O I cannot
speak!

to live and be the wretch I am.
to let thou canst live and be an honest man
or turn'd,—canst live and be my friend.

(Raising Fred. from the ground.)
to forbear! see where our friends advance:
to st not think thee suing for a pardon;
to old disgrace us both. Yet, ere they come,
to if that thou mayst with honour tell,
to seduce thee from thy loyal faith?
to No cunning traitor did my faith attempt,
to I had withstood him: but of late,
to not bow—a bad and restless spirit
to k'd within my breast, and made me
wretched.

to mine ear to foolish idle tales,
to jealous, though but recent friends.
to oftly, our friends approach—of this again.

[EXEUNT.]

II.—AN APARTMENT IN BASIL'S LODGING.

Enter BASIL and ROSINBERG.

to thank heaven I am now alone with thee.
to it I sought thee with an anxious mind,

And cursed thine ill-timed absence.—

There's treason in this most deceitful court,
Against thee plotting, and this morning's tumult,
Hath been its damn'd effect.

Bas.

Nay, nay, my friend!

The nature of man's mind too well thou knowest,
To judge as vulgar hoodwink'd statesmen do;
Who, ever with their own poor wiles misled,
Believe each popular tumult or commotion
Must be the work of deep-laid policy.

Poor, mean, mechanic souls, who little know

A few short words of energetic force,

Some powerful passion on the sudden roused,

The animating sight of something noble,

Some fond trait of the memory finely waked,

A sound, a simple song without design,

In revolutions, tumults, wars, rebellions,

All grand events, have oft effected more

Than deepest cunning of their paltry art.

Some drunken soldier, eloquent with wine,

Who loves not fighting, hath harangued his mates,

For they in truth some hardships have endured:

Wherefore in this should we suspect the court?

Ros. Ah! there is something, friend, in Mantua's
court,

Will make the blackest trait of barefaced treason,
Seem fair and guiltless to thy partial eye.

Bas. Nay, 'tis a weakness in thee, Rosinberg,
Which makes thy mind so jealous and distrustful.
Why should the Duke be false?

Ros. Because he is a double, crafty prince—

Because I've heard it rumour'd secretly,
That he in some dark treaty is engaged,
E'en with our master's enemy, the Frank.

Bas. And so thou thinkest—

Ros.

Nay, hear me to the end.

Last night that good and honourable dame,
Noble Albini, with most friendly art,
From the gay clamorous throng my steps beguiled,
Unmask'd before me, and with earnest grace
Entreated me, if I were Basil's friend,
To tell him hidden danger waits him here,
And warn him earnestly this court to leave.
She said she loved thee much; and hadst thou seen
How anxiously she urg'd—

Bas. (interrupting him.) By heaven and earth

There is a ray of light breaks through thy tale,
And I could leap like madmen in their freaks,
So blessed is the gleam! Ah! no, no, no!

It cannot be! alas, it cannot be!

Yet didst thou say, she urg'd it earnestly?

She is a woman, who avoids all share

In secret politics; one only charge

Her interest claims, Victoria's guardian friend—

And she would have me hence—it must be so.

O! would it were! how saidst thou, gentle Rosin-
berg?

She urg'd it earnestly—how did she urge it?

Nay, prithee do not stare upon me thus,

But tell me all her words! What said she?

Ros. O Basil! I could laugh to see thy folly,

But that thy weakness doth provoke me so.

Most admirable, brave, determined man!

So well, so lately tried, what art thou now?

A vain deceitful thought transports thee thus.

Thinkst thou—

Bas. I will not tell thee what I think.

Ros. But I can guess it well, and it deceives thee.
Leave this detested place, this fatal court,
Where dark deceitful cunning plots thy ruin.
A soldier's duty calls thee loudly hence.
The time is critical. How wilt thou feel
When they shall tell these tidings in thine ear,
That brave Piscaro, and his royal troops,
Our valiant fellows, have the enemy fought,
Whilst we, so near at hand, lay loitering here?

Bas. Thou dost disturb thy brain with fancied fears.

Our fortunes rest not on a point so nice,
That one short day should be of all this moment;
And yet this one short day will be to me
Worth years of other time.

Ros. Nay, rather say,
A day to darken all thy days beside.
Confound the fatal beauty of that woman,
Which hath bewitch'd thee so!

Bas. 'Tis most ungenerous
To push me thus with rough unsparing hand,
Where but the slightest touch is felt so dearly.
It is unfriendly.

Ros. God knows my heart! I would not give
thee pain;

But it disturbs me, Basil, vexes me
To see thee so intrallied by a woman.
If she is fair, others are fair as she.
Some other face will like emotions raise,
When thou canst better play a lover's part:
But for the present,—fy upon it, Basil!

Bas. What, is it possible thou hast beheld,
Hast tarried by her too, her converse shared,
Yet talk'st as though she were a common fair one,
Such as a man may fancy and forget?
Thou art not, sure, so dull and brutish grown:
It is not so; thou dost belie thy thoughts,
And vainly try'st to gain me with the cheat.

Ros. So thinks each lover of the maid he loves,
Yet, in their lives, some many maidens love.
Fy on it! leave this town, and be a soldier!

Bas. Have done, have done! why dost thou bate
me thus?

Thy words become disgusting to me, Rosinberg.
What claim hast thou my actions to control?
I'll Mantua leave when it is fit I should.

Ros. Then, 'faith! 'tis fitting thou shouldst leave
it now;

Ay, on the instant. Is't not desperation
To stay, and hazard ruin on thy fame,
Though yet uncheer'd e'en by that tempting lure,
No lover breathes without? thou hast no hope.

Bas. What, dost thou mean—curse on the paltry
thought!

That I should count and bargain with my heart,
Upon the chances of untinted favour,
As little souls their base-bred fancies feed?
O! were I conscious that within her breast
I held some portion of her dear regard,
Though pent for life within a prison's walls,
Where through my grate I yet might sometimes see
E'en but her shadow sporting in the sun;
Though placed by fate where some obstructing
hound,

Some deep impassable between us roll'd,

And I might yet from some high towering cliff
Perceive her distant mansion from afar,
Or mark its blue smoke rising eve and morn;
Nay, though within the circle of the moon
Some spell did fix her, never to return,
And I might wander in the hours of night,
And upward turn my ever-gazing eye,
Fondly to mark upon its varied disk
Some little spot that might her dwelling be;
My fond, my fixed heart would still adore,
And own no other love. Away, away!
How canst thou say to one who loves like me,
Thou hast no hope?

Ros. But with such hope, my friend, how stand
thy fears?

Are they so well refined? how wilt thou bear
Ere long to hear, that some high-favour'd prince
Has won her heart, her hand, has married her?
Though now unshackled, will it always be?

Bas. By heaven thou dost contrive but to me-
ment,

And hast a pleasure in the pain thou givest!
There is malignity in what thou sayest.

Ros. No, not malignity, but kindness, Basil,
That fain would save thee from the yawning gul,
To which blind passion guides thy heedless steps.

Bas. Go, rather save thyself
From the weak passion which has seized thy heart,
T' assume authority with sage-like brow,
And shape my actions by thine own caprice.
I can direct myself.

Ros. Yes, do thyself,
And let no artful woman do it for thee.

Bas. I scorn thy thought: it is beneath my scorn:
It is of meanness sprung—an artful woman!
O! she has all the loveliness of heaven
And all its goodness too!

Ros. I mean not to impute dishonest arts,
I mean not to impute—

Bas. No, 'faith thou canst not.

Ros. What, can I not? their arts all women
have.

But now of this no more; it moves thee greatly.
Yet once again, as a most loving friend,
Let me conjure thee, if thou prizest honour,
A soldier's fair repute, a hero's fame,
What noble spirits love, and well I know
Full dearly dost thou prize them, leave this place,
And give thy soldiers orders for the march.

Bas. Nay, since thou must assume it o'er me
thus,

Be general, and command my soldiers too.

Ros. What, hath this passion in so short a space,
O! curses on it! so far changed thee, Basil,
That thou dost take with such ungentle warmth,
The kindly freedom of thine ancient friend?
Methinks the beauty of a thousand maids
Would not have moved me thus to treat my friend,
My best, mine earliest friend!

Bas. Say kinsman rather; chance has link'd us
so:

Our blood is near, our hearts are sever'd far;
No act of choice did e'er unite our souls.
Men most unlike we are; our thoughts unlike;
My breast disowns thee—thou'rt no friend of
mine.

! have I then so long, so dearly loved
 as;
 with an elder brother's care,
 in rambles tended, shared thy sports;
 thy stealth thy weary school-boy's task;
 thy young arms thine earliest feats of
 strength;
 full pride thine early rise beheld
 paths, contented then to fill
 place, so I might serve with thee;
 thou now, I am no friend of thine?
 so; I am thy kinsman then,
 at title will I save thy name,
 er of disgrace. Indulge thy will
 down and feign that I am sick:
 shall not feign—I shall not feign;
 kindness makes me so indeed.
 said that Basil tarried here
 s friend, for so they'll call me still;
 dishonour fall upon thy name
 kindly deed.—
*alks up and down in great agitation, then
 covers his face with his hands, and seems
 overcome. Rosinberg looks at him ear-*
ly.)

O blessed heaven, he weeps!
up to him, and catches him in his arms.)
 have been too hard upon thee.
 possible I've moved thee thus?
a convulsed, broken voice.) I will re-
 nounce—I'll leave—

What says my Basil?
 Mantua leave—I'll leave this seat of
 bliss—
 woman—tear my heart in twain—
 once my little span of joy—
 wretched—wretched—thou wilt—
 forgive me?

O my friend! my friend!
 now more than I ever loved thee.
 cruel to thee to be kind:
 I see thee feel strikes through my
 part;
 us both, call up thy noble spirit,
 the blow at once. Thy troops are
 ready—
 art, nor lose another hour.
*brinks from his arms, and looks at him
 somewhat of an upbraiding, at the same
 sorrowful look.)*

thy, put me not to death upon the instant;
 once again, and then depart.
 her but once again, and thou art ruin'd!
 t be—if thou regardst me—
 ell then, it shall not be. Thou hast no
 mercy!
 ! thou wilt bless me all thine after-life
 now seems to thee so merciless.
tring down very dejectedly.) Mine after-
 life! what is mine after-life?
 closed! the gloom of night is come!
 darkness settles o'er my fate.
 he last look of her heavenly eyes;
 the last sounds of her blessed voice;
 her fair form from my sight depart:
 s closed!

Ros. (hanging over him with pity and affection.)

Alas! my friend!

Bas. In all her lovely grace she disappear'd,
 Ah! little thought I never to return!

Ros. Why so desponding? think of warlike glory.
 The fields of fair renown are still before thee;
 Who would not burn such noble fame to earn?

Bas. What now are arms, or fair renown to me?
 Strive for it those who will—and yet, a while,
 Welcome rough war; with all thy scenes of blood;
(starting from his seat.)

Thy roaring thunders, and thy clashing steel!
 Welcome once more! what have I now to do
 But play the brave man o'er again, and die?

Enter ISABELLA.

Isab. (to Bas.) My princess bids me greet you.
 noble count:—

Bas. (starting.) What dost thou say?

Ros. Damn this untimely message!

Isab. The princess bids me greet you, noble
 count:

In the cool grove, hard by the southern gate.

She with her train—

Bas. What, she indeed, herself?

Isab. Herself, my lord, and she requests to see
 you.

Bas. Thank heaven for this! I will be there anon.

Ros. (taking hold of him.) Stay, stay, and do
 not be a madman still.

Bas. Let go thy hold: what, must I be a brute,
 A very brute to please thee? no, by heaven!

(Breaks from him, and Exits.)

Ros. (striking his forehead.) All lost again! ill
 fortune light upon her!

(Turning eagerly to Isab.)

And so thy virtuous mistress sends thee here
 To make appointments, honourable dame?

Isab. Not so, my lord, you must not call it so:
 The court will hunt to-morrow, and Victoria
 Would have your noble general of her train.

Ros. Confound these women, and their artful
 snares,

Since men will be such fools!

Isab. Yes, grumble at our empire as you will—

Ros. What, boast ye of it? empire do ye call it?
 It is your shame! a short-lived tyranny,
 That ends at last in hatred and contempt.

Isab. Nay, but some women do so wisely rule,
 Their subjects never from the yoke escape.

Ros. Some women do, but they are rarely found.
 There is not one in all your paltry court
 Hath wit enough for the ungenerous task.
 'Faith! of you all, not one, but brave Albini,
 And she disdains it—Good be with you, lady!

(Going.)

Isab. O would I could but touch that stubborn
 heart!

How dearly should he pay for this hour's scorn!

[Exit severally.]

SCENE IV.—A SUMMER APARTMENT IN THE COUN-
 TRY, THE WINDOWS OF WHICH LOOK TO A FOREST.

Enter VICTORIA in a hunting dress, followed by ALBANI
 and ISABELLA, speaking as they enter.

Vict. (to Alb.) And so you will not share our
 sport to-day?

Alb. My days of frolic should ere this be o'er,
But thou, my charge, hast kept me youthful still.
I should most gladly go; but since the dawn,
A heavy sickness hangs upon my heart;
I cannot hunt to-day.

Vict. I'll stay at home and nurse thee, dear Albini.

Alb. No, no, thou shalt not stay.

Vict. Nay, but I will.
I cannot follow to the cheerful horn
Whilst thou art sick at home.

Alb. Not very sick.
Rather than thou shouldst stay, my gentle child,
I'll mount my horse, and go e'en as I am.

Vict. Nay, then I'll go, and soon return again.
Meanwhile, do thou be careful of thyself.

Isab. Hark, hark! the shrill horns call us to the field:

Your highness hears it? *(Music without.)*

Vict. Yes, my Isabella;

I hear it, and methinks e'en at the sound
I vault already on my leathern seat,
And feel the fiery steed beneath me shake
His mantled sides, and paw the fretted earth
Whilst I aloft, with gay equestrian grace,
The low salute of gallant lords return,
Who waiting round with eager watchful eye,
And reined steeds, the happy moments seize.
O! didst thou never hear, my Isabel,
How nobly Basil in the field becomes
His fiery courser's back?

Isab. They say most gracefully.

Alb. What, is the valiant count not yet departed?

Vict. You would not have our gallant Basil go
When I have bid him stay? not so, Albini.

Alb. Fy! reigns that spirit still so strongly in thee,

Which vainly covets all men's admiration,
And is to others cause of cruel pain?
O! would thou couldst subdue it!

Vict. My gentle friend, thou shouldst not be severe:

For now in truth I love not admiration
As I was wont to do; in truth I do not.
But yet, this once my woman's heart excuse,
For there is something strange in this man's love,
I never met before, and I must prove it.

Alb. Well, prove it then, be stricken too thyself,
And bid sweet peace of mind a sad farewell.

Vict. O no! that will not be! 'twill peace restore:

For after this, all folly of the kind
Will quite insipid and disgusting seem;
And so I shall become a prudent maid,
And passing wise at last. *(Music heard without.)*

Hark, hark! again!

All good be with you! I'll return ere long.

[*Exit Victoria and Isabella.*]

Alb. (sola.) Ay, go, and every blessing with thee go,

My most tormenting, and most pleasing charge!
Like vapour, from the mountain stream art thou,
Which lightly rises on the morning air,
And shifts its fleeting form with every breeze,
For ever varying, and for ever graceful.
Endearing, generous, bountiful and kind;

Vain, fanciful, and fond of worthless praise;
Courteous and gentle, proud and magnificent:
And yet these adverse qualities in thee,
No dissonance, nor striking contrast make;
For still thy good and amiable gifts
The sober dignity of virtue wear not,
And such a 'witching mien thy follies show,
They make a very idiot of reproof,
And smile it to disgrace.—

What shall I do with thee?—It grieves me much,
To hear Count Basil is not yet departed.

When from the chase he comes, I'll watch his steps
And speak to him myself.—

O! I could hate her for that poor ambition

Which silly adoration only claims,

But that I well remember, in my youth

I felt the like—I did not feel it long:

I tore it soon, indignant from my breast,

As that which did degrade a noble mind. *(Exit)*

SCENE V.—A VERY BEAUTIFUL GROVE IN THE FOREST.

Music and horns heard afar off, whilst hummers and dogs appear passing over the stage, at a great distance. Enter VICTORIA and BASIL, as if just alighted from their horses.

Vict. (speaking to attendants without.) Lead our horses to the further grove,
And wait us there.—

(To Basil.) This spot so pleasing, and so fragrant! 'Twere sacrilege with horses' hoofs to wear its velvet turf, where little elms dance, And fairies sport beneath the summer's moon; I love to tread upon it.

Basil. O! I would quit the chariot of a god For such delightful footing!

Vict. I love this spot.
Basil. It is a spot where one would live and die.
Vict. See, through the twisted boughs of high elms,

The sunbeams on the bright'ning foliage play,
And tinge the scaled bark with ruddy brow.
Is it not beautiful?

Basil. As though an angel, in his upward flight, Had left his mantle floating in mid air.

Vict. Still most unlike a garment; small and sever'd:

(Turning round, and perceiving that he is gazing at her.)

But thou regard'st them not.

Basil. Ah! what should I regard, where should I gaze?

For in that far shot glance, so keenly waked,
That sweetly rising smile of admiration,
Far better do I learn how fair heaven is,
Than if I gazed upon the blue serene.

Vict. Remember you have promised, good count,

No more to vex me with such foolish words.

Basil. Ah! wherefore should my tongue abuse a mute?

When every look and every motion tell,

So plainly tell, and will not be forbid,

That I adore thee, love thee, worship thee!

(Victoria looks haughty and displeased.)

Ah! pardon me, I know not what I say.

not thus ! I cannot see thee frown.
 Ere thou wilt, I will be silent :
 Reined tongue, and bursting heart,
 I once to bear.—Wilt thou forgive me ?
 We'll think no more of it ; we'll quit this
 spot ;
 I mean that I led thee here.
 The favourite path of a dear friend :
 A time we wander'd, arm in arm :
 This grove, and now that he is absent,
 Aunt it still. (Basil starts.)
 The favourite path—a friend—here arm in
 arm—

Ag his hands, and raising them to his

Is such a one !

Ag his head, and looking distractedly
 he ground.)

I dream'd not of it.
 Retending not to see him.) That little
 me, with woodbine all o'ergrown,
 O well ! it is a fragrant path,
 Count ?

It is a gloomy one !

Have, my lord, been wont to think it
 cheerful.

Bought your highness meant to leave this
 spot ?

Lo, and by this lane we'll take our way ;
 I often walk'd with sauntering pace,
 'd to the woodlark's evening song.

But, must I on his very footsteps go :
 The ground on which he trod !

And is Count Basil so uncourtly grown,
 Could curse my brother to my face ?

Our brother ! gracious God, is it your
 brother ?

That loving friend of whom you spoke,
 And your brother ?

He is indeed, my lord.
 Heaven bless him ! all good angels
 Bless him !

Rep o'er him now, shed blood for him !
 What a foolish heart have I !

Up and down with a hurried step, tossing
 his arms in transport ; then stops short
 as up to Victoria.)

Is your brother ?

Is indeed : what thoughts disturb'd thee
 ?

Will not tell thee ; foolish thoughts they
 were.

Is your brother !

Ay, heaven bless him too !
 him ; would I had two brave brothers,
 Wert one of them !

Would fly from thee to earth's utmost
 bounds,

For brother—

He thinks, I would I had a sister.

And wherefore would ye so ?

To place her near thee,
 Companion of thy hours to prove,

So far distant, sometimes talk of me.

But not chide a gentle sister's cares.

When rumour from the distant war,

Uncertain tales of dreadful slaughter bore,
 Thou'dst see the tear hang on her pale wan
 cheek,

And kindly say, How does it fare with Basil ?

Vict. No more of this—indeed there must no
 more.

A friend's remembrance I will ever bear thee.

But see where Isabella this way comes :

I had a wish to speak with her alone ;

Attend us here, for soon will we return,

And then take horse again.

[Exit

Bas. (looking after her for some time.) See with
 what graceful steps she moves along,

Her lovely form, in every action lovely !

If but the wind her ruffled garment raise,

It twists it into some light pretty fold,

Which adds new grace. Or should some small
 mishap,

Some tangled branch, her fair attire derange,

What would in others strange, or awkward seem,

But lends to her some wild bewitching charm.

See, yonder does she raise her lovely arm

To pluck the dangling hedge-flower as she goes ;

And now she turns her head as though she
 view'd

The distant landscape ; now methinks she walks

With doubtful lingering steps—will she look
 back ?

Ah no ! yon thicket hides her from my sight.

Bless'd are the eyes that may behold her still,

Nor dread that every look shall be the last !

And yet she said she would remember me.

I will believe it : Ah ! I must believe it,

Or be the saddest soul that sees the light !

But lo, a messenger, and from the army !

He brings me tidings ; grant they may be good !

Till now I never fear'd what man might utter ;

I dread his tale, God grant it may be good !

Enter MESSENGER.

From the army ?

Mess. Yes, my lord.

Bas. What tidings bring'st thou ?

Mess. Th' imperial army, under brave Pescara,
 Have beat the enemy near Pavia's walls.

Bas. Ha ! have they fought ? and is the battle
 o'er ?

Mess. Yes, conquer'd ; taken the French king
 prisoner,

Who, like a noble, gallant gentleman,

Fought to the last, nor yielded up his sword

Till, being one amidst surrounding foes,

His arm could do no more.

Bas. What dost thou say ? who is made pri-
 soner ?

What king did fight so well ?

Mess. The King of France.

Bas. Thou saidst—thy words do ring so in mine
 ears,

I cannot catch their sense—the battle's o'er ?

Mess. It is, my lord. Pescara stayed your coming,
 But could no longer stay. His troops were bold,

Occasion press'd him, and they bravely fought—

They bravely fought, my lord !

Bas. I hear, I hear thee.

Accurs'd am I, that it should wring my heart

To hear they bravely fought !—

They bravely fought, whilst we lay lingering here.

O! what a fated blow to strike me thus!
Perdition! shame! disgrace! a damned blow!

Mess. Ten thousand of the enemy are slain;
We too have lost full many a gallant soul.
I view'd the closing armies from afar;
Their close-piked ranks in goodly order spread,
Which seem'd, alas! when that the fight was o'er,
Like the wild marshes' crop of stately reeds,
Laid with the passing storm. But wo is me!
When to the field I came, what dismal sights!
What waste of life! What heaps of bleeding slain!

Bas. Would I were laid a red, disfigured corse,
Amid those heaps! they fought, and we were absent!

(Walks about distractedly, then stops short.)

Who sent thee here?

Mess. Piscaro sent me to inform Count Basil,
He needs not now his aid, and gives him leave
To march his tardy troops to distant quarters.

Bas. He says so, does he? well, it shall be so.

(Tossing his arms distractedly.)

I will to quarters, narrow quarters go,
Where voice of war shall rouse me forth no more.

[EXIT.]

Mess. I'll follow after him; he is distracted:
And yet he looks so wild I dare not do it.

Enter VICTORIA as if frightened, followed by ISABELLA.

Vict. *(to Isab.)* Didst thou not mark him as he pass'd thee too?

Isab. I saw him pass, but with such hasty steps I had no time.

Vict. I met him with a wild disorder'd air,
In furious haste; he stopp'd distractedly,
And gazed upon me with a mournful look,
But pass'd away, and spoke not. Who art thou?
(To the Messenger.)

I fear thou art a bearer of bad tidings.

Mess. No, rather good as I should deem it, madam,

Although unwelcome tidings to Count Basil.
Our army hath a glorious battle won;
Ten thousand French are slain, their monarch captive.

Vict. *(to Mess.)* Ah, there it is! he was not in the fight.

Run after him I pray—nay, do not so—

Run to his kinsman, good Count Rosinberg,
And bid him follow him—I pray thee run!

Mess. Nay, lady, by your leave, you seem not well:

I will conduct you hence, and then I'll go.

Vict. No, no, I'm well enough; I'm very well;
Go, hie thee hence, and do thine errand swiftly.

[EXIT MESS.]

O what a wretch am I? I am to blame!

I only am to blame!

Isab. Nay, wherefore say so?

What have you done that others would not do?

Vict. What have I done? I've fool'd a noble heart—

I've wreck'd a brave man's honour!

EXIT, leaning upon ISABELLA.

ACT V.

SCENE I.—A DARK NIGHT; NO MOON, BUT A FEW STARS GLIMMERING; THE STAGE REPRESENTS AS MUCH AS CAN BE DISCOVERED FOR THE DARKNESS A CHURCHYARD WITH PART OF A CHAPEL, AND A WING OF THE DUCAL PALACE ADJOINING TO IT.

Enter BASIL with his hat off, his hair and his dress disorder, stepping slowly, and stopping several times to listen, as if he was afraid of meeting any one.

Bas. No sound is here: man is at rest, and I may near his habitations venture forth,
Like some unblessed creature of the night.
Who dares not meet his face.—Her window's dark;

No streaming light doth from her chamber beam,
That I once more may on her dwelling gaze,
And bless her still. All now is dark for me!

(Pauses for some time and looks upon the ground.)
How happy are the dead, who quietly rest
Beneath these stones! each by his kindred laid,
Still in a hallow'd neighbourhood with those,
Who when alive his social converse shared:
And now perhaps some dear surviving friend
Doth here at times the grateful visit pay,
Read with sad eyes his short memorial o'er,
And bless his memory still!—

But I, like a vile outcast of my kind,
In some lone spot must lay my unburied corse,
To rot above the earth; where, if perchance
The steps of human wanderer e'er approach,
He'll stand aghast, and flee the horrid place,
With dark imaginations frightful made
The haunt of damned sprites. O cursed wretch!
In the fair and honour'd field shouldst thou have died,

Where brave friends, proudly smiling through their tears,

Had pointed out the spot where Basil lay!

(A light seen in Victoria's window.)

But ha! the wonted, welcome light appears.
How bright within I see her chamber wall!
Athwart it too, a darkening shadow moves,
A slender woman's form: it is herself!
What means that motion of its clasped hands?
That drooping head? alas! is she in sorrow?
Alas! thou sweet enchantress of the mind,
Whose voice was gladness, and whose presence bliss,

Art thou unhappy too? I've brought thee woe;
It is for me thou weep'st. Ah! were it so,
Fall'n as I am, I yet could life endure,
In some dark den from human sight conceal'd,
So, that I sometimes from my haunt might steal,
To see and love thee still. No, no, poor wretch!
She weeps thy shame, she weeps, and scorns thee too.

She moves again; e'en darkly imaged thus,
How lovely is that form!

(Pauses, still looking at the window.)

To be so near thee, and for ever parted!
For ever lost! what art thou now to me?
Shall the departed gaze on thee again?
Shall I glide past thee in the midnight hour,
Whilst thou perceivest it not, and think'st perhaps

the mournful breeze that passes by?
s again, and gazes at the window, till the
'disappears'.)

'tis gone! these eyes have seen their
last!

impression of her heavenly form:
sight of those walls wherein she lives:
blest ray of light from human dwelling,
nere a being of this world.

! farewell! all now is dark for me!
d deed! come horror and despair!
my dreadful way.

Enter GEOFFREY from behind a tomb.

)! stay, my general!

Art thou from the grave?
) my brave general! do you know me
not?

Geoffrey, the old maim'd soldier,
o nobly honour.

hen go thy way, for thou art honourable:
it no shame, thou need'st not seek the
lark

n, fameless men. I pray thee go!
ay, speak not thus, my noble general!
knot thus! thou'rt brave, thou'rt honour'd
still.

er's fame is far too surely raised
rthrown with one unhappy chance.
l of thy brave deeds with swelling heart,
hall live to cast my cap in air
is tales of thee.—

rbear, forbear! thy words but wring my
oul.

! pardon me! I am old maim'd Geoffrey.
go! I've but one hand to hold thee.

hold of Basil as he attempts to go away.
stops, and looks around upon him with
ast.)

wo would not hold so well, old honour'd
veteran!

ldst thou have me do?
eturn, my lord; for love of blessed
eaven,
such desperate ways! where would you
go?

es Geoffrey ask where should a soldier go
agrace? there is no place but one.

(Struggling to get free.)
r foolish bold, and force me not
e violence to thy hoary head—
t thou not? nay, then it must be so.

(Breaks violently from him, and EXITS.)
uried feeble hand! he's gone to seek
erdition!

um. Where is that stupid hind?
have met me here. Holla, Fernando!

Enter FERNANDO.

t him, he is gone, he's broke from me!
bid thee meet me early here,
e has been known to haunt this place?
hich way has he gone?
owards the forest, if I guess aright.
u run with speed to Rosinberg,
ll follow him; run swiftly, man!

[EXEUNT.]

SCENE II.—A WOOD, WILD AND SAVAGE; AN ENTRY
TO A CAVE, VERY MUCH TANGLED WITH BRUSH
WOOD, IS SEEN IN THE BACKGROUND. THE TIME
REPRESENTS THE DAWN OF MORNING. BASIL IS
DISCOVERED STANDING NEAR THE FRONT OF THE
STAGE, IN A THOUGHTFUL POSTURE, WITH A COU-
PLE OF PISTOLS LAID BY HIM ON A PIECE OF PRO-
JECTING ROCK; HE PAUSES FOR SOME TIME.

Bas. (alone.) What shall I be some few short
moments hence?

Why ask I now? who from the dead will rise
To tell me of that awful state unknown?
But be it what it may, or bliss, or torment,
Annihilation, dark and endless rest,
Or some dread thing, man's wildest range of thought
Hath never yet conceived, that change I'll dare
Which makes me any thing but what I am.
I can bear scorpions' stings, tread fields of fire,
In frozen gulfs of cold eternal lie,
Be toss'd aloft through tracks of endless void,
But cannot live in shame—(Pauses.) O impious
thought!

Will the great God of mercy, mercy have
On all but those who are most miserable?
Will he not punish with a pitying hand
The poor, fall'n, froward child? (Pauses.)

And shall I then against his will offend,
Because he is most good and merciful?
O! horrid baseness! what, what shall I do?
I'll think no more—it turns my dizzy brain—
It is too late to think—what must be, must be—
I cannot live, therefore I needs must die.

(Takes up the pistols, and walks up and down,
looking wildly around him, then discovering
the cave's mouth,)

Here is an entry to some darksome cave,
Where an uncoffin'd corse may rest in peace,
And hide its foul corruption from the earth.
The threshold is unmark'd by mortal foot.
I'll do it here.

(Enters the cave and EXITS; a deep silence; then
the report of a pistol is heard from the cave,
and soon after, Enter Rosinberg, Valtomer,
two Officers and Soldiers, almost at the same
moment by different sides of the stage.)

Ros. This way the sound did come.

Valt. How came ye, soldiers? heard ye that
report?

1st Sol. We heard it, and it seem'd to come from
hence,

Which made us this way hie.

Ros. A horrid fancy darts across my mind.

(A groan heard from the cave.)

(To Valt.) Ha! heard'st thou that?

Valt. Methinks it is the groan of one in pain.

(A second groan.)

Ros. Ha! there again!

Valt. From this cave's mouth, so dark and
choaked with weeds,

It seems to come.

Ros. I'll enter first. [briers:]

1st Off. My lord, the way is tangled o'er with
Hard by, a few short paces to the left,
There is another mouth of easier access;
I pass'd it even now.

Ros. Then shew the way. [EXEUNT.]

SCENE III.—THE INSIDE OF THE CAVE.

BASIL discovered lying on the ground, with his head raised a little upon a few stones and earth, the pistols lying beside him, and blood upon his breast. Enter ROSINBERG, VALTOMER, and OFFICERS. Rosinberg, upon seeing Basil, stops short with horror, and remains motionless for some time.

Valt. Great God of heaven! what a sight is this!
(*Rosinberg runs to Basil, and stoops down by his side.*)

Ros. O Basil! O my friend! what hast thou done?

Bas. (*covering his face with his hand.*) Why art thou come? I thought to die in peace.

Ros. Thou know'st me not—I am thy Rosinberg, Thy dearest, truest friend, thy loving kinsman! Thou dost not say to me, Why art thou come?

Bas. Shame knows no kindred: I am fall'n, disgraced;

My fame is gone, I cannot look upon thee.

Ros. My Basil, noble spirit! talk not thus! The greatest mind untoward fate may prove: Thou art our generous, valiant leader still, Fall'n as thou art—and yet thou art not fall'n; Who says thou art, must put his harness on, And prove his words in blood.

Bas. Ah Rosinberg! this is no time to boast! I once had hopes a glorious name to gain; Too proud of heart, I did too much aspire: The hour of trial came, and found me wanting! Talk not of me, but let me be forgotten.— And O! my friend! something upbraids me here,
(*laying his hand on his breast.*)

For that I now remember how oft-times I have usurp'd it o'er thy better worth, Most vainly teaching where I should have learnt; But thou wilt pardon me.—

Ros. (*taking Basil's hand, and pressing it to his breast.*) Rend not my heart in twain! O talk not thus!

I knew thou wert superior to myself, And to all men beside: thou wert my pride; I paid thee deference with a willing heart.

Bas. It was delusion, all delusion, Rosinberg! I feel my weakness now, I own my pride. Give me thy hand, my time is near the close: Do this for me: thou know'st my love, Victoria—

Ros. O curse that woman! she it is alone—She has undone us all!

Bas. It doubles unto me the stroke of death To hear thee name her thus. O curse her not! The fault is mine; she's gentle, good and blameless.—

Thou wilt not then my dying wish fulfil?

Ros. I will! I will! what wouldst thou have me do?

Bas. See her when I am gone; be gentle with her; And tell her that I bless'd her in my death; E'en in my agonies I loved and bless'd her. Wilt thou do this?

Ros. I'll do what thou desirest.

Bas. I thank thee, Rosinberg; my time draws near.

(*Raising his head a little, and perceiving Officers.*)

Is there not some one here? are we alone?

Ros. (*making a sign for the Officers to retire.*) 'Tis but a sentry, to prevent intrusion.

Bas. Thou know'st this desperate deed sacred rites

Hath shut me out: I am unblest'd of men, And what I am in sight of th' awful God, I dare not think; when I am gone, my friend O! let a good man's prayers to heaven ascend For an offending spirit!—Pray for me.

What thinkest thou? although an outcast he May not some heavenly mercy still be found!

Ros. Thou wilt find mercy—my beloved! It cannot be that thou shouldst be rejected.

I will with bended knee—I will implore—It chokes mine utterance—I will pray for thee.

Bas. This comforts me—thou art a loving!

(*A noise is heard.*)

Ros. (*to Off. without.*) What noise is that?

Enter VALTOMER.

Valt. (*to Ros.*) My lord, the soldiers all are enter.

What shall I do? they will not be denied: They say that they will see their noble general.

Bas. Ah, my brave fellows! do they call?

Ros. Then let them come!

Enter SOLDIERS, who gather round BASIL, and mournfully upon him; he holds out his hand with a faint smile.

Bas. My generous soldiers, this is kindly I'm low in the dust; God bless you all, hearts!

1st Sol. And God bless you, my noble general!

We'll never follow such a leader more.

2d Sol. Ah! had you stayed with us, general,

We would have died for you.

(*3d Soldier endeavours next to speak, but and kneeling down by Basil, covers his face with his cloak. Rosinberg turns his face away and weeps.*)

Bas. (*in a very faint broken voice.*) Wilt thou? do not leave me, Rosinberg! Come near to me—these fellows make me! I have no power to weep—give me thy hand I love to feel thy grasp—my heart beats strong! It beats as though its breathings would be! Remember—

Ros. Is there aught thou wouldst desire?

Bas. Naught but a little earth to cover me And lay the smooth sod even with the ground Let no stone mark the spot—give no offence I fain would say—what can I say to thee?

(*A deep pause; after a feeble struggle expires.*)

1st Sol. That motion was his last.

2d Sol. His spirit!

1st Sol. God grant it peace! it was a noble!

4th Sol. The trumpet's sound did never braver.

1st Sol. Alas! no trumpet e'er shall ro more,

Until the dreadful blast that wakes the dead
2d Sol. And when that sounds it will be a braver.

3d Sol. How pleasantly he shared our hardest toil !

Or coarsest food the daintiest fare he made.

4th Sol. Ay, many a time, if the cold damp plain has he

With cheerful countenance cried, " Good rest, my hearts ! "

Then wrapp'd him in his cloak, and laid him down 'E'en like the meanest soldier in the field.

(Rosinberg all this time continues hanging over the body, and gazing upon it. Valtomer now endeavours to draw him away.)

Valt. This is too sad, my lord.

Ros. There, seest thou how he lies ? so fix'd, so pale ?

Ah ! what an end is this ! thus lost ! thus fall'n !

To be thus taken in his middle course,

Where he so nobly strove ; till cursed passion

Came like a sun-stroke on his midday toil,

And cut the strong man down. O Basil ! Basil !

Valt. Forbear, my friend, we must not sorrow here.

Ros. He was the younger brother of my soul.

Valt. Indeed, my lord, it is too sad a sight.

Time calls us, let the body be removed.

Ros. He was—O ! he was like no other man !

Valt. (still endeavouring to draw him away.)

May now forbear.

Ros. I loved him from his birth !

Valt. Time presses, let the body be removed.

Ros. What say'st thou ?

Valt. Shall we not remove him hence ?

Ros. He has forbid it, and has charged me well

To leave his grave unknown ; for that the church

All sacred rites to the self-slain denies.

He would not give offence.

1st Sol. What shall our general, like a very

wretch,

Be hid unhonour'd in the common ground ?

No last salute to bid his soul farewell ?

No warlike honours paid ? it shall not be.

2d Sol. Laid thus ? no, by the blessed light of

heaven !

Is the most holy spot in Mantua's walls

He shall be laid : in face of day be laid ;

And though black priests should curse us in the teeth,

We will fire o'er him whilst our hands have power

To grasp a musket.

Several Soldiers. Let those who dare forbid it !

Ros. My brave companions, be it as you will.

(Spreading out his arms as if he would embrace the Soldiers.—They prepare to remove the body.)

Valt. Nay, stop a while, we will not move it

now,

For see a mournful visiter appears,

And must not be denied.

Enter VICTORIA and ISABELLA.

Vict. I thought to find him here, where has he fled ?

(Rosinberg points to the body without speaking.

Victoria shrieks out and falls into the arms of Isabella.)

Isab. Alas ! my gentle mistress, this will kill thee.

Vict. (recovering.) Unloose thy hold, and let me look upon him.

O ! horrid, horrid sight ! my ruin'd Basil !

Is this the sad reward of all thy love !

O ! I have murder'd thee !

(Kneels down by the body and bends over it.)

These wasted streams of life ! this bloody wound !

(Laying her hand upon his heart.)

Is there no breathing here ? all still ! all cold.

Open thine eyes, speak, be thyself again,

And I will love thee, serve thee, follow thee,

In spite of all reproach. Alas ! alas !

A lifeless corpse art thou for ever laid,

And dost not hear my call.—

Ros. No, madam ; now your pity comes too late.

Vict. Dost thou upbraid me ? O ! I have deserved it !

Ros. No, madam, no, I will not now upbraid :

But woman's grief is like a summer storm,

Short as it violent is ; in gayer scenes,

Where soon thou shalt in giddy circles blaze,

And play the airy goddess of the day,

Thine eye, perchance, amidst th' observing crowd,

Shall mark the indignant face of Basil's friend,

And then it will upbraid.

Vict. No, never, never ! thus it shall not be.

To the dark, shaded cloister wilt thou go,

Where sad and lonely, through the dismal grate

Thou'lt spy my wasted form, and then upbraid me.

Ros. Forgive me, heed me not ; I'm grieved at heart ;

I'm fretted, gall'd, all things are hateful to me.

If thou didst love my friend, I will forgive thee ;

I must forgive thee : with his dying breath

He bade me tell thee, that his latest thoughts

Were love to thee ; in death he loved and bless'd thee.

(Victoria goes to throw herself upon the body but is prevented by Valtomer and Isabella, who support her in their arms and endeavour to draw her away from it.)

Vict. O ! force me not away ! by his cold corpse,

Let me lie down and weep. O ! Basil, Basil !

The gallant and the brave ! how hast thou loved me !

If there is any holy kindness in you,
(to Isab. and Valt.)

Tear me not hence.

For he loved me in thoughtless folly lost,

With all my faults, most worthless of his love ;

And him I'll love in the low bed of death,

In horror and decay.—

Near his lone tomb I'll spend my wretched days

In humble prayer for his departed spirit :

Cold as his grave shall be my earthy bed,

As dark my cheerless cell. Force me not hence.

I will not go, for grief hath made me strong.

(Struggling to get loose.)

Ros. Do not withhold her, leave her sorrow free.

(They let her go, and she throws herself upon the body in an agony of grief.)

It doth subdue the sternness of my grief

To see her mourn him thus.—Yet I must curse.—

Heaven's curses light upon her damned father,

Whose crooked policy has wrought this wreck !

Isab. If he has done it, you are well revenged,

For all his hidden plots detected are.
Gauriceio, for some interest of his own,
His master's secret dealings with the foe
Has to Lanoy betray'd; who straight hath sent
On the behalf of his imperial lord,
A message full of dreadful threats to Mantua.
His discontented subjects aid him not:
He must submit to the degrading terms
A haughty conquering power will now impose.

Ros. Art thou sure of this?

Isab. I am, my lord.

Ros. Give me thy hand, I'm glad on't, O! I'm glad on't!

It should be so! How like a hateful ape
Detected grinning, 'midst his pilfer'd board,
A cunning man appears, whose secret frauds
Are open'd to the day! scorn'd, hooted, mock'd!
Scorn'd by the very fools who most admired
His worthless art. But when a great mind falls,
The noble nature of man's generous heart
Doth bear him up against the shame of ruin;
With gentle censure using but its faults
As modest means to introduce his praise;
For pity like a dewy twilight comes
To close the oppressive splendour of his day,
And they who but admired him in his height,
His alter'd state lament, and love him fall'n.

[*Exeunt.*]

DE MONFORT.

PERSONS OF THE DRAMA.

MEN.

DE MONFORT.

REZENVELT.

COUNT FREEBERG, *Friend to De Monfort and Rezenvelt.*

MANUEL, *Servant to De Monfort.*

JEROME, *De Monfort's old Landlord.*

CONRAD, *an artful Knave.*

BERNARD, *a Monk.*

Monks, Gentlemen, Officers, Page, &c. &c.

WOMEN.

JANE DE MONFORT, *Sister to De Monfort.*

COUNTESS FREEBERG, *Wife to Freeberg.*

THERESA, *Servant to the Countess.*

Abbess, Nuns, and a Lay Sister, Ladies, &c.

* * * *Scene, a Town in Germany.*

ACT I.

SCENE I.—JEROME'S HOUSE. A LARGE OLD-FASHIONED CHAMBER.

Jer. (speaking without.) This way, good masters.

Enter JEROME, bearing a light, and followed by MANUEL, and Servants carrying luggage.

Rest your burdens here.

This spacious room will please the marquis best.
He takes me unawares; but ill prepared:
If he had sent, e'en though a hasty notice,
I had been glad.

Man. Be not disturb'd, good Jerome;
Thy house is in most admirable order;

And they who travel o' cold winter nights
Think homeliest quarters good.

Jer. He is not far behind?

Man.

A little way.

(*To the Servants.*) Go you and wait below till he arrives.

Jer (shaking Manuel by the hand.) Indeed, my friend, I'm glad to see you here,

Yet marvel wherefore.

Man. I marvel wherefore too, my honest Jerome:
But here we are; prithee be kind to us.

Jer. Most heartily I will. I love your master:

He is a quiet and a liberal man:

A better inmate never cross'd my door.

Man. Ah! but he is not now the man he was.
Liberal he'll be. God grant he may be quiet.

Jer. What has befall'n him?

Man.

I cannot tell thee;

But faith, there is no living with him now.

Jer. And yet methinks, if I remember well,
You were about to quit his service, Manuel,
When last he left this house. You grumbled then.

Man. I've been upon the eve of leaving him
These ten long years; for many times is he
So difficult, capricious, and distrustful,
He galls my nature—yet, I know not how,
A secret kindness binds me to him still.

Jer. Some, who offend from a suspicious nature,
Will afterward such fair confession make
As turns e'en th' offence into a favour.

Man. Yes, some indeed do so: so will not he:
He'd rather die than such confession make.

Jer. Ay, thou art right; for now I call to mind
That once he wrong'd me with unjust suspicion,
When first he came to lodge beneath my roof
And when it so fell out that I was proved
Most guiltless of the fault, I truly thought
He would have made profession of regret.

But silent, haughty, and ungraciously
He bore himself as one offended still.
Yet shortly after, when unwittingly
I did him some slight service, o' the sudden
He overpowered me with his grateful thanks,
And would not be restrain'd from pressing on me
A noble recompense. I understood
His o'erstrain'd gratitude and bounty well,
And took it as he meant.

Man.

'Tis often thus.

I would have left him many years ago,
But that with all his faults there sometimes came
Such bursts of natural goodness from his heart,
As might engage a harder churl than me
To serve him still.—And then his sister too;
A noble dame, who should have been a queen:
The meanest of her hinds, at her command,
Had fought like lions for her, and the poor,
E'en o'er their bread of poverty, had bless'd her—
She would have grieved if I had left my lord.

Jer. Comes she along with him?

Man. No, he departed all unknown to her,
Meaning to keep conceal'd his secret route;
But well I knew it would afflict her much,
And therefore left a little nameless billet,
Which after our departure, as I guess,
Would fall into her hands, and tell her all.
What could I do? O 'tis a noble lady!

Jer. All this is strange—something disturbs his mind—
Belike he is in love.

Man. No, Jerome, no.
Once on a time I served a noble master,
Whose youth was blasted with untoward love,
And he with hope, and fear, and jealousy
For ever toss'd, led an unquiet life;
Yet, when unruffled by the passing fit,
His pale wan face such gentle sadness wore
As moved a kindly heart to pity him.
But Monfort, even in his calmest hour,
Still bears that gloomy sternness in his eye
Which powerfully repels all sympathy.
O no! good Jerome, no; it is not love.

Jer. Hear I not horses trampling at the gate?
(*Listening.*)
He is arrived—stay thou—I had forgot—
A plague upon't! my head is so confused—
I will return i' th' instant to receive him.

[*Exit hastily.*
(*A great bustle without. Enter Manuel with lights, and returns again, lighting in De Monfort, as if just alighted from his journey.*)

Man. Your ancient host, my lord, receives you gladly,
And your apartment will be soon prepared.

De Mon. 'Tis well.

Man. Where shall I place the chest you gave in charge?

So please you, say my lord.

De Mon. (*throwing himself into a chair.*) Where'er thou wilt.

Man. I would not move that luggage till you came. (*Pointing to certain things.*)

De Mon. Move what thou wilt, and trouble me no more.

(*Manuel, with the assistance of other Servants, sets about putting the things in order, and De Monfort remains sitting in a thoughtful posture.*)

Enter JEROME, bearing wine, &c. on a salver. As he approaches De Monfort, MANUEL pulls him by the sleeve.

Man. (*aside to Jerome.*) No, do not now; he will not be disturb'd.

Jer. What, not to bid him welcome to my house, And offer some refreshment?

Man. No, good Jerome.
Softly a little while: I prithee do.

(*Jerome walks softly on tiptoes, till he gets behind De Monfort, then peeping on one side to see his face,*)

Jer. (*aside to Manuel.*) Ah, Manuel, what an alter'd man is here!

His eyes are hollow, and his cheeks are pale—
He left this house a comely gentleman.

De Mon. Who whispers there?

Man. 'Tis your old landlord, sir.

Jer. I joy to see you here—I crave your pardon—I fear I do intrude.—

De Mon. No, my kind host, I am obliged to thee.

Jer. How fares it with your honour?

De Mon. Well enough.

Jer. Here is a little of the favourite wine
That you were wont to praise. Pray honour me.
(*Fills a glass.*)

De Mon. (*after drinking.*) I thank you, Jerome,
'tis delicious.

Jer. Ay, my dear wife did ever make it so.

De Mon. And how does she?

Jer. Alas, my lord! she's dead.

De Mon. Well, then she is at rest.

Jer. How well, my lord?

De Mon. Is she not with the dead, the quiet dead,
Where all is peace? Not e'en the impious wretch,
Who tears the coffin from its earthly vault,
And strews the mouldering ashes to the wind,
Can break their rest.

Jer. Wo's me! I thought you would have
grieved for her.

She was a kindly soul! Before she died,
When pining sickness bent her cheerless head,
She set my house in order—
And but the morning ere she breathed her last,
Bade me preserve some flaskets of this wine,
That should the Lord De Monfort come again
His cup might sparkle still. (*De Monfort walks across the stage, and wipes his eyes.*)

Indeed I fear I have distress'd you, sir;

I surely thought you would be grieved for her.

De Mon. (*taking Jerome's hand.*) I am, my friend. How long has she been dead?

Jer. Two sad long years.

De Mon. Would she were living still:
I was too troublesome, too heedless of her.

Jer. O no! she loved to serve you.

(*Loud knocking without.*)
De Mon. What fool comes here, at such untimely
hours,

To make this cursed noise? (*To Manuel.*) Go to
the gate. [*Exit Manuel.*]

All sober citizens are gone to bed;
It is some drunkards on their nightly rounds,
Who mean it but in sport.

Jer. I hear unusual voices—here they come.

Re-enter MANUEL, showing in Count FREBERG and his
LADY, with a mask in her hand.

Freb. (*running to embrace De Mon.*) My dearest
Monfort! most unlook'd for pleasure!

Do I indeed embrace thee here again?

I saw thy servant standing by the gate,
His face recall'd, and learnt the joyful tidings.

Welcome, thrice welcome here!

De Mon. I thank thee, Freberg, for this friendly
visit,

And this fair lady too. (*Bowing to the lady.*)
Lady. I fear, my lord,

We do intrude at an untimely hour:

But now, returning from a midnight mask,

My husband did insist that we should enter.

Freb. No, say not so; no hour untimely call,

Which doth together bring long absent friends.

Dear Monfort, why hast thou so slyly play'd,

To come upon us thus so suddenly?

De Mon. O! many varied thoughts do cross our
brain,

Which touch the will, but leave the memory
trackless;

And yet a strange compounded motive make;
Wherefore a man should bend his evening walk
To th' east or west, the forest or the field.
Is it not often so?

Freb. I ask no more, happy to see you here
From any motive. There is one behind,
Whose presence would have been a double bliss:
Ah! how is she? The noble Jane De Monfort.

De Mon. (confused.) She is—I have—I left my
sister well.

Lady. (to Freberg.) My Freberg, you are heed-
less of respect:

You surely mean to say the Lady Jane.

Freb. Respect! no, madam; princess, empress,
queen,

Could not denote a creature so exalted
As this plain appellation doth,
The noble Jane De Monfort.

Lady. (turning from him displeased to Mon.) You
are fatigued, my lord; you want repose;
Say, should we not retire?

Freb. Ha! is it so?
My friend, your face is pale, have you been ill?

De Mon. No, Freberg, no; I think I have been
well.

Freb. (shaking his head.) I fear thou hast not,
Monfort—Let it pass.

We'll re-establish thee: we'll banish pain.
I will collect some rare, some cheerful friends,
And we shall spend together glorious hours,
That gods might envy. Little time so spent
Doth far outvalue all our life beside.
This is indeed our life, our waking life,
The rest dull breathing sleep.

De Mon. Thus, it is true, from the sad years of
life

We sometimes do short hours, yea, minutes strike,
Keen, blissful, bright, never to be forgotten;
Which, through the dreary gloom of time o'erpast,
Shine like fair sunny spots on a wild waste.
But few they are, as few the heaven-fired souls
Whose magic power creates them. Bless'd art
thou,

If, in the ample circle of thy friends,
Thou canst but boast a few.

Freb. Judge for thyself: in truth I do not
boast.

There is amongst my friends, my later friends,
A most accomplish'd stranger: new to Amberg;
But just arrived, and will ere long depart.
I met him in Franconia two years since.
He is so full of pleasant anecdote,
So rich, so gay, so poignant is his wit,
Time vanishes before him as he speaks,
And ruddy morning through the lattice peeps
Ere night seems well begun.

De Mon. How is he call'd?

Freb. I will surprise thee with a welcome face:
I will not tell thee the now.

Lady. (to Mon.) I have, my lord, a small request
to make,

And must not be denied. I too may boast
Of some good friends, and beauteous country-
women:

To-morrow night I open wide my doors
To all the fair and gay: beneath my roof

Music, and dance, and revelry shall reign;
I pray you come and grace it with your presence.

De Mon. You honour me too much to be denied.

Lady. I thank you, sir; and in return for this,
We shall withdraw, and leave you to repose.

Freb. Must it be so? Good night—sweet sleep
to thee! *(To De Monfort.)*

De Mon. (To Freb.) Good night. *(To Lady.)*
Good night, fair lady.

Lady. Farewell!

[*EXEUNT Freberg and Lady.*]

De Mon. (to Jer.) I thought Count Freberg had
been now in France.

Jer. He meant to go, as I have been inform'd.

De Mon. Well, well, prepare my bed; I will to
rest. [*Exit Jerome.*]

De Mon. (aside.) I know not how it is, my heart
stands back,

And meets not this man's love.—Friends! must
friends!

Rather than share his undiscerning praise
With every table wit, and bookform'd sage,
And paltry poet puling to the moon,
I'd court from him proscription, yea, abuse,
And think it proud distinction. [*Exit.*]

SCENE II.—A SMALL APARTMENT IN JEROME'S
HOUSE; A TABLE AND BREAKFAST SET OUT.

Enter DE MONFORT, followed by MANUEL, and see
himself down by the table, with a cheerful face.

De Mon. Manuel, this morning's sun shines
pleasantly:

These old apartments too are light and cheerful.
Our landlord's kindness has revived me much;
He serves as though he loved me. This pure air
Braces the listless nerves, and warms the blood;
I feel in freedom here.

(Filling a cup of coffee, and drinking.)

Man. Ah! sure, my lord,

No air is purer than the air at home.

De Mon. Here can I wander with assured steps,
Nor dread, at every winding of the path,
Lest an abhorred serpent cross my way,
To move— *(Stopping short.)*

Man. What says your honour?

There are no serpents in our pleasant fields.

De Mon. Think'st thou there are no serpents in
the world

But those who slide along the grassy sod,
And sting the luckless foot that presses them?
There are who in the path of social life
Do bask their spotted skins in fortune's sun,
And sting the soul—Ay, till its healthful frame
Is changed to secret, festering, sore disease,
So deadly is the wound.

Man. Heaven guard your honour from such horrid
scath!

They are but rare, I hope?

De Mon. (shaking his head.) We mark the hollow
eye, the wasted frame,
The gait disturb'd of wealthy honour'd men,
But do not know the cause.

Man. 'Tis very true. God keep you well, my
lord!

De Mon. I thank thee, Manuel, I am very well.
I shall be gay too, by the setting sun.

I go to revel it with sprightly dames,
And drive the night away.

(*Filling another cup, and drinking.*)

Man. I should be glad to see your honour gay.

De Mon. And thou too shalt be gay. There,
honest Manuel,

Put these broad pieces in thy leathern purse,
And take at night a cheerful jovial glass.

Here is one too, for Bremer: he loves wine;
And one for Jaques: be joyful all together.

Enter SERVANT.

Ser. My lord, I met e'en now, a short way off,
Your countryman, the Marquis Rezenvelt.

De Mon. (*starting from his seat, and letting the cup fall from his hand.*) Who, say'st thou?

Ser. Marquis Rezenvelt, an' please you.

De Mon. Thou liest—it is not so—it is impossible!

Ser. I saw him with these eyes, plain as yourself.

De Mon. Fool! 'tis some passing stranger thou
hast seen,
And with a hideous likeness been deceived.

Ser. No other stranger could deceive my sight.

De Mon. (*dashing his clenched hand violently upon the table, and overturning every thing.*) Heaven blast thy sight! it lights
on nothing good.

Ser. I surely thought no harm to look upon him.

De Mon. What, dost thou still insist? Him must
it be?

Does it so please thee well? (*Servant endeavours to speak.*) Hold thy damn'd tongue!

By heaven I'll kill thee! (*Going furiously up to him.*)

Man. (*in a soothing voice.*) Nay, harm him not,
my lord; he speaks the truth;
I've met his groom, who told me certainly
His lord is here. I should have told you so,
But thought, perhaps, it might displease your
honour.

De Mon. (*becoming all at once calm, and turning sternly to Manuel.*) And how
darest thou think it would displease me?
What is't to me who leaves or enters Amberg?
But it displeases me, yea, even to frenzy,
That every idle fool must hither come,
To break my leisure with the paltry tidings
Of all the cursed things he stares upon.

(*Servant attempts to speak—De Monfort stamps with his foot.*)

Take thine ill-favour'd visage from my sight,
And speak of it no more. [Exit Servant.
And go thou too; I choose to be alone.

[Exit Manuel.

(*De Monfort goes to the door by which they went out; opens it and looks.*)

But is he gone indeed? yes, he is gone.

(*Goes to the opposite door, opens it, and looks: then gives loose to all the fury of gesture and walks up and down in great agitation.*)

It is too much: by heaven it is too much!
He haunts me—stings me—like a devil haunts—
He'll make a raving maniac of me—Villain!

The air wherein thou draw'st thy fulsome breath
Is poison to me—Oceans shall divide us! (*Pauses.*)
But no; thou think'st I fear thee, cursed reptile;
And hast a pleasure in the damned thought.
Though my heart's blood should curdle at thy sight,
I'll stay and face thee still.

(*Knocking at the chamber door.*)

Ha! who knocks there?

Freb. (*without.*) It is thy friend, De Monfort.

De Mon. (*opening the door.*) Enter, then.

Enter FREBERG.

Freb. (*taking his hand kindly.*) How art thou
now? How hast thou past the night?

Has kindly sleep refresh'd thee?

De Mon. Yes, I have lost an hour or two in
sleep,
And so should be refresh'd.

Freb. And art thou not?

Thy looks speak not of rest. Thou art disturb'd.

De Mon. No, somewhat ruffled from a foolish
cause,

Which soon will pass away.

Freb. (*shaking his head.*) Ah no, De Monfort!
something in thy face

Tells me another tale. Then wrong me not

If any secret grief distract thy soul,

Here am I all devoted to thy love:

Open thy heart to me. What troubles thee?

De Mon. I have no grief: distress me not, my
friend.

Freb. Nay, do not call me so. Wert thou my
friend,

Wouldst thou not open all thine inmost soul,
And bid me share its every consciousness?

De Mon. Freberg, [thou know'st not man; not
nature's man,

But only him who, in smooth studied works

Of polish'd sages, shines deceitfully

In all the splendid foppery of virtue.

That man was never born whose secret soul,

With all its motley treasure of dark thoughts,

Foul fantasies, vain musings, and wild dreams,

Was ever open'd to another scan.

Away, away! it is delusion all.

Freb. Well, be reserved then; perhaps I'm
wrong.

De Mon. How goes the hour?

Freb. 'Tis early still; a long day lies before us;

Let us enjoy it. Come along with me;

I'll introduce you to my pleasant friend.

De Mon. Your pleasant friend?

Freb. Yes, him of whom I spake.
(*Taking his hand.*)

There is no good I would not share with thee;

And this man's company, to minds like thine,

Is the best banquet feast I could bestow.

But I will speak in mystery no more;

It is thy townsman, noble Rezenvelt.

(*De Mon. pulls his hand hastily from Freberg, and shrinks back.*)

Ha! what is this? Art thou pain-stricken,
Monfort?

Nay, on my life, thou rather seem'st offended:

Does it displease thee that I call him friend?

De Mon. No, all men are thy friends.

Freb. No, say not all men. But thou art offend-
est.

I see it well. I thought to do thee pleasure.
But if his presence is not welcome here,
He shall not join our company to-day.

De Mon. What dost thou mean to say? What is't
to me

Whether I meet with such a thing as Rezenvelt
To-day, to-morrow, every day, or never?

Freb. In truth, I thought you had been well with
him.

He praised you much.

De Mon. I thank him for his praise—Come, let
us move:

This chamber is confined and airless grown.

(*Starting.*)

I hear a stranger's voice!

Freb. 'Tis Rezenvelt,

Let him be told that we are gone abroad.

De Mon. (*proudly.*) No! let him enter. Who
waits there? Ho! Manuel!

Enter MANUEL.

What stranger speaks below?

Man. The Marquis Rezenvelt.

I have not told him that you are within.

De Mon. (*angrily.*) And wherefore didst thou
not? Let him ascend.

(*A long pause. De Monfort walking up and
down with a quick pace.*)

Enter REZENVELT, and runs freely up to De Monfort.

Rez. (*to De Mon.*) My noble marquis, welcome!
De Mon. Sir, I thank you.

Rez. (*to Freb.*) My gentle friend, well met.
Abroad so early?

Freb. It is indeed an early hour for me.

How suits thy last night's revel on thy spirits?

Rez. O, light as ever. On my way to you,
E'en now, I learnt De Monfort was arrived,
And turn'd my steps aside; so here I am.

(*Bowing gayly to De Monfort.*)

De Mon. I thank you, sir; you do me too much
honour.

(*Proudly.*)

Rez. Nay, say not so; not too much honour,
surely,

Unless, indeed, 'tis more than pleases you.

De Mon. (*confus'd.*) Having no previous notice
of your coming,

I look'd not for it.

Rez. Ay, true indeed; when I approach you
next,

I'll send a herald to proclaim my coming,

And bow to you by sound of trumpet, marquis.

De Mon. (*to Freb. turning haughtily from Re-
zenvelt with affected indifference.*) How
does your cheerful friend, that good old
man?

Freb. My cheerful friend? I know not whom
you mean.

De Mon. Count Waterlan.

Freb. I know not one so named.

De Mon. (*very confused.*) O pardon me—it was
at Bâle I knew him.

Freb. You have not yet inquired for honest
Reisdale.

I met him as I came, and mention'd you.

He seem'd amazed; and fain he would have learnt
What cause procured us so much happiness.

He question'd hard, and hardly would believe,
I could not satisfy his strong desire.

Rez. And know you not what brings De
Monfort here?

Freb. Truly, I do not.

Rez. O! 'tis love of me.

I have but two short days in Amberg been,
And here with postman's speed he follows me,
Finding his home so dull and tiresome grown.

Freb. (*to De Mon.*) Is Rezenvelt so sadly min'
with you?

Your town so changed?

De Mon. Not altogether so;

Some wittlings and jest-mongers still remain
For fools to laugh at.

Rez. But he laughs not, and therefore he is wiser.
For ever frowns on them with sullen brow
Contemptuous; therefore he is very wise.

Nay, daily frets his most refined soul

With their poor folly, to its inmost core;

Therefore he is most eminently wise.

Freb. Fy, Rezenvelt! you are too early gay.

Such spirits rise but with the evening glass:

They suit not placid morn.

(*To De Monfort, who, after walking impatiently
up and down, comes close to his ear, and lays
hold of his arm.*)

What would you, Monfort?

De Mon. Nothing—what is't o'clock?

No, no—I had forgot—'tis early still.

(*Turns away again.*)

Freb. (*to Rez.*) Waltser informs me that you
have agreed

To read his verses o'er, and tell the truth.

It is a dangerous task.

Rez. Yet I'll be honest:

I can but lose his favour and a feast.

(*Whilst they speak, De Monfort walks up and
down impatiently and irresolute; at last pulls
the bell violently.*)

Enter SERVANT.

De Mon. (*to Ser.*) What dost thou want?

Ser. I thought your honour rung.

De Mon. I have forgot—stay; are my horses
saddled?

Ser. I thought, my lord, you would not ride
to-day,

After so long a journey.

De Mon. (*impatiently.*) Well—'tis good.

Begone! I want thee not. [Exit Servant.]

Rez. (*smiling significantly.*) I humbly crave
your pardon, gentle marquis.

It grieves me that I cannot stay with you,

And make my visit of a friendly length.

I trust your goodness will excuse me now;

Another time I shall be less unkind.

(*To Freb.*) Will you not go with me?

Freb. Excuse me, Monfort, I'll return again.

[Exit Rezenvelt and Freb.]

De Mon. (*alone, tossing his arms distractedly.*)

Hell hath no greater torment for th' accursed

Than this man's presence gives—

Al horred fiend! he hath a pleasure too,

pleasure in the pain he gives !
 le glance of that detested eye !
 cious smile ! that full insulting lip !
 every nerve ; it makes me mad.
 s it please thee ? Dost thou woo my hate ?
 : thou have ! determined, deadly hate,
 ill awake no smile. Malignant villain !
 n of thy mind is rank and devilish,
 the film that hides it.
 ul visage ever spoke thy worth :
 thee when a boy.
 should be besotted with him thus !
 rg likewise so bewitched is,
 a hireling flatterer, at his heels
 y paces, offering brutish praise.
 I curse him too !

[Exit.

ACT II.

A VERY SPLENDID APARTMENT IN COUNT
 DE MONFORT'S HOUSE, FANCIFULLY DECORATED. A
 GLASS DOOR OPENED, SHOWS ANOTHER
 ROOM LIGHTED UP TO RECEIVE

THE LADY AND THE COUNT, and Countess,
 richly dressed.

ooking round.) In truth, I like those
 decorations well :
 those lofty walls. And here, my love,
 refusal of a woman's fancy
 play'd. Noble simplicity
 s less, on such a night as this,
 y show.

it not noble then ? (He shakes his head.)
 thought it so ;
 now you love simplicity,
 d it should be simple too.
 : satisfied, I pray ; we want to-night
 banquet-house, and not a temple.
 the hour ?
 is not late, but soon we shall be roused
 our entry of our frolick guests.

Enter a Page, richly dressed.

ladam, there is a lady in your hall,
 to be admitted to your presence.
 it not one of our invited friends ?
 o, far unlike to them ; it is a stranger.
 ow looks her countenance ?
 : queenly, so commanding, and so noble,
 t first in awe ; but when she smiled,
 did to see me thus abash'd,
 I could have compass'd sea and land
 bidding.

Is she young or old ?
 either, if right I guess ; but she is fair :
 ath laid his hand so gently on her,
 and been awed.

The foolish stripling !
 witch'd thee. Is she large in stature ?
 : stately and so graceful in her form,
 t first her stature was gigantic ;
 ear approach I found in truth,
 y does surpass the middle size.
 hat is her garb ?
 cannot well describe the fashion of it.

She is not deck'd in any gallant trim,
 But seems to me clad in the usual weeds
 Of high habitual state ; for as she moves,
 Wide flows her robe in many a waving fold,
 As I have seen unfurled banners play
 With the soft breeze.

Lady. Thine eyes deceive thee, boy ;
 It is an apparition thou hast seen.

Freb. (starting from his seat, where he has been
 sitting during the conversation between
 the Lady and the Page.) It is an apparition
 he has seen.

Or it is Jane De Monfort. [Exit, hastily.

Lady. (displeased.) No ; such description surely
 suits not her.

Did she inquire for me ?

Page. She ask'd to see the lady of Count Freberg.

Lady. Perhaps it is not she—I fear it is—
 Ha ! here they come. He has but guess'd too well.

Enter FREBERG, leading in JANE DE MONFORT.

Freb. (presenting her to Lady.) Here, madam,
 welcome a most worthy guest.

Lady. Madam, a thousand welcomes ! Pardon
 me ;

I could not guess who honour'd me so far ;
 I should not else have waited coldly here.

Jane. I thank you for this welcome, gentle
 countess ;

But take those kind excuses back again ;
 I am a bold intruder on this hour,
 And am entitled to no ceremony.

I came in quest of a dear trust friend,
 But Freberg has inform'd me—

(To Freberg.) And he is well, you say ?

Freb. Yes, well, but joyless.

Jane. It is the usual temper of his mind ;
 It opens not, but with the thrilling touch
 Of some strong heart-string o' the sudden press'd.

Freb. It may be so, I've known him otherwise :
 He is suspicious grown.

Jane. Not so, Count Freberg, Monfort is too
 noble.

Say rather, that he is a man in grief,
 Wearing at times a strange and scowling eye ;
 And thou, less generous than seems a friend,
 Hast thought too hardly of him.

Freb. (bowing with great respect.) So will I
 say ;

I'll own nor word nor will, that can offend you.

Lady. De Monfort is engaged to grace our feast ;
 Ere long you'll see him here.

Jane. I thank you truly, but this homely dress
 Suits not the splendour of such scenes as these.

Freb. (pointing to her dress.) Such artless and
 majestic elegance,

So exquisitely just, so nobly simple,
 Will make the gorgeous blush.

Jane. (smiling.) Nay, nay, be more consistent,
 courteous knight,

And do not praise a plain and simple guise
 With such profusion of unsimple words.

I cannot join your company to night.

Lady. Not stay to see your brother ?

Jane. Therefore it is I would not, gentle hostess.
 Here will he find all that can woo the heart

To joy and sweet forgetfulness of pain ;
The sight of me would wake his feeling mind
To other thoughts. I am no doting mistress ;
No fond, distracted wife, who must forthwith
Rush to his arms and weep. I am his sister :
The eldest daughter of his father's house :
Calm and unwearied is my love for him ;
And having found him, patiently I'll wait,
Nor greet him in the hour of social joy,
To dash his mirth with tears.—

The night wears on ; permit me to withdraw.

Freb. Nay, do not, do not injure us so far !
Disguise thyself, and join our friendly train.

Jane. You wear not masks to night.

Lady. We wear not masks, but you may be conceal'd

Behind the double foldings of a veil.

Jane. (after pausing to consider.) In truth, I
feel a little so inclined.

Methinks unknown, I e'en might speak to him,
And gently prove the temper of his mind ;
But for the means I must become your debtor.

(To Lady.)

Lady. Who waits ? (Enter her Woman.) Attend
this lady to my wardrobe,
And do what she commands you.

[*Exit Jane and Waiting-woman.*]

Freb. (looking after Jane, as she goes out, with
admiration.) O ! what a soul she bears !
see how she steps !

Naught but the native dignity of worth
E'er taught the moving form such noble grace.

Lady. Such lofty mien, and high assumed gait
I've seen ere now, and men have call'd it pride.

Freb. No, 'faith ! thou never didst, but oft
indeed

The paltry imitation thou hast seen.

(Looking at her.) How hang those trappings on
thy motley gown ?

They seem like garlands on a May-day queen,
Which hinds have dress'd in sport.

(Lady turns away displeased.)

Freb. Nay, do not frown ; I spoke it but in haste :
For thou art lovely still in every garb.
But see, the guests assemble.

Enter groups of well-dressed people, who pay their
compliments to *FREB.* and his *LADY* ; and followed
by her, pass into the inner apartment, where more
company appear assembling, as if by another entry.

Freb. (who remains on the front of the stage
with a friend or two.) How loud the hum
of this gay-meeting crowd !

'Tis like a bee-swarm in the noonday sun.

Music will quell the sound. Who waits without ?
Music strike up.

(Music, and when it ceases, enter from the inner
apartment *Rezenvelt*, with several gentlemen,
all richly dressed.)

Freb. (to those just entered.) What, lively gal-
lants, quit the field so soon ?

Are there no beauties in that moving crowd

To fix your fancy ?

Rez. Ay, marry, are there ! men of every fancy
May in that moving crowd some fair one find,
To suit their taste, though whimsical and strange,

As ever fancy own'd.

Beauty of every cast and shade is there,
From the perfection of a faultless form,
Down to the common, brown, unnoted maid,
Who looks but pretty in her Sunday gown.

1st Gent. There is, indeed, a gay variety.

Rez. And if the liberality of nature
Suffices not, there's store of grafted charms,
Blending in one the sweets of many plants,
So obstinately, strangely opposite,
As would have well defied all other art
But female cultivation. Aged youth,
With borrow'd locks in rosy chaplets bound,
Clothes her dim eye, parch'd lips, and stinky
cheek

In most unlovely softness :

And youthful age, with fat, round, trackless face,
The downcast look of contemplation deep
Most pensively assumes.

Is it not even so ? The native prude,
With forced laugh, and merriment uncouth,
Plays off the wild coquet's successful charms
With most unskilful pains ; and the coquet,
In temporary crust of cold reserve,
Fixes her studied looks upon the ground
Forbiddingly demure.

Freb. Fy ! thou art too severe.

Rez. Say, rather, gentle

I' faith ! the very dwarfs attempt to charm
With lofty airs of puny majesty ;
Whilst potent damsels of a portly make,
Totter like nurselings, and demand the aid
Of gentle sympathy.

From all those divers modes of dire assault,
He owns a heart of hardest adamant,
Who shall escape to night.

Freb. (to *De Mon.* who has entered during
Rezenvelt's speech, and heard the greater
part of it.) Ha, ha, ha, ha !

How pleasantly he gives his wit the rein,
Yet guides its wild career !

(*De Mon.* is silent.)

Rez. (smiling archly.) What, think you, *Freb.*
berg, the same powerful spell
Of transformation reigns o'er all to night ?
Or that *De Monfort* is a woman turn'd,
So widely from his native self to swerve,
As grace my folly with a smile of his ?

De Mon. Nay, think not, *Rezenvelt*, there is a
smile

I can bestow on thee. There is a smile,
A smile of nature too, which I can spare,
And yet, perhaps, thou wilt not thank me for it
(Smiles contemptuously.)

Rez. Not thank thee ! It were surely most un-
grateful

No thanks to pay for nobly giving me
What, well we see, has cost thee so much pain.
For nature hath her smiles of birth more painful
Than bitterest execrations.

Freb. These idle words will lead us to the
quiet :

Forbear, forbear, my friends ! Go, *Rezenvelt*,
Accept the challenge of those lovely dames,
Who through the portal come with bolder step
To claim your notice.

oup of Ladies from the other apartment, who
only across the bottom of the stage, and return
in. *Rez. shugs up his shoulders, as if unwill-*
o.

it. (to Rez.) Behold in sable veil a lady
comes,
oble air doth challenge fancy's skill
: with a countenance as goodly.
ing to Jane De Mon. who now enters in a
: black veil.)

'es, this way lies attraction. (To Freb.)
With permission, (going up to Jane.)
, though within that envious shroud
uty deigns not to enlighten us,
ou welcome, and our beauties here
come you the more for such concealment.
permission of our noble host—
g her hand, and leading her to the front
: stage.)

to Freb.) Pardon me this presumption,
courteous sir:

pear, (pointing to her veil,) not careless
of respect
generous lady of the feast.

this veil no beauty shrouded is,
r, or pain or pleasure can bestow.

ie friendly cover of its shade
sh, unknown, again to see

alas! is heedless of my pain.

a. Yes, it is ever thus. Undo that veil,
thy countenance to the cheerful light.
all soft, and female beauty scorn,
t the gentle cares which aim to please.
damnable! undo thy veil,
k of him no more.

know it well, even to a proverb grown,
faith, and I had borne such slight:

'ho has, alas! forsaken me,

companion of my early days,

e's mate, mine infant play fellow.

ar opening minds, with riper years,
of praise and generous virtue sprung:
varied life our pride, our joys were one;
me tale we wept: he is my brother.

a. And he forsook thee?—No, I dare not
curse him:

upbraids me with a crime like his.

th! do not thus distress a feeling heart.

s are not to the soul entwined

al bans; thine has not watch'd for thee,

thee, cheer'd thee, shared thy weal and
wo,

: done for him,

a. (eagerly.) Ah! has she not?

n! the sum of all thy kindly deeds

as chaff poised against massy gold,

l to that which I do owe her love.

me! I mean not to offend—

warm—but she of whom I speak

ur sister of my earliest love;

virtuous worth to none a second:

gh behind those sable folds were hid

face as ever woman own'd,

ld I say she is as fair as thou.

midst the beauty-blazing throng,

I've proudly to th' inquiring stranger told
Her name and lineage! yet within her house,
The virgin mother of an orphan race
Her dying parents left, this noble woman
Did, like a Roman matron, proudly sit,
Despising all the blandishments of love;
Whilst many a youth his hopeless love conceal'd,
O, humbly distant, woo'd her like a queen.
Forgive, I pray you! O forgive this boasting!
In faith! I mean you no discourtesy.

Jane. (Off her guard, in a soft natural tone of
voice.) O no! nor do me any.

De Mon. What voice speaks now? Withdraw,
withdraw this shade!

For if thy face bear semblance to thy voice,
I'll fall and worship thee. Pray! pray undo!

(Puts forth his hand eagerly to snatch away the
veil, whilst she shrinks back, and Rezenvelt
steps between to prevent him.)

Rez. Stand off: no hand shall lift this sacred
veil.

De Mon. What, dost thou think De Monfort fall'n
so low,

That there may live a man beneath heaven's roof,
Who dares to say, he shall not?

Rez. He lives who dares to say—

Jane. (throwing back her veil, much alarmed, and
rushes between them.) Forbear, forbear!

(Rezenvelt, very much struck, steps back respect-
fully, and makes her a low bow. De Monfort
stands for a while motionless, gazing upon her,
till she, looking expressively to him, extends
her arms, and he, rushing into them, bursts into
tears. Freberg seems very much pleased. The
company then advancing from the inner apart-
ment, gather about them, and the Scene closes.)

SCENE II.—DE MONFORT'S APARTMENTS

Enter DE MONFORT, with a disordered air, and his hand
pressed upon his forehead, followed by JANE.

De Mon. No more, my sister, urge me not again:
My secret troubles cannot be reveal'd.

From all participation of its thoughts

My heart recoils: I pray thee be contented.

Jane. What, must I, like a distant humble friend,
Observe thy restless eye, and gait disturb'd,
In timid silence, whilst with yearning heart
I turn aside to weep? O no! De Monfort!

A nobler task thy nobler mind will give;

Thy true intrusted friend I still shall be.

De Mon. Ah, Jane, forbear! I cannot e'en to
thee.

Jane. Then, fy upon it! fy upon it, Monfort!

There was a time when e'en with murder stain'd,
Had it been possible that such dire deed

Could e'er have been the crime of one so piteous,
Thou wouldst have told it me.

De Mon. So would I now—but ask of this no
more.

All other trouble but the one I feel

I had disclosed to thee. I pray thee spare me;

It is the secret weakness of my nature.

Jane. Then secret let it be; I urge no farther.

The eldest of our valiant father's hopes,

So sadly orphan'd, side by side we stood,

Like two young trees, whose boughs in early strength

Screen the weak saplings of the rising grove,
And brave the storm together—
I have so long, as if by nature's right,
Thy bosom's inmate and adviser been,
I thought through life I should have so remain'd,
Nor ever known a change. Forgive me, Monfort,
A humbler station will I take by thee:
The close attendant of thy wandering steps;
The cheerer of this home, with strangers sought
The soother of those griefs I must not know:
This is mine office now: I ask no more.

De Mon. O Jane! thou dost constrain me with thy love!
Would I could tell it thee.

Jane. Thou shalt not tell me. Nay, I'll stop mine ears,

Nor from the yearnings of affection wring
What shrinks from utterance. Let it pass, my brother.

I'll stay by thee; I'll cheer thee, comfort thee:
Pursue with thee the study of some art,
Or nobler science, that compels the mind
To steady thought progressive, driving forth
All floating, wild, unhappy fantasies;
Till thou, with brow unclouded, smilest again;
Like one who, from dark visions of the night,
When th' active soul within its lifeless cell
Hold its own world, with dreadful fancy press'd
Of some dire, terrible, or murderous deed,
Wakes to the dawning morn, and blesses heaven.

De Mon. It will not pass away: 'twill haunt me still.

Jane. Ah! say not so, for I will haunt thee too;

And be to it so close an adversary,
That, though I wrestle darkling with the fiend,
I shall o'ercome it.

De Mon. Thou most generous woman!
Why do I treat thee thus? It should not be—
And yet I cannot—O that cursed villain!
He will not let me be the man I would.

Jane. What say'st thou, Monfort? O! what words are these?

They have awaked my soul to dreadful thoughts.
I do beseech thee speak!

(*He shakes his head, and turns from her; she following him.*)

By the affection thou didst ever bear me;
By the dear memory of our infant days;
By kindred living ties, ay, and by those
Who sleep i' the tomb, and cannot call to thee,
I do conjure thee speak!

(*He waves her off with his hand, and covers his face with the other, still turning from her.*)

Ha! wilt thou not?

(*Assuming dignity.*) Then, if affection, most unwearied love,

Tried early, long, and never wanting found,
O'er generous man hath more authority,
More rightful power than crown or sceptre give,
I do command thee.

(*He throws himself into a chair, greatly agitated.*)

De Monfort, do not thus resist my love.

Here I entreat thee on my bended knees.

(*Kneeling.*)

Alas! my brother!

(*De Monfort starts up, and catching her in his arms, raises her up, then placing her in the chair kneels at her feet.*)

De Mon. Thus let him kneel who should 't abased be,

And at thine honour'd feet confession make.

I'll tell thee all—but, O! thou wilt despise me.

For in my breast a raging passion burns,
To which thy soul no sympathy will own—

A passion which hath made my nightly couch

A place of torment; and the light of day,

With the gay intercourse of social man,

Feel like the oppressive airless pestilence.

O Jane! thou wilt despise me.

Jane.

Say not so:

I never can despise thee, gentle brother.

A lover's jealousy and hopeless pangs

No kindly heart contemns.

De Mon.

A lover, say'st thou!

No, it is hate! black, lasting, deadly hate!

Which thus hath driven me forth from kindred peace,

From social pleasure, from my native home,

To be a sullen wanderer on the earth,

Avoiding all men, cursing and accursed.

Jane. De Monfort, this is fiend-like, frightful, terrible!

What being, by th' Almighty Father form'd,

Of flesh and blood, created even as thou,

Could in thy breast such horrid tempest wake,

Who art thyself his fellow?

Unknit thy brows, and spread those wrath clench'd hands.

Some sprite accursed within thy bosom mates

To work thy ruin. Strive with it, my brother!

Strive bravely with it; drive it from thy breast:

'Tis the degrader of a noble heart:

Curse it, and bid it part.

De Mon. It will not part. (*His hand on his breast.*)

I've lodged it here too long:

With my first cares I felt its rankling touch;

I loathed him when a boy.

Jane. Who didst thou say?

De Mon. O! that detested Rezenvelt;

E'en in our early sports, like two young whelps

Of hostile breed, instinctively reverse,

Each 'gainst the other pitch'd his ready pledge,

And frown'd defiance. As we onward pass'd

From youth to man's estate, his narrow art

And envious glibing malice, poorly veil'd

In the affected carelessness of mirth,

Still more detestable and odious grew.

There is no living being on this earth

Who can conceive the malice of his soul,

With all his gay and damned merriment,

To those, by fortune or by merit placed

Above his paltry self. When, low in fortune,

He look'd upon the state of prosperous men,

As nightly birds, roused from their murky holes,

Do scowl and chatter at the light of day,

I could endure it; even as we bear

Th' impotent bite of some half-trodden worm.

dure it. But when honours came,
 th and new-got titles fed his pride;
 uttering knaves did trumpet forth his
 praise,
 telling idiots grin'd applauses on him;
 could no longer suffer it!
 ne frantic.—What! what would I give!
 ald I give to crush the bloated toad,
 do I loathe him!
 and would thy hatred crush the very man
 to thee that life he might have ta'en?
 which thou so rashly didst expose
 his? O! this is horrible!
 t. Ha! thou hast heard it, then? From all
 he world,
 of all from thee, I thought it hid.
 heard a secret whisper, and resolved
 instant to return to thee.
 receive my letter?
 t. I did! I did! 'twas that which drove
 me hither.
 t bear to meet thine eye again.
 las! that, tempted by a sister's tears,
 thy house! These few past months,
 ent months, have brought us all this wo.
 ain'd with thee it had not been.
 nethinks, it should not move you thus.
 him to the field; both bravely fought;
 adroit, disarm'd you; courteously
 he forfeit sword, which, so return'd,
 fuse to use against him more;
 as says report, you parted friends.
 t. When he disarm'd this cursed, this
 worthless hand
 t worthless weapon, he but spared
 lish pride, which now derives a bliss
 ne thus fetter'd, shamed, subjected
 rile favour of his poor forbearance;
 securely sits with gibing brow,
 r bates me like a muzzled cur
 of turn again.—
 day, till that accursed day,
 t half the torment of this hell,
 runs within my breast. Heaven's light-
 ings blast him!
 this is horrible! Forbear, forbear!
 en's vengeance light upon thy head,
 oot impious wish.

. Then let it light.
 more fell than I have felt already
 end. To be annihilated,
 men shrink from; to be dust, be nothing,
 to me, compared to what I am!
 ! wouldst thou kill me with these dread-
 al words?
 . (raising his hands to heaven.) Let me
 ut once upon his ruin look,
 mine eyes for ever!
 great distress, staggers back, and sup-
 herself upon the side scene. De Mon.
 ed, runs up to her with a softened
)
 is this? thou'rt ill; thou'rt very pale.
 e I done to thee? Alas, alas!
 et to distress thee.—O my sister!
 haking her head.) I cannot speak to thee.

De Mon. I have kill'd thee.
 Turn, turn thee not away! look on me still
 O! droop not thus, my life, my pride, my sister;
 Look on me yet again.

Jane. Thou too, De Monfort,
 In better days, wert wont to be my pride.

De Mon. I am a wretch, most wretched in my-
 self,

And still more wretched in the pain I give.
 O curse that villain! that detested villain!
 He has spread misery o'er my fated life:
 He will undo us all.

Jane. I've held my warfare through a troubled
 world,

And borne with steady mind my share of ill;
 And then the helpmate of my toil wert thou.
 But now the wane of life comes darkly on,
 And hideous passion tears me from my heart,
 Blasting thy worth.—I cannot strive with this.

De Mon. (affectionately.) What shall I do?

Jane. Call up thy noble spirit;
 Rouse all the generous energy of virtue;
 And with the strength of heaven-endued man,
 Repel the hideous foe. Be great; be valiant.
 O, if thou couldst! e'en shrouded as thou art
 In all the sad infirmities of nature,
 What a most noble creature wouldst thou be!
De Mon. Ay, if I could: alas! alas! I cannot.
Jane. Thou canst, thou mayst, thou wilt.
 We shall not part till I have turn'd thy soul.

Enter MANUEL.

De Mon. Ha! some one enters. Wherefore
 comest thou here?

Man. Count Freberg waits your leisure.

De Mon. (angrily.) Be gone, be gone! I cannot
 see him now. [Exit Manuel.

Jane. Come to my closet; free from all intrusion,
 I'll school thee there; and thou again shalt be
 My willing pupil, and my generous friend,
 The noble Monfort I have loved so long,
 And must not, will not lose.

De Mon. Do as thou wilt; I will not grieve thee
 more. [Exit.

ACT III.

SCENE I.—COUNTESS FREBERG'S DRESSING-ROOM.

Enter the Countess dispirited and out of humour, and
 throws herself into a chair: enter, by the opposite side,
 THERESA.

Ther. Madam, I am afraid you are unwell:
 What is the matter? does your head ache?

Lady. (peevishly.) No,
 'Tis not my head: concern thyself no more
 With what concerns not thee.

Ther. Go you abroad to-night?

Lady. Yes, thinkest thou I'll stay and fret at
 home?

Ther. Then please to say what you would choose
 to wear:—

One of your newest robes?

Lady. I hate them all.

Ther. Surely that purple scarf became you well,
 With all those wreaths of richly hanging flowers.

Did I not overhear them say, last night,
As from the crowded ball-room ladies past,
How gay and handsome, in her costly dress,
The Countess Freberg look'd?

Lady. Didst thou overhear it?

Ther. I did, and more than this.

Lady. Well, all are not so greatly prejudiced;
All do not think me like a May-day queen,
Which peasants deck in sport.

Ther. And who said this?

Lady. (*putting her handkerchief to her eyes.*)
E'en my good lord, Theresa.

Ther. He said it but in jest. He loves you well.

Lady. I know as well as thou he loves me well.
But what of that! he takes in me no pride:
Elsewhere his praise and admiration go,
And Jane De Monfort is not mortal woman.

Ther. The wondrous character this lady bears
For worth and excellence: from early youth
The friend and mother of her younger sisters,
Now greatly married, as I have been told,
From her most prudent care, may well excuse
The admiration of so good a man
As my good master is. And then, dear madam,
I must confess, when I myself did hear
How she was come through the rough winter's
storm,

To seek and comfort an unhappy brother,
My heart beat kindly to her.

Lady. Ay, ay, there is a charm in this I find:
But wherefore may she not have come as well
Through wintry storms to seek a lover, too?

Ther. No, madam, no, I could not think of this.

Lady. That would reduce her in your eyes, may-
hap,

To woman's level.—Now I see my vengeance!
I'll tell it round that she is hither come,
Under pretence of finding out De Monfort,
To meet with Rezenvelt. When Freberg hears it,
'Twill help, I ween, to break his magic charm.

Ther. And say what is not, madam?

Lady. How canst thou know that I shall say
what is not?

'Tis like enough I shall but speak the truth.

Ther. Ah no! there is—

Lady. Well, hold thy foolish tongue.
(*Freberg's voice is heard without. After hesi-
tating.*)

I will not see him now.

[*Exit.*]

Enter FARRINE by the opposite side, passing on hastily.

Ther. Pardon, my lord; I fear you are in haste.
Yet must I crave that you will give to me
The books my lady mentioned to you: she
Has charged me to remind you.

Freb. I'm in haste. (*Passing on.*)

Ther. Pray you, my lord: your countess wants
them much;

The Lady Jane De Monfort ask'd them of her.

Freb. (*returning instantly.*) Are they for her?
I knew not this before.

I will, then, search them out immediately.

There is naught good or precious in my keeping,
That is not dearly honour'd by her use.

Ther. My lord, what would your gentle countess
say

If she o'erheard her own request neglected,
Until supported by a name more potent?

Freb. Think'st thou she is a fool, my good Ther-
essa,

Vainly to please herself with childish thoughts
Of matching what is matchless—Jane De Monfort?
Think'st thou she is a fool, and cannot see,
That love and admiration often thrive
Though far apart?

Re-enter LADY, with great violence.

Lady. I am a fool, not to have seen full well,
That thy best pleasure is in o'errating so
This lofty stranger is to humble me,
And cast a darkening shadow o'er my head.
Ay, wherefore dost thou stare upon me thus
Art thou ashamed that I have thus surprised thee?
Well mayst thou be so!

Freb. True; thou rightly say'st.
Well may I be ashamed: not for the praise
Which I have ever openly bestowed
On Monfort's noble sister; but that thus,
Like a poor, mean, and jealous listener,
She should be found, who is Count Freberg's wife.

Lady. O, I am lost and ruin'd! hated, scorn'd!

(*Pretending to faint.*)

Freb. Alas, I've been too rough!

(*Taking her hand and kissing it tenderly.*)

My gentle love! my own, my only love!
See, she revives again. How art thou, love?
Support her to her chamber, good Theresa,
I'll sit and watch by her. I've been too rough.

[*Exit* Lady, supported by Freb. and Ther.]

SCENE II.—DE MONFORT DISCOVERED SITTING AT A
TABLE READING. AFTER A LITTLE TIME, RELIES
DOWN HIS BOOK, AND CONTINUES IN A THOUGHT-
FUL POSTURE.

Enter to him JANE DE MONFORT.

Jane. Thanks, gentle brother—

(*Pointing to the book.*)

Thy willing mind has rightly been employ'd:
Did not thy heart warm at the fair display
Of peace and concord, and forgiving love?

De Mon. I know resentment may to love be
turn'd;

Though keen and lasting, into love as strong;
And fiercest rivals in th' ensanguin'd field
Have cast their brandish'd weapons to the ground;
Joining their mailed breasts in close embrace,
With generous impulse fired. I know right well
The darkest, fellest wrongs have been forgiven
Seventy times o'er from blessed heavenly love:
I've heard of things like these; I've heard and
wept.

But what is this to me?

Jane. All, all, my brother!
It bids thee too that noble precept learn,
To love thine enemy.

De Mon. Th' uplifted stroke that would a wretch
destroy,
Gorged with my richest spoil, stain'd with my
blood,
I would arrest, and cry, "Hold! hold! have mer-
cy."

But when the man most adverse to my nature

from childhood bath, with rude malevolence,
the fair respect all paid beside,
my very praise into derision;
and presses me where'er I go,
aim the generous feelings of my heart,
myself doth lift her voice aloud,
"It is impossible!"
(*shaking her head.*)—Ah, Monfort, Monfort!

I can forgive th' envenomed reptile's sting,
his loathsome self.
And canst thou do no more for love of heaven?

Alas! I cannot now so school my mind
men have taught, nor search it truly:
my Jane, I'll do for love of thee:
it is than crowns could win me to,
wer but thine. I'll see the man.
nant risings of abhorrent nature;
contraction of my scowling brows,
the plant whose closing leaves do shrink
touch, still knit at his approach;
red curving lip, by instinct taught,
ion of disgusting things,
and swell, I strictly will repress;
him with a tamed countenance,
townsman, who would live at peace,
him the respect his station claims.
his pardon too for all offence
and wayward temper may have done.
e, I will confess myself his debtor
orbearance I have cursed so oft:
ed by him, more horrid than the grave
its dark corruption! This I'll do.
office thee? More than this I cannot.
No more than this do I require of thee
rd act, though in thy heart, my friend,
better change, and still will hope.
Freberg had proposed a meeting.
a. I know it well.

And Rezenvelt consents.
you here; so far he shows respect.

a. Well, let it be; the sooner past the better.

I'm glad to hear you say so, for, in truth,
roposed for it an early hour.

st near his time; I came to tell you.

a. What, comes he here so soon? shame
on his speed!

decent thus to rush upon me.

the secret pleasure he will feel
e thus subdued.

O say not so! he comes with heart sincere.

a. Could we not meet elsewhere? from
home—i' the fields,

ther men—must I alone receive him?

your agent, Freberg, and his friends,
ust meet him here?

(*Walks up and down very much disturbed.*)

st thou say?—how goes the hour?—e'en
now!

some other friend were first arrived.

See, to thy wish come Freberg and his
dame.

De Mon. His lady too! why comes he not alone?
Must all the world stare upon our meeting?

Enter Count FARRINE and his COURTIERS.

Freb. A happy morrow to my noble marquis
And his most noble sister!

Jane. Generous Freberg,
Your face, methinks, forbodes a happy morn,
Open and cheerful. What of Rezenvelt?

Freb. I left him at his home, prepared to follow:
He'll soon appear. (*To De Monfort.*) And now,
my worthy friend,

Give me your hand; this happy change delights
me.

(*De Monfort gives him his hand coldly, and they walk to the bottom of the stage together, in earnest discourse, whilst Jane and the Countess remain in the front.*)

Lady. My dearest madam, will you pardon me?
I know Count Freberg's business with De Monfort,
And had a strong desire to visit you,
So much I wish the honour of your friendship;
For he retains no secret from mine ear.

Jane. (*archly.*) Knowing your prudence—You
are welcome, madam;

So shall Count Freberg's lady ever be.

(*De Monfort and Freberg, returning toward the front of the stage, still engaged in discourse.*)

Freb. He is indeed a man, within whose breast
Firm rectitude and honour hold their seat,
Though unadorned with that dignity
Which were their fittest garb. Now, on my life!
I know no truer heart than Rezenvelt.

De Mon. Well, Freberg, well, there needs not
all this pains

To garnish out his worth: let it suffice;

I am resolved I will respect the man,

As his fair station and repute demand.

Methinks I see not at your jolly feasts

The youthful knight, who sung so pleasantly.

Freb. A pleasant circumstance detains him
hence;

Pleasant to those who love high generous deeds
Above the middle pitch of common minds;

And, though I have been sworn to secrecy,

Yet must I tell it thee.

This knight is near akin to Rezenvelt,

To whom an old relation, short while dead,

A good estate bequeathed, some leagues distant.

But Rezenvelt, now rich in fortune's store,

Disdain'd the sordid love of further gain,

And generously the rich bequest resign'd

To this young man, blood of the same degree

To the deceased, and low in fortune's gifts,

Who is from hence to take possession of it:

Was it not nobly done?

De Mon. 'Twas right and honourable.

This morning is oppressive, warm, and heavy:

There hangs a foggy closeness in the air;

Dost thou not feel it?

Freb. O no! to think upon a generous deed

Expands my soul, and makes me lightly breathe.

De Mon. Who gives the feast to-night? His
name escapes me.

You say I am invited.

Freb.

Old Count Waterlan.

In honour of your townsman's generous gift
He spreads the board.

De Mon. He is too old to revel with the gay.

Freb. But not too old is he to honour virtue.

I shall partake of it with open soul ;

For, on my honest faith, of living men

I know not one, for talents, honour, worth,

That I should rank superior to Rezenvelt.

De Mon. How virtuous he hath been in three
short days !

Freb. Nay, longer, marquis ; but my friendship
rests

Upon the good report of other men,

And that has told me much.

(*De Monfort aside, going some steps hastily from
Freberg, and rending his cloak with agitation
as he goes.*)

Would he were come ! by heaven I would he
were !

This fool besets me so.

(*Suddenly correcting himself, and joining the
Ladies, who have retired to the bottom of the
stage, he speaks to Countess Freberg with
affected cheerfulness.*)

The sprightly dames of Amberg rise by times,
Untarnish'd with the vigils of the night.

Lady. Praise us not rashly, 'tis hot always so.

De Mon. He does not rashly praise who praises
you ;

For he were dull indeed—

Stopping short, as if he heard something.)

Lady. How dull indeed ?

De Mon. I should have said—It has escaped me
now—

Listening again, as if he heard something.)

Jane. (*to De Mon.*) What, hear you aught ?

De Mon. (*hastily.*) 'Tis nothing.

Lady. (*to De Mon.*) Nay, do not let me lose it
so, my lord.

Some fair one has bewitch'd your memory,
And robs me of the half-form'd compliment.

Jane. Half-utter'd praise is to the curious mind
As to the eye half-veiled beauty is,
More precious than the whole. Pray pardon him.
Some one approaches. (*Listening.*)

Freb. No, no, it is a servant who ascends ;
He will not come so soon.

De Mon. (*off his guard.*) 'Tis Rezenvelt : I
heard his well-known foot,

From the first staircase, mounting step by step.

Freb. How quick an ear thou hast for distant
sound !

I heard him not.

(*De Monfort looks embarrassed, and is silent.*)

Enter REZENVELT

(*De Monfort, recovering himself, goes up to
receive Rezenvelt, who meets him with a cheer-
ful countenance.*)

De Mon. (*to Rez.*) I am, my lord, beholden to
you greatly.

This ready visit makes me much your debtor.

Rez. Then may such debts between us, noble
marquis,

Be oft incurred, and often paid again !

(*To Jane.*) Madam, I am devoted to your service,

And every wish of yours commands my will.

(*To Countess.*) Lady, good morning. (*To Freb.*)

Well, my gentle friend,

You see I have not linger'd long behind.

Freb. No, thou art sooner than I look'd for then.

Rez. A willing heart adds feather to the heel,
And makes the clown a winged Mercury.

De Mon. Then let me say, that with a grateful
mind,

I do receive these tokens of good will ;

And must regret, that, in my wayward moods,

I have too oft forgot the due regard

Your rank and talents claim.

Rez. No, no, *De Monfort*,

You have but rightly curb'd a wanton spirit,
Which makes me too neglectful of respect.

Let us be friends, and think of this no more.

Freb. Ay, let it rest with the departed shades
Of things which are no more ; whilst lovely con-
cord,

Follow'd by friendship sweet, and firm esteem,
Your future days enrich. O heavenly friendship !

Thou dost exalt the sluggish souls of men,

By thee conjoin'd, to great and glorious deeds ;

As two dark clouds, when mix'd in middle air,

The vivid lightning's flash, and roar sublime.

Talk not of what is past, but future love.

De Mon. (*with dignity.*) No, Freberg, no, a
must not. (*To Rezenvelt.*) No, my lord,

I will not offer you a hand of concord,

And poorly hide the motives which constrain me.

I would that, not alone, these present friends,

But every soul in Amberg were assembled,

That I, before them all, might here declare

I owe my spared life to your forbearance.

(*Holding out his hand.*) Take this from one who
boasts no feeling warmth,

But never will deceive.

(*Jane smiles upon De Monfort with great appro-
bation, and Rezenvelt runs up to him with
open arms.*)

Rez. Away with hands ! I'll have thee to my
breast.

Thou art, upon my faith, a noble spirit !

De Mon. (*shrinking back from him.*) Nay, if you
please, I am not so prepared—

My nature is of temperature too cold—

I pray you pardon me. (*Jane's countenance
changes.*)

But take this hand, the token of respect ;

The token of a will inclined to concord ;

The token of a mind, that bears within

A sense impressive of the debt it owes you :

And cursed be its power, unnerved its strength,
If e'er again it shall be lifted up

To do you any harm.

Rez. Well, be it so, *De Monfort*, I'm con-
tented ;

I'll take thy hand, since I can have no more.

(*Carelessly.*) I take of worthy men what'er they
give.

Their heart I gladly take, if not, their hand !

If that too is withheld, a courteous word,

Or the civility of placid looks :

And, if e'en these are too great favours deem'd,

'Faith, I can set me down contentedly

in and homely greeting, or "God save ye!"

1. (aside, starting away from him some paces.)

God light, he makes a jest of it!

seems greatly distressed, and Freberg tries to cheer her.)

(to Jane.) Cheer up, my noble friend; all will go well;

Life is no plant of hasty growth.

Rooted in esteem's deep soil, the slow

and true culture of kind intercourse

bring it to perfection.

(Countess.) My love, the morning, now, is far advanced;

Is elsewhere expect us; take your leave.

(to Jane.) Farewell, dear madam, till the evening hour.

(to De Mon.) Good day, De Monfort. *(To Jane.)* Most devoutly yours.

(to Freb.) Go not too fast, for I will follow you. *[Exit Freberg and his Lady.]*

(The Lady Jane is yet a stranger here: perhaps, in this your ancient city what worth her notice.

Thank you, marquis, I am much engaged; but to-day.

Then fare ye well! I see I cannot now

find man who shall escort you forth,

to all the world my proudest boast,

and respect of Jane De Monfort.

1. (aside impatiently.) He says farewell, and goes not!

(to Rez.) You do me honour.

Madam, adieu! (To Jane.) Good morning, noble marquis. *[Exit.]*

And De Monfort look expressively to one or without speaking, and then Exit ally.)

ACT IV.

—A HALL OR ANTE-CHAMBER, WITH THE DOORS OF AN INNER APARTMENT OPEN, DISCOVERS THE GUESTS RISING FROM A TABLE.

and pass over the stage and Exit; and then enter REZENVELT and FREBERG.

1. As, my Rezenvelt!

opened the hand of gentle peace,

day's reconciliation sprung,

and unseemly jarrings had subdued;

mark'd, e'en at the social board,

and such words, such tones, such untold

things,

you told, 'twixt you and Monfort pass,

and now despair.

Could think, two minds so much refined,

excellence, should be removed,

and, in generous sympathy?

Far, far removed indeed!

And yet, methought, he made a noble effort,

and manly plainness bravely told

the debt he owes to your forbearance.

Rez. 'Faith! so he did, and so did I receive it; When, with spread arms, and heart e'en moved to tears,

I frankly proffer'd him a friend's embrace:

And, I declare, had he as such received it,

I from that very moment had forborne

All opposition, pride-provoking jest,

Contemning carelessness, and all offence;

And had caress'd him as a worthy heart,

From native weakness such indulgence claiming.

But since he proudly thinks that cold respect,

The formal tokens of his lordly favour,

So precious are, that I would sue for them

As fair distinction in the public eye,

Forgetting former wrongs, I spurn it all.

And but that I do bear that noble woman,

His worthy, his incomparable sister,

Such fix'd profound regard, I would expose him;

And as a mighty bull, in senseless rage,

Roused at the baiter's will, with wretched rage

Of ire-provoking scarlet, chafes and bellows,

I'd make him at small cost of paltry wit,

With all his deep and manly faculties,

The scorn and laugh of fools.

Freb. For heaven's sake, my friend, restrain your wrath!

For what has Monfort done of wrong to you,

Or you to him, bating one foolish quarrel,

Which you confess from slight occasion rose,

That in your breasts such dark resentment dwells,

So fix'd, so hopeless?

Rez. O! from our youth he has distinguished me

With every mark of hatred and disgust.

For e'en in boyish sports I still opposed

His proud pretensions to pre-eminence;

Nor would I to his ripen'd greatness give

That fulsome adulation of applause

A senseless crowd bestow'd. Though poor in fortune,

I still would smile at vain assuming wealth:

But when unlook'd-for fate on me bestow'd

Riches and splendour equal to his own,

Though I, in truth, despise such poor distinction,

Feeling inclined to be at peace with him,

And with all men besides, I curb'd my spirit,

And sought to soothe him. Then, with spiteful rage,

From small offence he rear'd a quarrel with me,

And dared me to the field. The rest you know

In short, I still have been th' opposing rock,

O'er which the stream of his o'erflowing pride

Hath foam'd and fretted. See'st thou how it is?

Freb. Too well I see, and warn thee to beware.

Such streams have oft, by swelling floods surcharged,

Borne down, with sudden and impetuous force,

The yet unshaken stone of opposition,

Which had for ages stopp'd their flowing course.

I pray thee, friend, beware.

Rez. Thou canst not mean—he will not murder me?

Freb. What a proud heart, with such dark passion toss'd,

May, in the anguish of its thoughts, conceive,

I will not dare to say.

Rez. Ha, ha! thou know'st him not.

Full often have I mark'd it in his youth,
And could have almost loved him for the weak-
ness:

He's form'd with such antipathy, by nature,
To all infliction of corporeal pain,
To wounding life, e'en to the sight of blood,
He cannot if he would.

Freb. Then fy upon thee!
It is not generous to provoke him thus.
But let us part: we'll talk of this again.
Something approaches.—We are here too long.

Rez. Well, then, to-morrow I'll attend your call.
Here lies my way. Good night. [Exit.]

Enter CONRAD.

Con. Forgive, I pray, my lord, a stranger's bold-
ness.

I have presumed to wait your leisure here,
Though at so late an hour.

Freb. But who art thou?

Con. My name is Conrad, sir,
A humble suitor to your honour's goodness,
Who is the more imbolden'd to presume,
In that De Monfort's brave and noble marquis
Is so much famed for good and generous deeds.

Freb. You are mistaken, I am not the man.

Con. Then, pardon me: I thought I could not
err;

That mien so dignified, that piercing eye
Assured me it was he.

Freb. My name is not De Monfort, courteous
stranger;

But if you have a favour to request,
I may, with him, perhaps, befriend your suit.

Con. I thank your honour, but I have a friend
Who will commend me to De Monfort's favour;
The Marquis Rezenvelt has known me long,
Who, says report, will soon become his brother.

Freb. If thou wouldst seek thy ruin from De
Monfort,

The name of Rezenvelt employ, and prosper;
But, if aught good, use any name but his.

Con. How may this be?

Freb. I cannot now explain.
Early to-morrow call upon Count Freberg;
So am I call'd, each burgher knows my house,
And there instruct me how to do you service.
Good-night. [Exit.]

Con. (alone.) Well, this mistake may be of ser-
vice to me:

And yet my business I will not unfold
To this mild, ready, promise-making courtier;
I've been by such too oft deceived already.
But if such violent enmity exists
Between De Monfort and this Rezenvelt,
He'll prove my advocate by opposition.
For if De Monfort would reject my suit,
Being the man whom Rezenvelt esteems,
Being the man he hates, a cord as strong,
Will he not favour me? I'll think of this. [Exit.]

SCENE II.—A LOWER APARTMENT IN JEROME'S
HOUSE, WITH A WIDE, FOLDING GLASS DOOR,
LOOKING INTO A GARDEN, WHERE THE TREES AND
SHRUBS ARE BROWN AND LEAFLESS.

Enter DE MONFORT with a thoughtful, frowning aspect,
and paces slowly across the stage. JEROME following;

behind him, with a timid step. DE MONFORT, hearing
him, turns suddenly about.

De Mon. (angrily.) Who follows me to this
sequester'd room?

Jer. I have presumed, my lord. 'Tis somewhat
late:

I am inform'd you eat at home to-night;

Here is a list of all the dainty fare

My busy search has found; please to peruse it.

De Mon. Leave me: begone! Put hemlock in
thy soup,

Or deadly night-shade, or rank hellebore,

And I will mess upon it.

Jer.

Heaven forbid!

Your honour's life is all too precious, sure—

De Mon. (sternly.) Did I not say begone?

Jer. Pardon, my lord, I'm old, and oft forget.

[Exit.]

*De Mon. (looking after him, as if his heart smote
him.)* Why will they thus mistime this
foolish zeal,

That I must be so stern?

O, that I were upon some desert coast!

Where howling tempests and the lashing tide

Would stun me into deep and senseless quiet;

As the storm-beaten traveller droops his head,

In heavy, dull, lethargick weariness,

And, midst the roar of jarring elements,

Sleeps to awake no more.

What am I grown? all things are hateful to me.

Enter MANUEL.

(Stamping with his foot.) Who bids thee hawk
upon my privacy?

Man. Nay, good my lord! I heard you speak
aloud,

And dreamt not, surely, that you were alone.

De Mon. What, dost thou watch, and pin these
ears to holes,

To catch those exclamations of the soul,

Which heaven alone should hear? Who hired thee,
pray?

Who basely hired thee for a task like this?

Man. My lord, I cannot hold. For fifteen years,

Long troubled years, I have your servant been,

Nor hath the proudest lord in all the realm,

With firmer, with more honourable faith

His sovereign served, than I have served you;

But if my honesty is doubted now,

Let him who is more faithful take my place,

And serve you better.

De Mon. Well, be it as thou wilt. Away with
thee!

Thy loud-mouth'd boasting is no rule for me
To judge thy merit by.

Enter JEROME hastily, and pulls MANUEL away.

Jer. Come, Manuel, come away; thou art not
wise.

The stranger must depart and come again,
For now his honour will not be disturb'd.

[Exit Manuel, sulkily.]
De Mon. A stranger said'st thou?

(Drops his handkerchief.)

Jer. I did, good sir, but he shall go away;

not be disturb'd.

(*Stooping to lift the handkerchief.*)

You have dropp'd somewhat.

(*preventing him.*) Nay, do not stoop, y friend ! I pray thee not !

so old to stoop.—

ndebted to thee.—Take this ring—better than I seem to do.

do it—thank me not—What stranger ?
man who does most earnestly entreat
r honour ; but I know him not.

Then let him enter. [EXIT Jerome.]

A pause. Enter CONRAD.

You are the stranger who would speak
ith me ?

m so far unfortunate, my lord,
gh my fortune on your favour hangs,
a stranger.

How may this be ? What can I do for
ou ?

ce thus your lordship does so frankly
k,

ne preface of apology
ar, and tell my tale at once.—

drudgery I've spent my youth,
enman in another's office ;

ny master and employer dead,
to set a stripling o'er my head,

me on to drudge, e'en to old age,
ave no friend to take my part.

ce in your native town,
me from thence, and I am told
ocure it for me. Thus, my lord,
epute of goodness which you bear,
umed to beg.

They have befool'd thee with a false
port.

as ! I see it is in vain to plead.
is preposess'd against a wretch,
nfortunately for his weal,
e revengeful Rezenvelt.

What dost thou say ?

at I, perhaps, had better leave unsaid.
elieve my wrongs if I complain ?
nger, Rezenvelt my foe,
elieve my wrongs ?

(*eagerly catching him by the coat.*)

I will believe them !

y were base as basest, vilest deeds,
record told, I would believe them !

smallest atom of unworthiness
s put upon thee be conceal'd.

ly, tell it all ; for, by the light !
friend, I'll be thy warmest friend,
one thee wrong.

y, pardon me, it were not well advised,
speak so freely of the man
l so soon your nearest kinsman be.

What canst thou mean by this ?

That Marquis Rezenvelt
d his faith unto your noble sister,
will be the husband of her choice.
d, and so the world believes.

'Tis false ! 'tis basely false !

sh could drop from his evenenm'd tongue ;

A tale so damn'd ?—It chokes my breath—

(*Stamping with his foot.*) What wretch did tell it
thee ?

Con. Nay, every one with whom I have con-
versed

Has held the same discourse. I judge it not.

But you, my lord, who with the lady dwell,
You best can tell what her deportment speaks ;
Whether her conduct and unguarded words

Belle such rumour.

(*De Monfort pauses, staggers backward, and
sinks into a chair ; then starting up hastily.*)

De Mon. Where am I now ? midst all the
cursed thoughts,

That on my soul like stinging scorpions prey'd,
This never came before—O, if it be !

The thought will drive me mad.—Was it for this
She urged her warm request on bended knee ?

Alas ! I wept, and thought of sister's love,
No damned love like this.

Fell devil ! 'tis hell itself has lent thee aid
To work such sorcery ! (*Pauses.*) I'll not believe it,

I must have proof clear as the noonday sun
For such foul charge as this ! Who waits without ?
(*Paces up and down, furiously agitated.*)

Con. (*aside.*) What have I done ? I've carried
this too far.

I've roused a fierce, ungovernable madman.

Enter JEROME.

De Mon. (*in a loud, angry voice.*) Where did she
go, at such an early hour,
And with such slight attendance ?

Jer. Of whom inquires your honour .

De Mon. Why, of your lady. Said I not my
sister ?

Jer. The Lady Jane, your sister ?

De Mon. (*in a faltering voice.*) Yes, I did call
her so.

Jer. In truth, I cannot tell you where she
went.

E'en now, from the short beechen walk hard by,
I saw her through the garden gate return.

The Marquis Rezenvelt, and Freberg's Countess,
Are in her company. This way they come,

As being nearer to the back apartments ;

But I shall stop them if it be your will,

And bid them enter here.

De Mon. No, stop them not. I will remain
unseen,

And mark them as they pass. Draw back a little.
(*Conrad seems alarmed, and steals off unnoticed.*)

De Monfort grasps Jerome tightly by the
hand, and drawing back with him two or three
steps, not to be seen from the garden, waits in
silence, with his eyes fixed on the glass door.)

I hear their footsteps on the grating sand :

How like the croaking of a carrion bird,

That hateful voice sounds to the distant ear !

And now she speaks—her voice sounds cheerly
too—

Cursed be their mirth !—

Now, now, they come ; keep closer still ! keep
steady !

(*Taking hold of Jerome with both hands.*)

Jer. My lord, you tremble much.

De Mon.

What, do I shake ?

Jer. You do, in truth, and your teeth chatter too.

De Mon. See! see they come! he strutting by her side.

(Jane, Rezenvelt, and Countess Freberg appear through the glass door, pursuing their way up a short walk leading to the other wing of the house.)

See, his audacious face he turns to hers;

Uttering with confidence some nauseous jest.

And she endures it too—O this looks vilely!

Ha! mark that courteous motion of his arm—

What does he mean?—he dares not take her hand!

(Pauses and looks eagerly.) By heaven and hell he does!

(Letting go his hold of Jerome, he throws out his hands vehemently, and thereby pushes him against the scene.)

Jer. O! I am stunn'd! my head is crack'd in twain:

Your honour does forget how old I am.

De Mon. Well, well, the wall is harder than I wist.

Begone, and whine within.

[Exit Jerome, with a sad, rueful countenance.]

De Monfort comes forward to the front of the stage, and makes a long pause, expressive of great agony of mind.)

It must be so: each passing circumstance;

Her hasty journey here; her keen distress

Whene'er my soul's abhorrence I express'd;

Ay, and that damned reconciliation,

With tears extorted from me; O, too well!

All, all too well bespeak the shameful tale.

I should have thought of heaven and hell conjoin'd,

The morning star mix'd with infernal fire,

Ere I had thought of this—

Hell's blackest magic, in the midnight hour,

With horrid spells and incantation dire,

Such combination opposite, unseemly,

Of fair and loathsome, excellent and base,

Did ne'er produce—But every thing is possible,

So as it may my misery enhance!

O! I did love her with such pride of soul!

When other men, in gay pursuit of love,

Each beauty follow'd, by her side I stay'd

Far prouder of a brother's station there,

Than all the favours favour'd lovers boast.

We quarrell'd once, and when I could no more

The alter'd coldness of her eye endure,

I slipp'd o' tip-toe to her chamber door;

And when she ask'd who gently knock'd—O! O!

Who could have thought of this?

(Throws himself into a chair, covers his face with his hand, and bursts into tears. After some time he starts up from his seat furiously.)

Hell's direst torment seize the infernal villain!

Detested of my soul! I will have vengeance!

I'll crush thy swelling pride—I'll still thy vaunting—

I'll do a deed of blood!—Why shrink I thus?

If, by some spell or magic sympathy,

Piercing the lifeless figure on that wall

Could pierce his bosom too, would I not cast it?

(Throwing a dagger against the wall.)

Shall groans and blood affright me? No, I'll do it. Ough gasping life beneath my pressure heaved,

And my soul shudder'd at the horrid brink,
I would not flinch.—Fy, this recalling nature!
O that his sever'd limbs were strew'd in air,
So as I saw it not!

Enter REZENVELT behind from the glass door. De Monfort turns round, and on seeing him starts back, drawing his sword, rushes furiously upon him.

Detested robber! now all forms are over;

Now open villany, now open hate!

Defend thy life!

Rez. De Monfort, thou art mad.

De Mon. Speak not, but draw. Now is hated life!

(They fight: Rezenvelt parries his thrusts: great skill, and at last disarms him.)

Then take my life, black fiend, for hell is thee.

Rez. No, Monfort, but I'll take away sword,

Not as a mark of disrespect to you,

But for your safety. By to-morrow's eve

I'll call on you myself and give it back;

And then, if I am charged with any wrong.

I'll justify myself. Farewell, strange man!

(De Monfort stands for some time quite motionless, like one stupefied. Enters to him a servant, he starts.)

De Mon. Ha! who art thou?

Ser. 'Tis I, an' please your honour!

De Mon. (staring wildly at him.) Who art thou?

Ser. Your servant Jacques.

De Mon. Indeed I knew thee!

Leave me, and when Rezenvelt is gone,

Return and let me know.

Ser. He's gone already.

De Mon. How! is he gone so soon?

Ser. His servant told me.

He was in haste to go; as night comes on,

And at the evening hour he purposes

To visit some old friend, whose lonely mansion

Stands a short mile beyond the farther wood,

In which a convent is of holy nuns

Who chant this night a requiem to the soul

Of a departed sister. For so well

He loves such solemn music, he has order'd

His horses onward by the usual road,

Meaning on foot to cross the wood alone.

So says his knave. Good may it do him, now!

I would not walk through those wild dells alone!

For all his wealth. For there, as I have heard,

Foul murders have been done, and ravens scream

And things unearthly, stalking through the night

Have scared the lonely traveller from his win.

(De Monfort stands fixed in thought.)

I've ta'en your mare, an' please you, from her's

And wait your farther orders.

(De Monfort heeds him not.)

Her hoofs are sound, and where the saddle gait

Begins to mend. What further must be done?

(De Monfort still heeds him not.)

His honour heeds me not. Why should I stay!

De Mon. (eagerly, as he is going.) Be it alone, saidst thou?

servant told me so.

And at what hour?
parts from Amberg by the fall of eve.
my lord! how changed your countenance
!
ot well?

Yes, I am well: begone,
ny orders by the city wall:
ay bend, and speak to thee again.

[EXIT SERVANT.
monfort walks rapidly two or three times
the stage; then seizes his dagger from
ill; looks steadfastly at its point, and
hastily.)

—MOONLIGHT. A WILD PATH IN A
WOOD, SHADED WITH TREES.

monfort, with a strong expression of disquiet,
h fear, upon his face, looking behind him,
ng his ear to the ground, as if he listened to

How hollow groans the earth beneath
y tread!

echo here? Methinks it sounds
some heavy footstep follow'd me
nce no farther.

d shadows rest across the path,
y-tangled boughs o'erhang this spot.
nfold gloom did cover it!

the murky darkness I might strike;
wild confusion of a dream,
rid, bloody, terrible do pass,
they pass'd not; nor impress the mind
x'd clearness of reality.

(An owl is heard screaming near him.)
What sound is that?

(Listens, and the owl cries again.)
It is the screech owl's cry.

f night! what spirit guides thee here?
stinctive drawn to scenes of horror?
of this. (Pauses and listens.)

fall'n leaves so rustle on the path,
pering noise, as though the earth around
e

secret things!

river too, bears to mine ear
ailing. O mysterious night!
ot silent; many tongues hast thou.
athering blast sounds through' the wood,
louds fleetly hasten o'er the sky:
storm would rise, a raging storm;
roar of warring elements
hand and strike! but this pale light,
instinctness of each stilly thing,

(Starting.) Footsteps are near—
he comes! I'll watch him farther on—
it here. [EXIT.

monfort, and continues his way slowly from
of the stage: as he advances to the front,
reams, he stops and listens, and the owl
pale.

! does the night-bird greet me on my
ay?

his hooting is in harmony
a scene as this! I like it well.
boy, at the still twilight hour,

I've leant my back against some knotted oak,
And loudly mimick'd him, till to my call
He answer would return, and through the gloom,
We friendly converse held.

Between me and the star-bespangled sky,
Those aged oaks their crossing branches wave,
And through them looks the pale and placid moon.
How like a crocodile, or winged snake,
Yon sailing cloud bears on its dusky length!
And now transformed by the passing wind,
Methinks it seems a flying Pegasus.

Ay, but a shapeless band of blacker hue
Come swiftly after.—

A hollow murmuring wind sounds through the
trees;

I hear it from afar; this bodes a storm.
I must not linger here—

(A bell heard at some distance.)

The convent bell.

'Tis distant still: it tells their hour of prayer.

It sends a solemn sound upon the breeze,

That, to a fearful superstitious mind,
In such a scene, would like a death-knell come.

[EXIT.

ACT V.

SCENE I.—THE INSIDE OF A CONVENT CHAPEL, OF
OLD GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE, ALMOST DARK: TWO
TORCHES ONLY ARE SEEN AT A DISTANCE, BURNING
OVER A NEWLY-COVERED GRAVE. LIGHTNING IS
SEEN FLASHING THROUGH THE WINDOWS, AND
THUNDER HEARD, WITH THE SOUND OF WIND
BEATING UPON THE BUILDING.

Enter two MONKS.

1st Monk. The storm increases: hark how
dismally

It howls along the cloisters. How goes time?

2d Monk. It is the hour: I hear them near at
hand:

And when the solemn requiem has been sung

For the departed sister, we'll retire.

Yet, should this tempest still more violent grow,

We'll beg a friendly shelter till the morn.

1st Monk. See, the procession enters: let us join.

(The organ strikes up a solemn prelude.)

Enter a procession of NUNS, with the ABBESS, bearing
torches. After compassing the grave twice, and re-
maining there some time, the organ plays a grand
march, whilst they stand round the grave.

THE BURIAL.

Departed soul, whose poor remains
This hallow'd lonely grave contains;
Whose passing storm of life is o'er,
Whose pains and sorrows are no more;
Bless'd be thou with the bless'd above!
Where all is joy, and purity, and love.

Let HIM, in might and mercy dread,
Lord of the living and the dead;
In whom the stars of heaven rejoice,
And the ocean lifts its voice;
Thy spirit, purified, to glory raise,
To sing with holy saints his everlasting praise!

Departed soul, who in this earthly scene
Hast our lowly sister been,
Swift be thy way to where the blessed dwell!
Until we meet thee there, farewell! farewell!

Enter a young PAMPOSKA, with a wild, terrified look, her hair and dress all scattered, and rushes forward amongst them.

Abb. Why comest thou here, with such disorder'd looks,

To break upon our sad solemnity?

Pen. O! I did hear through the receding blast, Such horrid cries! they made my blood run chill.

Abb. 'Tis but the varied voices of the storm, Which many times will sound like distant screams; It has deceived thee.

Pen. O no, for twice it call'd, so loudly call'd, With horrid strength, beyond the pitch of nature; And murder! murder! was the dreadful cry. A third time it return'd with feeble strength, But o' the sudden ceased, as though the words Were smother'd rudely in the grappled throat, And all was still again, save the wild blast Which at a distance growl'd—

O! it will never from my mind depart! That dreadful cry, all i' the instant still'd: For then, so near, some horrid deed was done, And none to rescue.

Abb. Where didst thou hear it?

Pen. In the higher cells, As now a window, open'd by the storm, I did attempt to close.

1st Monk. I wish our brother Bernard were arrived;

He is upon his way.

Abb. Be not alarm'd; it still may be deception. 'Tis meet we finish our solemnity, Nor show neglect unto the honour'd dead.

(Gives a sign, and the organ plays again: just as it ceases a loud knocking is heard without.)

Abb. Ha! who may this be? hush!

(Knocking heard again.)

2d Monk. It is the knock of one in furious haste, Hush! hush! What footsteps come? Ha! brother Bernard.

Enter BERNARD, bearing a lantern.

1st Monk. See, what a look he wears of stiffen'd fear!

Where hast thou been, good brother?

Bern. I've seen a horrid sight!

(All gathering round him and speaking at once.) What hast thou seen?

Bern. As on I hasten'd, bearing thus my light, Across the path, not fifty paces off, I saw a murder'd corse, stretch'd on his back, Smear'd with new blood, as though but newly slain.

Abb. A man or woman was't?

Bern. A man, a man!

Abb. Didst thou examine if within its breast There yet were lodged some small remains of life? Was it quite dead?

Bern. Naught in the grave is dead. I look'd but once, yet life did never lodge In any form so laid—

A chilly horror seized me, and I fled.

1st Monk. And does the face seem all unknown to thee?

Bern. The face! I would not on the face have look'd

For e'en a kingdom's wealth, for all the world!

O no! the bloody neck, the bloody neck!

(Shaking his head and shuddering with horror. Loud knocking heard without.)

Sist. Good mercy! who comes next?

Bern.

Not far behind

I left our brother Thomas on the road;

But then he did repent him as he went

And threaten'd to return.

2d Monk.

See, here he comes.

Enter Brother THOMAS, with a wild, terrified look.

1st Monk. How wild he looks!

Bern. (going up to him eagerly.) What, hast thou seen it too?

Thom. Yes, yes! it glared upon me as it pass'd.

Bern. What glared upon thee?

(All gathering round Thomas, and speaking at once.)

O! what hast thou seen

Thom. As, striving with the blast, I myself came,

Turning my feeble lantern from the wind,

Its light upon a dreadful visage gleam'd,

Which paused and look'd upon me as it pass'd.

But such a look, such wildness of despair, Such horror-strain'd features, never yet Did earthly visage show. I shrunk and shudder'd If a damn'd spirit may to earth return, I've seen it.

Bern. Was there any blood upon it?

Thom. Nay, as it pass'd, I did not see its form; Naught but the horrid face.

Bern. It is the murderer.

1st Monk.

What way went it?

Thom. I durst not look till I had pass'd it far.

Then turning round, upon the rising bank,

I saw, between me and the paly sky,

A dusky form, tossing and agitated.

I stopp'd to mark it; but, in truth, I found

'Twas but a sapling bending to the wind,

And so I onward hied, and look'd no more.

1st Monk. But we must look to't; we must follow it:

Our duty so commands. (To 2d Monk.) Will you go, brother?

(To Bernard.) And you, good Bernard?

Bern.

If I needs must go

1st Monk. Come, we must all go.

Abb. Heaven be with you, then!

[Exit Monk]

Pen. Amen! amen! Good heaven be with us all!

O what a dreadful night!

Abb. Daughters, retire; peace to the peaceful dead!

Our solemn ceremony now is finish'd. [Exit]

SCENE II.—A LARGE ROOM IN THE CONVENT, VERY DARK.

Enter the ABBESS, young PAMPOSKA bearing a light and several NUNS; she sets down the light on a table at the bottom of the stage, so that the room is still very gloomy.

Abb. They have been longer absent than thought;

I fear he has escaped them.

1st Nun.

Heaven forbid!

, no, found out foul murder ever is,
 ul murderer too.

The good Saint Francis will direct their
 march;
 so near this holy convent shed
 old vengeance calls.
 ear a noise within the inner court—
 return'd; (*listening*;) and Bernard's
 oice I hear:
 return'd.

Why do I tremble so?
 who ought to tremble thus.

I hear them at the door.
 without.) Open the door, I pray thee,
 rother Thomas;
 ow unhand the prisoner.
*ak together, shrinking back from the
 end staring upon one another.)*
 them!

*ing door at the bottom of the stage is
 l, and enter Bernard, Thomas, and the
 two Monks, carrying lanterns in their
 and bringing in De Monfort. They
 erwise followed by other Monks. As they
 orward De Monfort, the light is turned
 so that he is seen obscurely; but when
 ome to the front of the stage, they turn
 ht side of their lanterns on him at once,
 is face is seen in all the strengthened
 of despair, with his hands and clothes
 . Abbess and Nuns speak at once, and
 ack.)*

Holy saints be with us!
 o Abb.) Behold the man of blood!
 misery too; I cannot look upon him.
 o Nuns.) Nay, holy sisters, turn not thus
 way.
 im, if, perchance, he will regard you:
 is mouth we have no utterance heard,
 leep groan and smother'd exclamation,
 : we seized him.
 De Mon.) Most miserable man, how art
 bou thus? (*Pauses.*)
 e is silent, but those bloody hands
 se horrid things. What is thy name?
 . (*roused, looks steadfastly at the Abbess
 or some time, then speaking in a short
 urried voice.*) I have no name.
 Bern.) Do it thyself; I'll speak to him
 o more.
 holy saints! that this should be the man
 gainst his fellow lift the stroke,
 so loudly call'd.—
 ears it rings: O murder! murder!
 . (*starting.*) He calls again!
 , he did call, but now his voice is still'd.

. 'Tis past.
 as, it is past! art thou not he who did it?
 nfort utters a deep groan, and is supported
 falling by the Monks. A noise is heard
 ut.)
 hat noise is this of heavy lumbering steps,
 who with a weighty burden come?
 t is the body: I have orders given
 it should be laid.

(*Enter men, bearing the body of Rezenvelt,
 covered with a white cloth, and set it down in
 the middle of the room: they then uncover it.*
 De Monfort stands fixed and motionless with
 horror, only that a sudden shivering seems to
 pass over him when they uncover the corpse.
 The Abbess and Nuns shrink back and retire
 to some distance, all the rest fixing their eyes
 steadfastly upon De Monfort. A long pause.)
 Bern. (*to De Mon.*) Seest thou that lifeless
 corpse, those bloody wounds?

See how he lies, who but so shortly since
 A living creature was, with all the powers
 Of sense, and motion, and humanity!

O! what a heart had he who did this deed!

1st Monk. (*looking at the body.*) How hard those
 teeth against the lips are press'd,
 As though he struggled still!

2d Monk. The hands, too, clench'd: the last
 efforts of nature.

(*De Monfort still stands motionless. Brother
 Thomas then goes to the body, and raising up
 the head a little, turns it toward De Monfort.*)

Thom. Know'st thou this ghastly face?

De Mon. (*putting his hands before his face in
 violent perturbation.*) O do not! do not!
 Veil it from my sight!

Put me to any agony but this!

Thom. Ha! dost thou then confess the dreadful
 deed?

Hast thou against the laws of awful Heaven
 Such horrid murder done? What fiend could tempt
 thee?

(*Pauses and looks steadfastly at De Monfort.*)

De Mon. I hear thy words, but do not hear their
 sense—

Hast thou not cover'd it?

Bern. (*to Thom.*) Forbear, my brother, for thou
 seest right well

He is not in a state to answer thee.

Let us retire and leave him for a while.

These windows are with iron grated o'er;

He is secured, and other duty calls.

Thom. Then let it be.

Bern. (*to Monks, &c.*) Come, let us all depart.

EXEUNT Abbess and Nuns, followed by the
 Monks. One Monk lingering a little behind.)

De Mon. All gone! (*Perceiving the Monk.*) O
 stay thou here!

Monk. It must not be.

De Mon. I'll give thee gold; I'll make thee rich
 in gold,

If thou wilt stay e'en but a little while.

Monk. I must not, must not stay.

De Mon. I do conjure thee!

Monk. I dare not stay with thee. (*Going.*)

De Mon. And wilt thou go?

(*Catching hold of him eagerly.*)

O! throw thy cloak upon this grisly form!

The unclosed eyes do stare upon me still.

O do not leave me thus!

(*Monk covers the body, and EXRR.*)

De Mon. (*alone, looking at the covered body, but
 at a distance.*) Alone with thee! but
 thou art nothing now.

'Tis done, 'tis number'd with the things o'erpast,

Would, would it were to come !—
 What fated end, what darkly gathering cloud
 Will close on all this horror ?
 O that dire madness would unloose my thoughts,
 And fill my mind with wildest fantasies,
 Dark, restless, terrible ! aught, aught but this !
(Pauses and shudders.)
 How with convulsive life he heaved beneath me,
 E'en with the death's wound gored ! O horrid,
 horrid !
 Methinks I feel him still.—What sound is that ?
 I heard a smother'd groan.—It is impossible !
(Looking steadfastly at the body.)
 It moves ! it moves ! the cloth doth heave and
 swell.
 It moves again ! I cannot suffer this—
 Whate'er it be, I will uncover it.
*(Runs to the corpse, and tears off the cloth in
 despair.)* †
 All still beneath.
 Naught is there here but fix'd and grisly death.
 How sternly fix'd ! O ! those glazed eyes !
 They look upon me still.

(Shrinks back with horror.)
 Come, madness ! come unto me, senseless death !
 I cannot suffer this ! Here, rocky wall,
 Scatter these brains, or dull them !
*(Runs furiously, and, dashing his head against
 the wall, falls upon the floor.)*

Enter two MONKS hastily.

1st Monk. See ; wretched man, he hath destroy'd
 himself.

2d Monk. He does but faint. Let us remove him
 hence.

1st Monk. We did not well to leave him here
 alone.

2d Monk. Come, let us bear him to the open air.
[EXEUNT, bearing out De Monfort.]

SCENE III.—BEFORE THE GATES OF THE CONVENT.

Enter JANE DE MONFORT, FREDERICK, and MANUEL. As
 they are proceeding towards the gate, Jane stops short
 and shrinks back.

Freb. Ha ! wherefore ? has a sudden illness
 seized thee ?

Jane. No, no, my friend.—And yet I'm very
 faint—

I dread to enter here.

Man. Ay, so I thought ;
 For, when between the trees, that abbey tower
 First show'd its top, I saw your countenance
 change.

But breathe a little here ; I'll go before,
 And make inquiry at the nearest gate.

Freb. Do so, good Manuel.

(Manuel goes and knocks at the gate.)

Courage, dear madam : all may yet be well.
 Rezenvelt's servant, frighten'd with the storm,
 And seeing that his master join'd him not,
 As by appointment, at the forest edge,
 Might be alarm'd, and give too ready ear
 To an unfounded rumour.

He saw it not ; he came not here himself.

Jane. *(looking eagerly to the gate, where Manuel
 talks with the Porter.)* Ha ! see, he talks
 with some one earnestly.

And seest thou not that motion of his hands ?

He stands like one who hears a horrid tale.

Almighty God ! *(Manuel goes into the convent.)*

He comes not back ; he enters.

Freb. Bear up, my noble friend.

Jane. I will, I will ! But this suspense is dread-
 ful.

*(A long pause. Manuel re-enters from the
 convent, and comes forward slowly with a sad
 countenance.)*

Is this the face of one who bears good tidings !

O God ! his face doth tell the horrid fact ;

There is naught doubtful here.

Freb. How is it, Manuel ?

Man. I've seen him through a crevice in his door :
 It is indeed my master. *(Bursting into tears.)*

(Jane faints, and is supported by Fred.)

Enter ABBESS and several NUNS from the convent, who
 gather about her, and apply remedies. She recovers.

1st Nun. The life returns again.

2d Nun. Yes, she revives.

Abb. *(to Fred.)* Let me entreat this noble lady
 leave

To lead her in. She seems in great distress.

We would with holy kindness soothe her woe,
 And do by her the deeds of Christian love.

Freb. Madam, your goodness has my grateful
 thanks.

[EXEUNT, supporting Jane into the convent.]

SCENE IV.—DE MONFORT IS DISCOVERED SITTING IN
 A THOUGHTFUL POSTURE. HE REMAINS SO FOR
 SOME TIME. HIS FACE AFTERWARD BEGINS TO
 APPEAR AGITATED, LIKE ONE WHOSE MIND IS
 HARROWED WITH THE SEVEREST THOUGHTS ;
 THEN, STARTING FROM HIS SEAT, HE CLASPS HIS
 HANDS TOGETHER, AND HOLDS THEM UP TO
 HEAVEN.

De Mon. O that I ne'er had known the light of
 day !

That filmy darkness on mine eyes had hung,
 And closed me out from the fair face of nature !
 O that my mind in mental darkness pent,
 Had no perception, no distinction known,
 Of fair, or foul, perfection, or defect,
 Nor thought conceived of proud pre-eminence !
 O that it had ! O that I had been form'd
 An idiot from the birth ! a senseless changeling,
 Who eats his glutton's meal with greedy haste,
 Nor knows the hand who feeds him.—

(Pauses ; then, in a calmer, sorrowful vein.)

What am I now ? how ends the day of life ?

For end it must ; and terrible this gloom,

This storm of horrors that surrounds its close.

This little term of nature's agony

Will soon be o'er, and what is past is past :

But shall I then, on the dark lap of earth

Lay me to rest, in still unconsciousness,

Like senseless clod that doth no pressure feel

From wearing foot of daily passenger ;

Like steeped rock o'er which the breaking waves

Bellow and foam unheard ? O would I could !

Enter MANUEL, who springs forward to his master, but
 is checked upon perceiving De Monfort draw back
 and look sternly at him.

Man. My lord, my master ! O my dearest master !
(De Monfort still looks at him without speaking.)

is regard me, good my lord!
am I not your faithful Manuel?
a hasty, broken voice.) Art thou

, the Lady Jane is on her way;
ehind.

ring his arm over his head in an
) This is too much! All I can bear
is!

—Run and prevent her coming.
detain'd a prisoner here
known. I now am nothing.
holy claims bereft;
of social kindred cast;

orrible.—
monfort far from hence is gone
and distant land,
again. Fly, tell her this;
eet no more.

MONFORT, bursting into the chamber,
FREBERG, ANNESS, and several Nuns.

ast! we must! My brother, O my
r!

*turns away his head and hides his
his arm. Jane stops short, and,
great effort, turns to Freberg, and
who followed her, and with an air of
etches out her hand, beckoning them.
All retire but Freberg, who seems to*

Freberg: call it not unkind.
g, Jane and De Monfort only remain.
pless Monfort!

*turns round and looks sorrowfully
she opens her arms to him, and he,
sto them, hides his face upon her
weeps.)*

ve thy sorrow vent; here mayst
weep.
broken accents.) O! this, my sister,
me feel again

f affection.
a dreadful storm been tost;

k.—I thought to weep no more.

d—But I am human still.

w thy sufferings: leave thy sorrow

one who never did upbraid;
who loves thee still.

! sayst thou so? no, no; it should
be.

me her.) I am a foul and bloody mur-

ce unmeet: O leave me! leave me!
ublic shame abide me now;
who do my kindred own,
rtion share.—Away, away!

ed and public criminal

me, and claim affinity

h like thine?—I have no name—

w, not e'en to thee; depart.

*his hand, and grasping it firmly,
a determined voice.)*

monfort, hand in hand we have enjoy'd
rim of infancy together;

And in the rougher path of ripen'd years
We've been each other's stay. Dark lowers our
fate,

And terrible the storm that gathers o'er us;
But nothing, till that latest agony
Which severs thee from nature, shall unloose
This fix'd and sacred hold. In thy dark prison-
house;

In the terrific face of armed law;
Yea, on the scaffold, if it needs must be,
I never will forsake thee.

De Mon. (looking at her with admiration.)
Heaven bless thy generous soul, my noble
Jane!

I thought to sink beneath this load of ill,
Depress'd with infamy and open shame;
I thought to sink in abject wretchedness:
But for thy sake I'll rouse my manhood up,
And meet it bravely; no unseemly weakness,
I feel my rising strength, shall blot ~~the~~ end,
To clothe thy cheek with shame.

Jane. Yes, thou art noble still.

*De Mon. With thee I am; who were not so with
thee?*

But ah! my sister, short will be the term.
Death's stroke will come, and in that state beyond,
Where things unutterable wait the soul,
New from its earthly tenement discharged,
We shall be sever'd far.

Far as the spotless purity of virtue
Is from the murderer's guilt, far shall we be.

This is the gulf of dead uncertainty
From which the soul recoils.

Jane. The God who made thee is a God of mercy;
Think upon this.

De Mon. (shaking his head.) No, no! this blood!
this blood!

*Jane. Yes, e'en the sin of blood may be forgiven,
When humble penitence hath once atoned.*

De Mon. (eagerly.) What, after terms of length-
en'd misery,

Imprison'd anguish of tormented spirits,
Shall I again, a renovated soul,
Into the blessed family of the good
Admittance have? Think'st thou that this may be?
Speak if thou canst: O speak me comfort here!
For dreadful fancies, like an armed host,
Have push'd me to despair. It is most horrible—
O speak of hope! If any hope there be.

*(Jane is silent, and looks sorrowfully upon him;
then clasping her hands, and turning her eyes
to heaven, seems to mutter a prayer.)*

*De Mon. Ha! dost thou pray for me? Heaven
hear thy prayer!*

I fain would kneel.—Alas! I dare not do it.

*Jane. Not so! all by th' Almighty Father form'd,
May in their deepest misery call on him.
Come, kneel with me, my brother.*

*(She kneels and prays to herself; he kneels by
her, and clasps his hands fervently, but speaks
not. A noise of chains clanking is heard
without, and they both rise.)*

*De Mon. Hear'st thou that noise? They come
to interrupt us.*

Jane. (moving towards a side door.) Then let us
enter here.

De Mon. (catching hold of her with a look of horror.) Not there—not there—the corpse—the bloody corpse!

Jane. What, lies he there?—Unhappy Rezenvelt?

De Mon. A sudden thought has come across my mind;

How came it not before? Unhappy Rezenvelt! Sayst thou but this?

Jane. What should I say? he was an honest man;

I still have thought him such, as such lament him.
(*De Monfort utters a deep groan.*)

What means this heavy groan?

De Mon. It hath a meaning.

Enter ABBESS and MONKS, with two OFFICERS of justice carrying fetters in their hands to put upon DE MONFORT.

Jane. (starting.) What men are these?

1st Off. Law, we are the servants of the law, And bear with us a power, which doth constrain To bind with fetters this our prisoner.

(*Pointing to De Monfort.*)

Jane. A stranger uncondemn'd? this cannot be.

1st Off. As yet, indeed, he is by law unjudged, But is so far condemn'd by circumstance, That law, or custom sacred held as law, Doth fully warrant us, and it must be.

Jane. Nay, say not so; he has no power t' escape: Distress hath bound him with a heavy chain; There is no need of yours.

1st Off. We must perform our office.

Jane. O! do not offer this indignity!

1st Off. Is it indignity in sacred law To bind a murderer? (*To 2d Officer.*) Come, do thy work.

Jane. Harsh are thy words, and stern thy harden'd brow;

Dark is thine eye; but all some pity have Unto the last extreme of misery.

I do beseech thee! if thou art a man—

(*Kneeling to him.*)

(*De Monfort, roused at this, runs up to Jane, and raises her hastily from the ground: then stretches himself up proudly.*)

De Mon. (to Jane.) Stand thou erect in native dignity;

And bend to none on earth the suppliant knee, Though clothed in power imperial. To my heart It gives a feller gripe than many irons.

(*Holding out his hands.*) Here, officers of law, bind on those shackles;

And, if they are too light, bring heavier chains. Add iron to iron; load, crush me to the ground: Nay, heap ten thousand weight upon my breast, For that were best of all.

(*A long pause, whilst they put irons upon him.*)

After they are on, Jane looks at him sorrowfully, and lets her head sink on her breast. De Monfort stretches out his hand, looks at them, and then at Jane; crosses them over his breast, and endeavours to suppress his feelings.)

1st Off. I have it, too, in charge to move you hence,
(*To De Monfort.*)

Into another chamber more secure.

De Mon. Well, I am ready, sir.

(*Approaching Jane, whom the Abbess is endeavouring to comfort, but to no purpose.*)

Ah! wherefore thus! most honour'd and most! Shrink not at the accoutrements of ill, Daring the thing itself.

(*Endeavouring to look death.*)

Wilt thou permit me with a gyved hand?

(*She gives her hand, which he raises to his lip.*) This was my proudest office.

[*Exit, De Monfort leading out his*

SCENE V.—AN APARTMENT IN THE CONVENT, OPENING INTO ANOTHER ROOM, WHOSE LOW, ARCHED DOOR IS SEEN IN THE BOTTOM OF THE STALL; IN ONE CORNER A MONK IS SEEN KNEELLING.

Enter another Monk, who, on perceiving him, says: he rises from his knees, and then goes eagerly to him.

1st Monk. How is the prisoner?

2d Monk. (pointing to the door.) He is with and the strong hand of death Is dealing with him.

1st Monk. How is this, good brother?

Methought he braved it with a manly spirit; And led, with shackled hands, his sister forth, Like one resolved to bear misfortune bravely.

2d Monk. Yes, with heroic courage, for a while He seem'd inspired; but, soon depress'd again, Remorse and dark despair o'erwhelm'd his soul: And, from the violent working of his mind, Some stream of life within his breast has burst: For many a time, within a little space, The ruddy tide has rush'd into his mouth. God grant his pains be short!

1st Monk. How does he look?

2d Monk. She sits and bears his head upon her lap,

Wiping the cold drops from his ghastly face With such a look of tender wretchedness, It wrings the heart to see her.—

How goes the night?

1st Monk. It wears, methinks, upon the midnight hour.

It is a dark and fearful night: the moon Is wrapp'd in sable clouds; the chill blast Like dismal lamentations. Ay, who know That voices mix with the dark midnight wind? Nay, as I pass'd that yawning cavern's mouth, A whispering sound, unearthly, reach'd my ear, And o'er my head a chilly coldness crept. Are there not wicked fiends and damned spirits, Whom yawning channels, and th' unfathom'd depths Of secret darkness, at this fearful hour, Do upwards send, to watch, unseen, around The murderer's death-bed, at his fatal turn, Ready to hail with dire and horrid welcome, Their future mate?—I do believe there are.

2d Monk. Peace, peace! a God of wisdom and mercy,

Veils from our sight—Ha! hear that heavy groan.
(*A groan heard within.*)

1st Monk. It is the dying man.

(*Another groan.*)

2d Monk. God grant him rest!

(*Listening at the door.*)

I hear him struggling in the gripe of death.

O pitecus heaven ! *(Goes from the door.)*

Enter Brother THOMAS from the chamber.

How now, good brother ?

THOM. Retire, my friends. O many a bed of death

With all its pangs and horrors I have seen,
But never sought like this ! Retire, my friends ;
The death-bell will its awful signal give,
When he has breathed his last.

I would move hence, but I am weak and faint :
Let me a moment on thy shoulder lean.

O, weak and mortal man !

(Leans on second Monk : a pause.)

Enter BERNARD from the chamber.

2d Monk. *(to Bern.)* How is your penitent ?

Bern. He is with HIM who made him ; HIM, who knows

The soul of man : before whose awful presence
Th' unseptr'd tyrant, simple, helpless, stands
Like an unclothed babe. *(Bell tolls.)*

The dismal sound !

Retire and pray for the blood-stain'd soul :

May heaven have mercy on him ! *(Bell tolls again.)*
[EXEUNT.]

SCENE VI.—A HALL OR LARGE ROOM IN THE CONVENT. THE BODIES OF DE MONFORT AND REZENVELT ARE DISCOVERED LAID OUT UPON A LOW TABLE OR PLATFORM, COVERED WITH BLACK. FRIEBERG, BERNARD, ABBESS, MONKS, AND NUNS ATTENDING.

Abb. *(to Frieb.)* Here must they lie, my lord,
until we know

Respecting this the order of the law.

Frieb. And you have wisely done, my reverend mother.

(Goes to the table, and looks at the bodies, but without uncovering them.)

Unhappy men ! ye, both in nature rich,
With talents and with virtues were endued.
Ye should have loved, yet deadly rancour came,
And in the prime and manhood of your days
Ye sleep in horrid death. O direful hate !
What shame and wretchedness his portion is,
Who, for a secret inmate, harbours thee !
And who shall call him blameless, who excites,
Ungenerously excites, with careless scorn,
Such baleful passion in a brother's breast,
Whom heaven commands to love ? Low are ye laid :

Still all contention now.—Low are ye laid :

I loved you both, and mourn your hapless fall.

Abb. They were your friends, my lord ?

Frieb. I loved them both. How does the Lady Jane ?

Abb. She bears misfortune with intrepid soul.
I never saw in woman bow'd with grief,
Such moving dignity.

Frieb. Ay, still the same.

I've known her long : of worth most excellent ;
But in the day of wo, she ever rose
Upon the mind with added majesty,
As the dark mountain more sublimely towers
Mantled in clouds and storm.

Enter MANUEL and JEROME.

Man. *(pointing.)* Here, my good Jerome, here's a piteous sight.

Jer. A piteous sight ! yet I will look upon him :
I'll see his face in death. Alas, alas !

I've seen him move a noble gentleman ;
And when with vexing passion undisturb'd,
He look'd most graciously.

(Lifts up in mistake the cloth from the body of Rezenvelt, and starts back with horror.)

Oh ! this was the bloody work ! Oh, oh ! oh, oh !
That human hands could do it !

(Drops the cloth again.)

Man. That is the murder'd corpse ; here lies De Monfort.

(Going to uncover the other body.)

Jer. *(turning away his head.)* No, no ! I cannot
look upon him now.

Man. Didst thou not come to see him ?

Jer. Fy ! cover him—inter him in the dark—
Let no one look upon him.

Bern. *(To Jer.)* Well dost thou show the abhorrence nature feels

For deeds of blood, and I commend thee well.
In the most ruthless heart compassion wakes
For one, who, from the hand of fellow man,
Hath felt such cruelty.

(Uncovering the body of Rezenvelt.)

This is the murder'd corse :

(Uncovering the body of De Monfort)

But see, I pray !

Here lies the murderer. What think'st thou here ?
Look on those features, thou hast seen them oft,
With the last dreadful conflict of despair,
So fix'd in horrid strength.

See those knit brows ; those hollow sunken eyes ;
The sharpen'd nose, with nostrils all distent ;
That writhed mouth, where yet the teeth appear,
In agony, to gnash the nether lip.

Think'st thou, less painful than the murderer's knife

Was such a death as this

Ay, and how changed too those matted locks !

Jer. Merciful heaven ! his hair is grisly grown,
Changed to white age, that was, but too days since,
Black as the raven's plume. How may this be ?

Bern. Such change, from violent conflict of the mind,
Will sometimes come.

Jer. Alas, alas ! most wretched !

Thou wert too good to do a cruel deed,
And so it kill'd thee. Thou hast suffer'd for it.
God rest thy soul ! I needs must touch thy hand,
And bid thee long farewell.

(Laying his hand on De Monfort.)

Bern. Draw back, draw back ; see where the lady comes.

Enter JANE DE MONFORT.

(Frieburg, who has been for some time retired by himself to the bottom of the stage, now steps forward to lead her in, but checks himself on seeing the fixed sorrow of her countenance, and draws back respectfully. Jane advances to the table, and looks attentively at the covered bodies. Manuel points out the body of De

Monfort, and she gives a gentle inclination of the head, to signify that she understands him. She then bends tenderly over it, without speaking.

Man. (to Jane, as she raises her head.) O, madam! my good lord.

Jane. Well says thy love, my good and faithful Manuel;

But we must mourn in silence.

Man. Alas! the times that I have follow'd him!

Jane. Forbear, my faithful Manuel. For this love Thou hast my grateful thanks; and here's my hand:

Thou hast loved him, and I'll remember thee. Where'er I am; in whate'er spot of earth I linger out the remnant of my days, I will remember thee.

Man. Nay, by the living God! where'er you are, There will I be. I'll prove a trusty servant: I'll follow you, even to the world's end. My master's gone; and I indeed am mean, Yet will I show the strength of nobler men, Should any dare upon your honour'd worth To put the slightest wrong. Leave you, dear lady! Kill me, but say not this!

(Throwing himself at her feet.)

Jane. (raising him.) Well, then! be thou my servant, and my friend.

Art thou, good Jerome, too, in kindness come? I see thou art. How goes it with thine age?

Jer. Ah, madam! wo and weakness dwell with age:

Would I could serve you with a young man's strength!

I'd spend my life for you.

Jane. Thanks, worthy Jerome.

O! who hath said the wretched have no friends?

Freb. In every sensible and generous breast Affliction finds a friend; but unto thee, Thou most exalted and most honourable, The heart in warmest adoration bows, And even a worship pays.

Jane. Nay, Freberg, Freberg! grieve me not, my friend.

He to whose ear my praise most welcome was, Hears it no more; and, O our piteous lot! What tongue will talk of him? Alas, alas! This more than all will bow me to the earth; I feel my misery here.

The voice of praise was wont to name us both; I had no greater pride.

(Covers her face with her hands, and bursts into tears. Here they all hang about her: Freberg supporting her tenderly. Manuel embracing her knees, and old Jerome catching hold of her robe affectionately. Bernard, Abbess, Monks, and Nuns, likewise, gather round her, with looks of sympathy.)

Enter two OFFICERS of law.

1st Off. Where is the prisoner? Into our hands he straight must be consign'd.

Bern. He is not subject now to human laws; The prison that awaits him is the grave.

1st Off. Ha! say'st thou so? there is foul play in this.

Man. (to Off.) Hold thy unrighteous tongue, or his thee hence,

Nor, in the presence of this honour'd dame, Utter the slightest meaning of reproach.

1st Off. I am an officer on duty call'd, And have authority to say, "How died he?"

(Here Jane shakes off the weakness of grief, and repressing Manuel, who is about to reply to the Officer, steps forward with dignity.)

Jane. Tell them, by whose authority you come, He died that death which best becomes a man Who is with keenest sense of conscious ill And deep remorse assail'd, a wounded spirit:

A death that kills the noble and the brave, And only them. He had no other wound.

1st Off. And shall I trust to this?

Jane. Do as thou wilt:

To one who can suspect my simple word I have no more reply. Fulfil thine office.

1st Off. No, lady, I believe your honoured word, And will no further search.

Jane. I thank your courtesy: thanks, thanks to all.

My reverend mother, and ye honour'd maids; Ye holy men, and you, my faithful friends; The blessing of the afflicted rest with you! And He, who to the wretched is most piteous, Will recompense you.—Freberg, thou art good; Remove the body of the friend you loved: 'Tis Rezenvelt I mean. Take thou this charge: 'Tis meet, that with his noble ancestors He lie entomb'd in honourable state.

And now I have a sad request to make, Nor will these holy sisters scorn my boon: That I, within these sacred cloister walls, May raise a humble, nameless tomb to him, Who, but for one dark passion, one dire deed, Had claim'd a record of as noble worth As e'er enrich'd the sculptured pedestal. *[Exit.]*

THE MARTYR.

PERSONS OF THE DRAMA.

MEN.

NERO, Emperor of Rome.
CORDENIUS MARO, Officer of the Imperial Guard.
ONCERUS, a Parthian Prince, visiting Rome.
SULPICIUS, a Senator.
SYLVIVS, a brave Centurion.
Roman Pontiff.
Christian Father or Bishop, Christian Brother, &c.
A PAGE, in the family of Sulpicius.
Senators, Christians, Soldiers, &c.

WOMEN.

PORTIA, Daughter of Sulpicius.
Christian Women.

SCENE, Rome.

ACT I.

SCENE I.—A PRIVATE APARTMENT IN THE HOUSE OF SULPICIUS.

Enter SULPICIUS and ONCERUS by opposite sides

Sul. So soon return'd!—I read not in thy face Aught to encourage or depress my wishes. How is it, noble friend?

'E'en as it was e'er I received my mission.
 's Maro is on public duty;
 ot seen him.—When he knows your offer
 t will bound with joy, like eaglet plumed
 out-stretch'd pinions wheeling round and
 round,
 eir first circles in the sunny air.
 and with good cause.
 Methinks I see him now!
 ith blushes mantling to the brow,
 th bright tears surcharged, and parted lips
 g to utter joy which hath no words.
 his face, indeed, as I have heard thee say,
 wave which sun and shadow cross;
 ight makes there its momentary mark.
 and then his towering form, and vaulting
 step,
 mess gives way to exultation!
 been a feast to look upon him;
 shall be.

Art thou so well convinced—
 my little damsel? she is fair,
 s to me too simple, gay, and thoughtless,
 : Maro. Heiress as she is
 r wealth, had I suspected sooner,
 ad smother'd wishes in his breast
 esumptuous, or that she in secret
 his silent homage to the praise
 her man, I had most frankly
 all hinderance to so fair a suit.
 ese changeling and degenerate days,
 know a man of nobler worth.
 hou scarcely know'st! Say certainly thou
 lost not.
 honest right, as simply true
 rd child on desert pasture bred,
 lsehood and deceit have never been;
 aintain them, ardent, skilful, potent,
 rewd leader of unruly tribes,
 heart and subtle spirit join'd,
 h an union as in Nero's court
 for curious and unnatural.
 it is the public duty very urgent,
 ntowardly delays our happiness?
 be punishment of those poor Nazarenes,
 efiance of imperial power,
 orbidden faith and rites adhere
 inacy most astonishing.
 stubborn contumacy unaccountable!
 here's sorcery in it, or some stronger
 ower.
 what it may, or good or ill,
 on death in its most dreadful form,
 l heroes on a wreath of triumph.
 re kindled in the place of death,
 toll dismally. The life of Rome
 clustering mass hangs round the spot,
 e to his neighbour utters word,
 alter'd voice; with breath restrain'd,
 : who speak at midnight near the dead.
 heads the band that guards the pile;
 d, who could speak to him of pleasure?
 id seem as an ill-omen'd thing.
 use; here comes Portia, with a careless
 ace:
 : not yet the happiness that waits her.

Orc. Who brings she with her thus, as if com-
 pell'd

By playful force?

Sul. 'Tis her Numidian page; a cunning imp,
 Who must be woo'd to do the thing he's proud of.

Enter PORTIA, dragging SYPHAX after her, speaking as
 she enters.

Por. Come in, deceitful thing!—I know thee
 well;

With all thy sly affected bashfulness,
 Thou'rt bold enough to sing in Cesar's court,
 With the whole senate present. (To *Orc.*)

Prince of Parthia,
 I knew not you were here; but yet I guess
 The song which this sly creature sings so well,
 Will please you also.

Orc. How can it fall, fair Portia, so commended?

Sul. What is this boasted lay?

Por. That tune, my father,
 Which you so oft have tried to recollect;
 But link'd with other words, of new device,
 That please my fancy well.—Come, sing it, boy!

Sul. Nay, sing it, Syphax, be not so abash'd,
 If thou art really so.—Begin, begin!
 But speak thy words distinctly as thou sing'st,
 That I may have their meaning perfectly.

SONG.

The storm is gathering far and wide,
 Yon mortal hero must abide.
 Power on earth, and power in air,
 Falchion's gleam and lightning's glare;
 Arrows hurtling through the blast;
 Stones from flaming meteor cast:
 Floods from burden'd skies are pouring,
 O'er mingled strife of battle roaring;
 Nature's rage and Demon's ire,
 Belt him round with turmoil dire:
 Noble hero! earthly wight!
 Brace thee bravely for the fight.

And so, indeed, thou takest thy stand,
 Shield on arm and glaive in hand;
 Breast encased in burnish'd steel,
 Helm on head, and pike on heel;
 And, more than meets the outward eye
 The soul's high-temper'd panoply,
 Which every limb for action lightens,
 The form dilates, the visage brightens:
 Thus art thou, lofty, mortal wight
 Full nobly harness'd for the fight.

Orc. The picture of some very noble hero
 These lines portray.

Sul. So it should seem; one of the days of old.

Por. And why of olden days? There liveth now
 The very man—a man—I mean to say,
 There may be found amongst our Roman youth,
 One, who in form and feelings may compare
 With him whose lofty virtues these few lines
 So well describe.

Orc. Thou mean'st the lofty Gorbuz.

Por. Out on the noisy braggart! Arms without
 He hath, indeed, well burnish'd and well plumed,
 But the poor soul, within, is pluck'd and bare,
 Like any homely thing.

Orc. Sertorius Galba then?

Por. O, stranger still!

For if he hath no lack of courage, certes,
 He hath much lack of grace. Sertorius Galba!

Orc. Perhaps thou mean'st Cordenius Maro, lady.
Thy cheeks grow scarlet at the very name,
Indignant that I still should err so strangely.

Por. No, not indignant, for thou errest not;
Nor do I blush, albeit thou think'st I do,
To say, there is not of our Romans one,
Whose martial form a truer image gives
Of firm, heroic courage.

Sul. Cease, sweet Portia;
He only laughs at thy simplicity.

Orc. Simplicity seen through a harmless wile,
Like to the infant urchin, half conceal'd
Behind his smiling dam's transparent veil.
The song is not a stranger to mine ear,
Methinks I've heard it, passing through those wilds,
Whose groves and caves, if rumour speak the truth,
Are by the Nazarenes or Christians haunted.

Sul. Let it no more be sung within my walls:
A chant of theirs to bring on pestilence!
Sing it no more. What sounds are those I hear?

Orc. The dismal death-drum and the crowd
without.

They are this instant leading past your door
Those wretched Christians to their dreadful doom.

Sul. We'll go and see them pass.

[*Exeunt hastily Sulpicius, Orceres.*]

Por. (*Stopping her ears.*) I cannot look on them,
nor hear the sound.

I'll to my chamber.

Page. May not I, I pray,
Look on them as they pass?

Por. No; go not, child:
'Twill frighten thee; it is a horrid sight.

Page. Yet, and it please you, lady, let me go.

Por. I say it is a horrid, piteous sight,
Thou wilt be frighten'd at it.

Page. Nay, be it e'er so piteous or so horrid,
I have a longing, strong desire to see it.

Por. Go, then; there is in this no affectation:
There's all the harden'd cruelty of man
Lodged in that tiny form, child as thou art.

[*Exeunt, severally.*]

SCENE II.—AN OPEN SQUARE WITH BUILDINGS.

Enter CORDENIUS MARO, at the head of his SOLDIERS,
who draw up on either side: then enters along procession
of public Functionaries, &c. conducting MARTYRS
to the place of execution, who, as they pass on, sing
together in unison: one more noble than the others,
walking first.

SONG.

A long farewell to sin and sorrow,
To beam of day and evening shade!
High in glory breaks our morrow,
With light that cannot fade.

While mortal flesh in flame is bleeding,
For humble penitence and love,
Our brother and our Lord is pleading
At mercy's throne above.

We leave the hated and the hating.
Existence sad in toil and strife;
The great, the good, the brave are waiting
To hail our opening life.

Earth's fated sounds our ears forsaking,
A moment's silence death shall be;
Then, to heaven's jubilee awaking,
Faith ends in victory.

[*Exeunt Martyrs, &c. &c. Cordenius with his*

*Officers and Soldiers still remaining; the
Officers on the front, and Cordenius apart from
them in a thoughtful posture.*]

First Off. Brave Varus marches boldly at the
head

Of that deluded band.

Second Off. Are these the men, who hateful
orgies hold

In dens and deserts, courting, with enchantments,
The intercourse of demons?

Third Off. Ay, with rites
Cruel and wild. To crucify a babe;

And while it yet hangs shrieking on the rood
Fall down and worship it! device abominable

First Off. Dost thou believe it?

Third Off. I can believe all this or any thing
Of the possess'd and mad.

First Off. What demonry, thinkest thou, pos-
sesses Varus?

Second Off. That is well urged. (*To the other.*)
Is he a maniac?

Alas, that I should see so brave a soldier
Thus, as a malefactor, led to death!

First Off. Viewing his keen, enliven'd coun-
tenance

And stately step, one should have rather guess'd
He led victorious soldiers to the charge:
And they, indeed, appear to follow him
With noble confidence.

Third Off. 'Tis all vain seeming.
He is a man, who makes a show of valour
To which his deeds have borne slight testimony.

Cor. (*advancing indignantly.*) Thou liest:
better and a braver soldier

Ne'er fronted foe, or closed in bloody strife.

(*Turning away angrily to the back ground.*)

First Off. Our chief, methinks, is in a fustian
mood,

Which is not usual with him.

Second Off. He did not seem to listen to our
words.

But see he gives the signal to proceed;
We must advance, and with our closing ranks
The fatal pile encircle.

[*Exeunt in order, whilst a chorus of Martyrs is
heard at a distance.*]

SCENE III.—AN APARTMENT IN A PRIVATE HOUSE.

Enter two CHRISTIAN WOMEN, by opposite sides.

First Wom. Hast thou heard any thing?

Second Wom. Naught, save the murmur of the
multitude,

Sinking at times to deep and awful silence,
From which again a sudden burst will rise
Like mingled exclamations, as of horror
Or admiration. In these neighbouring streets
I have not met a single citizen,
The town appearing uninhabited.
But wherefore art thou here? Thou should'st have
stay'd

With the unhappy mother of poor Cælius.

First Wom. She sent me hither in her agony
Of fear and fearful hope.

Second Wom. Ha! does she hope deliverance
from death?

O no ! thou wrong'st her, friend ; it
 is that :
 is her fear, and death her hope.
 e she bears a mother's throes
 g stripling, whose exalted birth
 fe is at this fearful crisis,
 lost. May heaven forefend the last !
 youth, and soft of nature :
 a strength to bear that fearful proof !
 m. Here comes our reverend father.

Enter a CHRISTIAN FATHER.

dost thou bring ? are they in bliss ?
 daughter, as I trust, they are this
 rtal bliss. Cælus alone—
 u. He hath apostatized ! O wo is me !
 or his most wretched mother !
 atized ! No ; stripling as he is,
 where all were braced and brave,
 unt.
 ownly cheek and slender form
 onceive they might subdue his firm-
 ,
 was reserved till noble Varus
 eers had in the flames expired.
 r court and tempt him with fair pro-

rthly pleasure or ambition
 deny his holy faith.
 seem'd before so meek and timid,
 r imbued with holy grace,
 sition of some watery cloud
 r the moon's refulgent disc,
 new life ; and from his fervid tongue
 t firm, indignant constancy
 ntly forth ; then to the pile
 r up, like an undaunted warrior
 reach of honour ; or, alas !
 n him midst his boyish mates,
 t for every love of motion.
 . High heaven be praised for this !—
 ie eyes beheld it ?
 r it not : the friend who witness'd it,
 living midst devouring flame ;
 poke of Cælus doubtfully,
 elong'd to earth or heaven.
cover their faces, and remain silent.)

Enter a CHRISTIAN BROTHER.

: up your heads, my sisters ! let your
 es
 anks be raised ! Those ye lament,
 pangs for heavenly joy exchanged.
 arus and the youthful Cælus,
 the dove, yoke-fellows link'd,
 liss and equal honour gain'd.
 u. And praised be God, who makes the
 keast strong !
 ther with the blessed tidings. [Exit.
 us retire and pray. How soon our
 ,
 e ending, God alone doth know !
 grace support us in our need !

[EXEUNT.]

AN OPEN SPACE IN FRONT OF A TEMPLE.
 cius, as returning from the execution
 house, who, upon a signal from him,

disperse and leave him alone. He walks a few paces
 slowly, then stops and continues for a short time in a
 thoughtful posture.

Cor. There is some power in this, or good or ill,
 Surpassing nature. When the soul is roused
 To desperate sacrifice, 'tis ardent passion,
 Or high exalted virtue that excites it.
 Can loathsome demonry in dauntless bearing,
 Outdo the motives of the lofty brave ?
 It cannot be ! There is some power in this
 Mocking all thought—incomprehensible.

*(Remains for a moment silent and thoughtful,
 while Sylvius enters behind him unperceived.)*

Delusion ! ay, 'tis said the cheated sight
 Will see unreal things ; the cheated ear
 List to sweet sounds that are not ; even the reason
 Maintain conclusions wild and inconsistent.
 We hear of this :—the weak may be deluded ;
 But is the learn'd, th' enlighten'd, noble Varus
 The victim of delusion ?—Can it be ?
 I'll not believe it.

Syl. *(advancing to him.)* No, believe it not.

Cor. *(starting.)* Ha ! one so near me !
 I have seen thy face before ; but where ?—who art
 thou ?

Syl. E'en that centurion of the seventh legion,
 Who, with Cordenius Maro, at the siege
 Of Fort Volundum, mounted first the breach ;
 And kept the clustering enemy in check,
 Till our encouraged Romans follow'd us.

Cor. My old companion then, the valiant Syl-
 vius.

Thou'rt done hard service since I saw thee last :
 Thy countenance is mark'd with graver lines
 Than in those greener days : I knew thee not.
 Where goest thou now ? I'll bear thee company.

Syl. I thank thee : yet thou may'st not go with
 me.

The way that I am wending suits not thee,
 Though suiting well the noble and the brave.
 It were not well, in fiery times like these,
 To tempt thy generous mind.

Cor. What dost thou mean ?

Syl. *(after looking cautiously round to see that
 nobody is near.)* Did I not hear thee com-
 mune with thyself

Of that most blessed martyr gone to rest,
 Varus Dobella ?

Cor. How blessed ? My unsettled thoughts were
 busy

With things mysterious ; with those magic powers
 That work the mind to darkness and destruction ;
 With the sad end of the *deluded* Varus.

Syl. Not so, not so ! The wisest prince on earth,
 With treasured wealth and armies at command,
 Ne'er earn'd withal such lofty exaltation
 As Varus now enjoys.

Cor. Thy words amaze me, friend ; what is their
 meaning ?

Syl. They cannot be explain'd with hasty speech
 In such a place. If thou would'st really know—
 And may such light——

Cor. Why dost thou check thy words,
 And look so much disturb'd, like one in doubt ?

Syl. What am I doing ! Zeal, perhaps, betrays
 me.

Yet, wherefore hide salvation from a man
Who is so worthy of it ?

Cor. Why art thou agitated thus ? What moves thee ?

Syl. And would'st thou really know it ?

Cor. Dost thou doubt me ?

I have an earnest, most intense desire.

Syl. Sent to thy heart, brave Roman, by a power
Which I may not resist. (*Bowing his head.*)

But go not with me now in open day.

At fall of eve, I'll meet thee in the suburb,

Close to the pleasure garden of Sulpicius ;

Where in a bushy crevice of the rock

There is an entry to the catacombs,

Known but to few

Cor. Ha ! to the catacombs !

Syl. A dismal place, I own, but heed not that ;

For there thou'lt learn what, to thy ardent mind,

Will make this world but as a thorny pass

To regions of delight ; man's natural life

With all its varied turmoil of ambition,

But as the training of a wayward child

To manly excellence ; yea, death itself

But as a painful birth to life unending.

The word eternal has not to thine ears,

As yet, its awful, ample sense convey'd.

Cor. Something possesses thee.

Syl. Yes, noble Maro ;

But it is something which can ne'er possess

A mind that is not virtuous.—Let us part ;

It is expedient now.—All good be with thee !

Cor. And good be with thee, also, valiant soldier !

Syl. (*returning as he is about to go out.*) At
close of day, and near the pleasure garden,—

The garden of Sulpicius.

Cor. I know the spot, and will not fail to meet
thee. [EXEUNT.]

ACT II.

SCENE I.—THE CATACOMBS, SHOWING LONG, LOW-ROOFED AISLES, IN DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS, SUPPORTED BY THICK PILLARS OF THE ROUGH UNHEWN ROCK, WITH RUDE TOMBS AND HEAPS OF HUMAN BONES, AND THE WALLS IN MANY PLACES LINED WITH HUMAN SKULLS.

ENTER CORDENUS MARO, speaking to a CHRISTIAN FATHER, on whose arm he leans, and followed by SYLVIA.

Cor. One day and two bless'd nights, spent in
acquiring

Your heavenly lore, so powerful and sublime—

O ! what an alter'd creature they have made me !

Fath. Yes, gentle son, I trust that thou art
alter'd.

Cor. I am, methinks, like one, who, with bent
back

And downward gaze—if such a one might be—

Hath only known the boundless azure sky

By the strait circle of reflected beauty,

Seen in the watery gleam of some deep pit,

Till of a sudden roused, he stands erect,

And wondering looks aloft and all around

On the bright sunny firmament :—like one

(Granting again that such a one might be.)

Who hath but seen the element of fire

On household earth or woodman's smoky pile,

And looks at once, midst 'stounding thunder-peal,

On Jove's magnificence of lightning.—Pardon,

I pray you pardon me ! I mean *his* lightning,

Who is the Jove of Jove, the great Jehovah.

Fath. (*smiling.*) Be not disturb'd, my son : the
lips will utter,

From lengthen'd habit, what the mind rejects.

Cor. These blessed hours which I have pass'd
with you

Have to my intellectual being given

New feelings and expansion, like to that

Which once I felt, on viewing by degrees

The wide development of nature's amplitude.

Fath. And how was that, my son ?

Cor. I well remember it ; even at this moment
Imagination sees it all again.

'Twas on a lofty mountain of Armenia,

O'er which I led by night my martial cohort,

To shun the fierce heat of a summer's day.

Close round us hung, the vapours of the night

Had form'd a woofy curtain, dim and pale,

Through which the waning moon did faintly send
Its slender crescent.

Fath. Ay, the waned moon through midnight
vapours seen,

Fit emblem is of that retrenching light,

Dubious and dim, which to the earliest patriarch

Was at the first vouchsafed ; a moral guide,

Soon clouded and obscured to their descendants,

Who peopled far and wide, in scatter'd tribes,

The fertile earth.—But this is interruption.

Proceed, my son.

Cor. Well, on the lofty summit

We halted, and the day's returning light

On this exalted station found us. Then

Our brighten'd curtain, wearing into shreds

And rifted masses, through its opening gave

Glimpse after glimpse of slow revealed beauty,

Which held th' arrested senses magic bound.

In the intensity of charm'd attention.

Fath. From such an eminence, the opening
mist

Would to the eye reveal most beauteous visions.

Cor. First, far beneath us, woody peaks appear'd

And knolls with cedars crested ; then, beyond,

And lower still, the herdsmen's cluster'd dwellings,

With pasture slopes, and flocks just visible ;

Then, further still, soft wavy wastes of forest,

In all the varied tints of sylvan verdure,

Descending to the plain ; then wide and boundless

The plain itself, with towns and cultured tracks,

And its fair river gleaming in the light,

With all its sweepy windings, seen and lost,

And seen again, till through the pale gray mist

Of distant space, it seem'd a loosen'd cestus

From virgin's tunic blown ; and still beyond,

The earth's extended vastness from the sight.

Wore like the boundless ocean.

My heart beat rapidly at the fair sight—

This ample earth, man's natural habitation.

But now, when to my mental eye reveal'd,

His moral destiny, so grand and noble,

Lies stretching on e'en to immensity,

elms me with a flood of thoughts,
 thoughts.
 Thanks be to God that thou dost feel it
 o!
 am most thankful for the words of power
 on thy gifted lips and sacred Scripture
 eived. What feelings they have raised!
 range of thought given to the mind!
 e soul what loftiness of hope!
 re dreamy state of faint existence
 ets have described and sages taught,
 the brave and virtuous pined and droop'd
 indolence, changed for a state
 ove, and joy, and active bliss,—
 brotherhood,—a state of virtue,
 so purified;—O, it is excellent!
 roused within me at the sound,
 poor slave, who from a dungeon issues
 with free-born men his native land.
 Thou may'st, indeed, my son, redeem'd
 rom thralldom,
 e high compeer of blessed spirits.
 e high compeer of such!—These gushing
 ears,
 mysterious tears, will have their way.
 o give thy heart relief.
 d yet mysterious. Why do we weep
 plation of exalted virtue?
 token of the fallen state
 we are, as thrilling sympathy
 acknowledges some sight and sound,
 with a dear and distant home,
 memory hath that link forgotten:
 latent sense of what we were
 ave been; a deep, mysterious token.
 erhaps thou'rt right, my son; for e'en
 be wicked
 times weep at lofty, generous deeds.
 en traces of our noble nature
 preserved; therefore our great Creator
 his work, and thought it worth redemp-
 on.
 fore his bless'd Son, our generous master,
 elder brother of that race,
 m he took, lay down his life to save us.
 read thee, in our sacred Book,
 words of love.
 ou hast! thou hast! they're stirring in
 y heart:
 of my body thrills in answer
 h call.—
 he spirit of power, my son, is dealing
 rith thee.
 (er a pause.) One thing amazes me, yet
 is excellent.
 nd what amazes thee? Unbosom freely
 as in thy mind.
 hat this religion which dilates our
 thoughts
 peme to an infinity
 reatness, yet connects us with him,
 n, loved and cherish'd;—
 we with tenderness united.
 gerly.) Ay, brave Corden'us, that same
 hought more moved
 aletter'd mind than all the rest.

I struck my hand against my soldier's mail,
 And cried, "This faith is worthy of a man!"
 Cor. Our best philosophers have raised their
 thoughts

To one great universal Lord of all,
 Lord e'en of Jove himself and all the gods;
 But who dost feel for that high, distant Essence
 A warmer sentiment than deep submission?
 But now, adoring love and grateful confidence
 Cling to the infinity of power and goodness,
 As the repentant child turns to his sire
 With yearning looks that say, "Am I not thine?"
 I am too bold: I should be humbled first
 In penitence and sorrow, for the stains
 Of many a hateful vice and secret passion.

Faith. Check not the generous tenor of thy
 thoughts:
 O check it not! Love leads to penitence,
 And is the noblest, surest path; whilst fear
 Is dark and devious. To thy home return,
 And let thy mind well weigh what thou hast heard.
 If then thou feel'st within thee, faith assured
 That faith, which may, even through devouring
 flames,

Its passage hold to heaven, baptismal rites
 Shall give thee entrance to a purer life;
 Receive thee, as thy Saviour's valliant soldier,
 For his high warfare arm'd.

Cor. I am resolved, and feel that in my heart
 There lives that faith; baptize me ere we part.

Faith. So be it then. But yet that holy rite
 Must be preferr'd; for lo! our brethren come,
 Bearing the ashes of our honour'd saints,
 Which must, with hymns of honour be received.

Enter Christians, seen advancing slowly along one of
 the aisles, and bearing a large veiled urn; which they
 set down near the front. They then lift off the veil
 and range themselves round it, while one sings and
 the rest join in the chorus at the end of each short
 verse.

SONG.

Departed brothers, generous, brave,
 Who for the faith have died,
 Nor its pure source denied,
 Your bodies from devouring flames to save.

Chorus.

Honour on earth, and bliss in heaven,
 Be to your saintly valour given!

And we, who, left behind, pursue
 A pilgrim's weary way
 To realms of glorious day,
 Shall rouse our fainting souls with thoughts of you.

Honour on earth, &c.

Your ashes mingled with the dust,
 Shall yet be forms more fair
 Than e'er breathed vital air,
 When earth again gives up her precious trust.

Honour on earth, &c.

The trump of angels shall proclaim,
 With tones far sent and sweet,
 Which countless hosts repeat.

The generous martyr's never-fading name.
 Honour on earth, and bliss in heaven,
 Be to your saintly valour given!

Cor. (to Father.) And ye believe those, who a
 few hours since
 Were clothed in flesh and blood, and here, before us,

Lie thus, even to a few dry ashes changed,
Are now exalted spirits, holding life
With blessed powers, and agencies, and all
Who have on earth a virtuous part fulfill'd ?
The dear redeem'd of Godlike love, again
To their primeval destiny restored ?
It is a generous, powerful, noble faith.

Syl. Did I not tell thee, as we pass'd a long,
It well became a Roman and a soldier ?

Fath. Nay, worthy Sylvius, somewhat more of
meekness

And less of martial ardour were becoming
In those, whose humble Lord stretch'd forth his
hand,

His saving hand, to e'en the meanest slave
Who bends beneath an earthly master's rod.
This faith is meet for all of human kind.

Cor. Forgive him, father: see, he stands re-
proved ;

His heart is meek, though ardent ;
It is, indeed, a faith for all mankind.

Fath. We feel it such, my son, press'd as we are ;
On every side beset with threatening terrors.
Look on these ghastly walls, these shapeless pillars,
These heaps of human bones,—this court of death ;
E'en here, as in a temple, we adore
The Lord of life, and sing our song of hope,
That death has lost his sting, the grave his triumph.

Cor. O make me then the partner of your hopes !
(*Taking the hand of Sylvius, and then of several
other Christians.*)

Brave men ! high destined souls ! immortal beings !
The blessed faith and sense of what we are
Comes on my heart, like streams of beamy light
Pour'd from some opening cloud. O to conceive
What lies beyond the dim, dividing veil,
Of regions bright, of blest and glorious being !

Fath. Ay, when it is withdrawn, we shall behold
What heart hath ne'er conceived, nor tongue could
utter.

Cor. When but a boy, I've gazed upon the sky,
With all its sparks of light, as a grand cope
For the benighted world. But now my fancy
Will greet each twinkling star, as the bright lamp
Of some fair angel on his guardian watch.
And think ye not, that from their lofty stations,
Our future glorious home, our Father's house,
May lie within the vast and boundless ken
Of such seraphic powers ?

Fath. Thy fancy soars on wide and buoyant
wings ;

Speak on, my son, I would not check thy ardour.

Cor. This solid earth is press'd beneath our feet,
But as a step from which to take our flight ;
What boots it then, if rough or smooth it be,
Serving its end ?—Come, noble Sylvius !
We've been companions in the broil of battle,
Now be we fellow soldiers in that warfare
Which best becomes the brave.

Syl. Cordenius Maro, we shall be companions
When this wide earth with all its fields of blood,
Where war hath raged, and all its towers of
strength

Which have begirded been with iron hosts,
Are shrunk to nothing, and the flaming sun
As in his course extinguish'd.

Cor. Come, lead me, father, to the holy fow
If I in humble penitence may be
From worldly vileness clear'd.

Fath. I gladly will, my son. The spirit of
Is dealing with thy spirit : be received,
A ransom'd penitent, to the high fellowship
Of all the good and bless'd in earth and heaven

Enter a Convert.

Whence comest thou, Fearon ? Why wert
prevented

From joining in our last respectful homage
To those, who have so nobly for the truth
Laid down their lives ?

Con. I have been watching near the grate ;
geon

Where Ethocles, the Grecian, is immured.

Fath. Thou say'st not so ! A heavier loss
this,

If they have seized on him, the righteous man
Could not have suffer'd. Art thou sure of it ?
We had not heard of his return from Syria.

Con. It is too true : he landed ten days since
On the Brundisian coast, and as he enter'd
The gates of Rome, was seized and dragg'd
prison.

Fath. And we in utter ignorance of this !

Con. He travel'd late and unaccompanied,
So this was done at nightfall and conceal'd.

But see his writing, given me by a guard,
Who has for pity's sake betray'd his trust :
It is address'd to thee. (*Giving him a paper*)

Fath. (*after reading it.*) Alas, alas ! it is a
account

Of his successful labours in the East ;
For with his excellent gifts of eloquence,
Learning, and prudence, he has made more converts
Than all our zealous brotherhood besides.
What can we do ? He will be sacrificed :
The church in him must bleed, if God so will.
It is a dreadful blow.

Cor. (*to the Convert.*) I pray thee, in what place
is he kept ?

Con. In Sylla's tower, that dwelling of despair

Cor. Guarded by Romans ?

Con. Yes ; and strongly guard

Cor. Yet, he shall be released.

Fath. (*to Cordenius.*) Beware, my son, of
imprudent zeal :

The truth hath suffer'd much from this ; beware
Risk not thyself : thy life is also precious.

Cor. My whole life is precious ; but this at
This earthly portion of it, what is that,
But as it is employ'd in holy acts ?

Am I Christ's soldier at a poorer rate

Than I have served an earthly master ? No ;

I feel within my glowing breast a power

Which says I am commission'd for this service.

Give me thy blessing—thy baptismal blessing,

And then God's spirit guide me ! Serving God,

I will not count the cost but to discharge it.

Fath. His will direct thee then, my generous
son !

His blessing be upon thee !—Lead him, Sylvius
To the blest fount, where from his former sins
He shall by heavenly grace be purified. [*Exit*]

SCENE II.—THE GARDEN OF SULPICIUS.

SULPICIUS, and PORTIA, with flowers in her hand.

Was it not well to rise with early morn
my homage to sweet Flora? Never
were by midday cull'd so fair, so fragrant,
ading streaky tints, so fresh and bright.
inking dew-drops lurk in every bell,
be fibred leaves stray far apart,
e rounded gems of silver sheen,
arling tendrils grasp with vigorous hold
that bears them! All looks young and
fresh.

Spider through his circled cage
roof, amongst the buds suspended,
ems a loathly thing, but like the small
d bird of some capricious nymph.
so, my father?
es, morn and youth and freshness sweetly
join,
he emblems of dear changeful days.
those beauteous things—

And what of night?
ou check your words? You are not sad?
; Portia, only angry with myself
ng thy gay stream of youthful thoughts
e of sullen age. Away with them!
those bright-leaved flowers, so soft and
filken,
red into dank and wrinkled folds
ming chills them, or upon the earth
en stems and buds torn and dispersed,
ate, of fair form and fragrance reft
night winds pass o'er them; be it so!
but have their term.
ny child, I'm glad that I indulged thee
; forth at such an early hour
y worship to so sweet a goddess,
yearly feast.

Thank you, father! On her feast, 'tis said,
from mortal eye conceal'd, vouchsafes
ice in such sweet and flowery spots:
e due offerings on her shrine are laid,
seeds and shoots, and things of promise.
w many places in one little day
must visit then!

It she moves swift as thought. The hasty
ephyr
d each slender leaf, now as we enter'd,
a sudden sound, by stillness follow'd,
he rustling of her passing robe.
pleasing fancy, Portia, for the moment,
s pleasing.

Wherefore call it wild?
a time I've listen'd when alone
r spots as this, and thought I heard
gled voices uttering varied tones
and reply, pass on the wind,
soft steps upon the ground; and then
of bright Venus or Diana,
nymphs, would come so vividly
ind, that I am almost certain
at forms were near me, though conceal'd
lrapery of the ambient air.
v I have long'd to look upon them;

An ardent, strange desire, though mix'd with fear.
Nay, do not smile, my father: such fair sights
Were seen—were often seen in ancient days;
The poets tell us so.
But look, the Indian roses I have foster'd
Are in full bloom; and I must gather them!

[Exit eagerly.]

Sul. (alone.) Go, gentle creature, thou art care-
less yet:

Ah! could'st thou so remain, and still with me
Be as in years gone by!—It may not be;
Nor should I wish it: all things have their season:
She may not now remain an old man's treasure.
With all her woman's beauty grown to blossom.

Enter ORCIBES.

The Parthian prince at such an early hour?

Orc. And who considers hours, whose heart is
bent

On what concerns a lover and a friend?

Where is thy daughter?

Sul. Within yon flowery thicket, blithe and
careless;

For though she loves, 'tis with sweet, maiden fancy,
Which, not impatient, looks in cheering hope
To future years.

Orc. Ay, 'tis a shelter'd passion,

A cradled love, by admiration foster'd:

A showy, toward nurse for babe so bashful.

Thus in the shell athwart whose snowy lining

Each changeful tint of the bright rainbow plays,

A little pearl is found, in secret value

Surpassing all the rest.

Sul. But say'st thou nothing

Of what I wish to hear? What of Cordenius?

Orc. By my good war-bow and its barbed shafts,

By the best war-horse archer e'er bestrode!

I'm still in ignorance: I have not seen him.

Sul. Thou hast not seen him! this is very
strange.

Orc. So it indeed appears.—My wayward friend

Has from his home been absent. Yesterday

There and elsewhere I sought, but found him not.

This morning by the dawn again I sought him,

Thinking to find him surely, and alone;

But his domestics, much amazed, have told me

He is not yet return'd.

Sul. Hush! through yon thicket I perceive a
man.

Orc. Some thief or spy.

Sul. Let us withdraw a while,
And mark his motions; he observes us not.

Enter CORDENIUS from a thicket in the back ground.

Cor. (after looking round him with delight.)
Sweet light of day, fair sky, and verdant
earth,

Enrich'd with every beauteous herb and flower,
And stately trees, that spread their boughs like
tents

For shade and shelter, how I hail ye now!

Ye are his works, who made such fair abodes

For happy innocence, yet, in the wreck

Of foul perversion, has not cast us off.

(Stooping to look at the flowers.)

Ye little painted things, whose varied hues

Charm, even to wonderment; that mighty hand
Which dies the mountain's peak with rosy tints
Sent from the rising sun, and to the barb'd,
Destructive lightning gives its ruddy gleam,
Grand and terrific, thus adorns even you!
There is a father's full, unstinted love
Display'd o'er all, and thus on all I gaze
With the keen thrill of new-waked ecstasy.
What voice is that so near me and so sweet?

(*Portia without, singing some notes of prelude,
and then a Song.*)

SONG.

The lady in her early bower
Is blest as bee in morning flower;
The lady's eye is flashing bright,
Like water in the morning light;
The lady's song is sweet and loud,
Like skylark o'er the morning cloud;
The lady's smiles are smiles that pass
Like morning's breath o'er wavy grass.

She thinks of one, whose harness'd car
In triumph comes from distant war;
She thinks of one, whose martial state
Will darken Rome's imperial gate;
She thinks of one, with laurel crown'd,
Who shall with sweeter wreaths be bound.
Voice, eye, and smiles, in mingled play,
The lady's happy thoughts betray.

Cor. Her voice indeed, and this my favourite
song!

It is that gentle creature, my sweet Portia
I call her mine, because she is the image
Which hath possess'd my fancy. Such vain
thoughts

Must now give place. I will not linger here.
This is the garden of Sulpicius;

How have I miss'd my path? She sings again.
(*Sings without, as before.*)

She wanders fitfully from lay to lay,
But all of them some air that I have praised
In happy hours gone by.

SONG.

The kind heart speaks with words so kindly sweet,
That kindred hearts the catching tones repeat;
And love, therewith his soft sigh gently blending,
Makes pleasing harmony. Thus softly sending
Its passing cheer across the stilly main,
Whilst in the sounding water dips the oar,
And glad response bursts from the nearing shore,
Comes to our ears the home-bound seamen's strain,
Who from the lofty deck, hail their own land again.

Cor. O gentle, sweet, and cheerful! form'd to be
Whate'er my heart could prize of treasured love!
Dear as thou art, I will not linger here.

*Re-enter SULPICIOUS and ORCERES, breaking out upon
him, and ORCERES catching hold of his robe as he
is going off.*

Orc. Ha! noble Maro, to a coward turn'd,
Shunning a spot of danger!

Sul. Stay, Cordenius.

The fellest foe thou shalt contend with here,
In her thou call'st so gentle. As for me,
I do not offer thee this hand more freely
Than I will grant all that may make thee happy,
If Portia has that power.

Cor. And dost thou mean, in very earnest mean,

That thou wilt give me Portia—thy dear Portia!
My fancy catches wildly at thy words.

Sul. And truly too, Cordenius. She is thine,
If thou wilt promise me to love her truly.

Cor. (*Eagerly clasping the knees, and then
kissing the hands of Sulpicius.*) Thank,
thanks!—thanks from my swollen, overflowing heart,

Which has no words.—Friend, father, Partish
father!

The thought creates in me such sudden joy
I am bewild'rd with it.

Sul. Calm thy spirits—

Thou shouldst in meetest form have known it
sooner,

Had not the execution of those Christians—
(Pests of the earth, whom on one burning pile,
With all their kind, I would most gladly punish.)
Till now prevented me. Thy friend, Orceres—
Thou owest him thanks—plead for thee powerfully,
And had my leave. But dost thou listen to me?
Thy face wears many colours, and big drops
Burst from thy brow, whilst thy contracted lips
Quiver, like one in pain.

Orc. What sudden illness racks thee?

Cor. I may not tell you now: let me depart.

Sul. (*holding him.*) Thou art my promised man,
I have a right

To know whate'er concerns thee,—pain or pleasure.

Cor. And so thou hast, and I may not detain
thee.

Take, take, Sulpicius.—O such withering woe!
The sinking, sickening heart and parched mouth!
I cannot utter them.

Sul. Why in this agony of perturbation?

Nay, strive not now to speak.

Cor. I must, I must!—

Take back thy proffer'd gift; all earth and
give;—

That which it cannot give I must retain.

Sul. What words are these? If it were possible

I could believe thee touch'd with sorcery,

The cursed art of those vile Nazarenes.

Where hast thou past the night? their haunts are
near

Orc. Nay, nay; repress thine anger; noble Maro
May not be question'd thus.

Sul. He may, and shall. And yet I will not
urge him,

If he, with hand press'd on his breast, will say,
That he detests those hateful Nazarenes.

Cor. No; though my life, and what is dearer to me,
My Portia's love, depended on the words,
I would not, and I durst not utter them.

Sul. I see it well: thou art insnared and blinded
By their enchantments. Demoniac power
Will drag thee to thy ruin. Cast it off;
Defy it. Say thou wilt forbear all intercourse
With this detested sect. Art thou a madman?

Cor. If I am mad, that which possesses me
Outvalues all philosophers e'er taught,
Or poets e'er imagined.—Listen to me.
Call ye these Christians vile, because they suffer
All nature shrinks from, rather than deny
What seems to them the truth? Call ye them
crazy,

his words impart such high conceptions
 reative and parental love,
 t Being join'd, as makes the heart
 h ennobling thoughts? Call ye them
 rest
 live in steady strong assurance
 blessedness? O, listen to me!

aria, bursting from a thicket close to them.
 listen to him, father!
 go my robe, fond creature! Listen to
 m!
 f syrens were less fatal. Charms
 sion, luring on to ruin,
 d with the words that speak their faith;
 once hear them, flutter round destruction
 fascination, like the moth,
 rn of half its form, all scorch'd and
 rivell'd,
 torch returns. I will not listen;
 nor shalt thou.

O, say not so!
 listen to him, you may save him,
 m from his errors.
 in hope! vain hope! What is man's
 tural reason
 demon subtlety? Cordenius!
 fero! I adjure thee, go!
 why wouldst thou pall destruction on
 :?

o loved thee so, that though possess'd
 precious pearl, most dearly prized,
 e than life, yet would have given it to
 ee.

it weep: e'en for thyself I weep.
 ep not, my kind Sulpicius! I will leave
 ee,
 earl thou wouldst bestow upon me
 stimulation, dearer far
 r power, or fame, or earthly thing.
 e fierce times are past, thou wilt, per-
 ps,

e with regard, but not with pity,
 e'er my earthly end hath been,
 then be blest. And thou, dear Portia,
 remember me? That thought, alas!
 y soul in weakness.—
 red, if it were possible,
 of agony. Is it not possible,
 it yet—Almighty God forgive me!
 ghts will lurk in the devoted heart,
 cherish'd there. I may not offer
 : of all to thee.—

urewell! sweet Portia, fare thee well!
 tches hold of him to prevent his going.)
 not: I am a Parthian now,
 is in retreat. [Exit.
 t noble mind! and must it then be
 in'd?

save him, father! Brave Orceres,
 ot save thy friend, the noble Maro?
 will, sweet maid, if it be possible.
 his faith a secret in our breasts;
 yet, if not by circumstances
 speak, conceal it from the world.
 you, my father?

Sul. I will not betray him.

Por. Then all may yet be well; for our great
 gods,

Whom Cæsar and his subject nations worship,
 Will not abandon Rome's best, bravest soldier
 To power demoniac. That can never be
 If they indeed regard us.

Orc. Were he in Parthia, our great god, the sun,
 Or rather he who in that star resides,
 Would not permit his power to be so thwarted,
 For all the demonry that e'er exerted
 Its baleful influence on wretched men.
 Beshrew me! for a thought gleams through my
 brain,

It is this God, perhaps, with some new name,
 Which these bewilder'd Nazarenes adore.

Sul. With impious rites, most strange and horri-
 ble.

Orc. If he, my friend, in impious rites hath join'd,
 Demons, indeed, have o'er the soul of man
 A power to change its nature. Ay, Sulpicius;
 And thou and I may, ere a day shall pass,
 Be very Nazarenes. We are in ignorance;
 We shoot our arrow in the dark, and cry,
 'It is to wound a foe.' Come, gentle Portia;
 Be not so sad; the man thou lovest is virtuous,
 And brave, and loves thee well; why then despair?

Por. Alas! I know he is brave and virtuous,
 Therefore, I do despair.

Orc. In Nero's court, indeed,
 Such men are ever on the brink of danger,
 But wouldst thou have him other than he is?

Por. O no! I would not; that were base and
 sordid;

Yet shed I tears, e'en like a wayward child
 Who weeps for that which cannot be attain'd,—
 Virtue, and constancy, and safety join'd.
 I pray thee pardon me, for I am wretched,
 And that doth make me foolish and perverse.

[EXEUNT.]

ACT III.

SCENE I.—BEFORE THE GATE OF NERO'S PALACE:
 GUARDS WITH THEIR OFFICERS, DISCOVERED ON
 DUTY.

Enter to them another OFFICER, speaking as he enters to
 the SOLDIERS.

First Off. Strike up some sacred strain of Roman
 triumph;

The Pontiff comes to meet the summon'd council.
 Omit not this respect, else he will deem
 We are of those who love the Nazarenes.
 Sing loud and clearly.

Enter PONTIFF attended.

SACRED HYMN BY THE SOLDIERS.

That chief, who bends to Jove the suppliant knee,
 Shall firm in power and high in honour be;
 And who to Mars a soldier's homage yields,
 Shall laurel'd glory reap in bloody fields;
 Who vine-crown'd Bacchus, bounteous lord, adores,
 Shall gather still, unscath'd, his vintage stores;
 Who to fair Venus liberal offering gives,
 Enrich'd with love, and sweet affection lives.
 Then, be your praises still our sacred theme,
 O Venus, Bacchus, Mars, and Jove supreme!

Pon. I thank ye, soldiers ! Rome, indeed, hath triumph'd,
Bless'd in the high protection of her gods,
The sovereign warrior nation of the world ;
And, favour'd by great Jove and mighty Mars,
So may she triumph still, nor meanly stoop
To worship strange and meaner deities,
Adverse to warlike glory. [*Exit, with his train.*]

First Off. The Pontiff seems disturb'd, his brow
is lowering.

Second Off. Reproof and caution, mingled with
his thanks,
Though utter'd graciously.

First Off. He is offended,
Because of late so many valiant soldiers
Have proselytes become to this new worship ;
A worship too, as he insinuates,
Unsuited to the brave.

Third Off. Ay, ay ! the sacred chickens are in
danger.

Second Off. Sylvius is suspected, as I hear.

First Off. Hush ! let us to our duty ; it is time
To change the inner guard.

[*Exit with music, into the gate of the palace.*]

SCENE II.—A COUNCIL CHAMBER IN THE PALACE,
NERO WITH HIS COUNSELLORS DISCOVERED ; NERO
IN THE ACT OF SPEAKING.

Nero. Yes, Servius ; formerly we have admitted,
As minor powers, amongst the ancient gods
Of high imperial Rome, the foreign deities
Of friendly nations ; but these Nazarenes
Scorn such association, proudly claiming
For that which is the object of their faith,
Sole, undivided homage : and our altars,
Our stately temples, the majestic forms
Of Mars, Apollo, thundering Jove himself,
Fy sculptor's art divine, so nobly wrought,
Are held by these mad zealots in contempt.
Examine, sayest thou ! shall imperial Cæsar
Deign to examine what withstand his power ?
I marvel at thy folly, Servius Silius.

Enter an Officer.

Off. The Pontiff, mighty Cæsar, waits without,
And craves admittance.

Nero. Let him be admitted.

Enter Pontiff.

Pontiff. thy visage, if I read it well,
Says, that some weighty matter brings thee here :
Thou hast our leave to speak.

Pon. Imperial Nero, didst thou not condemn
That eloquent, but pestilential Nazarene,
The Grecian Ethocles, whose specious words
Wrap in delusion all who listen to him,
Spreading his baleful errors o'er the world ?

Nero. Did I condemn him ! E'en this very day,
He in the amphitheatre meets his doom ;
Having, I trust, no power of words to charm
The enchafed lion, or the famish'd wolf.

Pon. I am inform'd, and I believe it true
That this bold malefactor is enlarged.

Nero. It is impossible ! Cordenus Maro
Is sworn to guard the prisoner ; or, failing,
(How could he fail ?) to pay with his own life
The forfeit. But behold his favourite friend,

Enter Orceres, followed by Sulpicius

The Parthian prince, who will inform us truly.
Orceres, is thy friend Cordenus coming ?
I have commanded him, and at this hour,
To bring his guarded prisoner to the palace,
Here to remain till the appointed time.

Orc. I know not ; nor have I beheld Cordenus
Since yesterday ; when, at an early hour,
Sulpicius and myself met him by chance :
But for the prisoner, he is at hand,
E'en at the palace gate ; for as we enter'd
We saw him there, well circled round with guards,
Though in the martial throng we saw not Maro.

Nero. (To the Pontiff.) Said I not so ?
(To an Officer.) Command them instantly
To bring this wordy Grecian to our presence.

[*Exit Officer.*]

Sulpicius, thou hast known this Ethocles,
Is he a madman or ambitious knave,
Who sought on human folly to erect
A kind of fancied greatness for himself ?

Sul. I know not which, great Nero.

Nero. And didst thou not advise me earnestly
To rid the state of such a pestilence ?

Sul. And still advise thee, Nero ; for this Greek
Is dangerous above all, who, with their lives,
Have yet paid forfeit for their strange belief.
They come : the prisoner in foreign garb
So closely wrapp'd, I scarcely see his face.

Enter PRISONER, attended.

Pon. If it in truth be he.

Nero. (To the Pontiff.) Dost thou still doubt ?
(To the Prisoner.) Stand forth, audacious rebel,
my will !

Dost thou still brave it, false and subtle spirit ?

Cor. (throwing off his Grecian cloak, and
advancing to Nero.) I am not false, Augustus,
but if subtle,

Add to my punishment what shall be deem'd

Meet retribution. I have truly sworn,

(Or to produce thy thrall, or, therein failing,

To give my life for his ; and here I stand.

Ethocles, by a higher power than thine,

Is yet reserved for great and blessed end.

Take thou the forfeit ; I have kept my oath.

Nero. I am amazed beyond the power of resistance !

Grows it to such a pitch that Rome's brave captives
Are by this wizard sorcery so charm'd ?

Then it is time, good sooth ! that sweeping vengeance
Should rid the earth of every tainted thing

Which that curst sect hath touch'd. Cordenus

Maro,

Thou who hast fought our battles, graced our stall,

And borne a noble Roman's honour'd name,

What, O what power could tempt thee to this
shame ?

Cor. I have been tempted by that mighty Power,

Who gave to Rome her greatness, to the earth

Form and existence ; yea, and to the soul

Of living, active man, sense and perception :

But not to shame, O Cæsar ! not to shame !

Nero. What, hast thou not become a Nazarene.

[apprehended? Say, thou hast not;
 igh thy present act is most audacious,
 I spare thy life.
 f thou wouldst spare my life, and to that
 grace
 he wealth of Rome, and all the power
 's great lord, I would not for the bribe
 than I am, or what I am
 say.
 Thou art a Christian, then? Thou art a
 maniac!
 am a man, who, seeing in the flames
 unless Christians suffer, long'd to know
 ver could make them brave the fear of
 death,
 and infamy.—And I have learnt
 adore a God,—one God, supreme,
 r all men, his created sons,
 a father; and beholding sin,
 f corruption, mar this earthly race,
 a to earth his sinless, heavenly Son,
 with generous devoted love,
 of exaltation and of glory,
 am back to virtue, yea, to virtue
 all be crown'd with never-ending bliss.
 t that they with deep adoring gratitude
 go to that Son, the sent of God,
 became a willing sacrifice
 rank'd from sin and punishment,
 for them a better life hereafter,
 rnal life is closed. The heart's deep ho-
 nage
 well such creatures, so redeem'd.
 ut on that dreaming madness?
 It madness
 humble follower of Him,
 the bliss of heaven to be for us
 earth, in spotless virtue living
 'er lived: such words of comfort speak-
 ing,
 and elevate, and cheer the heart,
 'er spoke; and suffering poverty,
 and wrong, and pain, and death itself,
 'er suffer'd?—O, if this be madness,
 kes each generous impulse of my nature
 ecstasy, each towering hope
 noblest height of bold conception;
 h is reason call'd, and yet has taught you
 p different gods in every clime,
 d wicked as their worshippers,
 to it, is poor, confined, and mean,
 cythian's curtain'd tent, compared
 wide range of fair, expanded nature.
 way, away! with all those lofty words!
 bewilder thee.
 t hear them, Nero! O resist them not!
 ey are appointed for thy good,
 e good of thousands. When these hands
 re so oft done Rome a soldier's service,
 ne which speaks to thee, are turn'd to
 shes,
 appears so wild and fanciful,
 membered with far other feelings.
 fe that I request of Nero,
 [said these hands have fought for Rome.
 : presence of these senators,

First bind thyself by every sacred oath
 To give this body to the flames, then hear me;
 O could I speak what might convince Rome's chief,
 Her senators, her tribes, her meanest slaves,
 Of Christ's most blessed truth, the fatal pile
 Would be to me a car of joyful triumph,
 Mounted more gladly than the laurel'd hero
 Vaults to his envied seat, while Rome's throng'd
 streets
 Resound his shouted name. Within me stirs
 The spirit of truth and power which spoke to me,
 And will upon thy mind.—
Nero. I charge thee cease!
Orc. Nay, emperor! might I entreat for him?
Cor. (*catching hold of Orceres eagerly.*) Not for
 my life.
Orc. No; not for that, brave Maro!
 (*To Nero.*) Let me entreat that he may freely
 speak.
 Fear'st thou he should convince thee by his words?
 That were a foul affront to thine own reason,
 Or to the high divinities of Rome.
Nero. Cease, Prince of Parthia! nor too far pre-
 sume
 Upon a noble stranger's privilege.
Pom. Shall words so bold be to mine ear august
 So freely utter'd with impunity?
Orc. Pontiff! I much revere thy sacred office,
 But scorn thy paltry words. Not freely speak!
 Not with impunity! Is this a threat?
 Let Rome's great master, or his angry slaves,
 Shed one drop of my blood, and on our plains
 Where heretofore full many a Roman corse,
 With Parthian arrows pierced, have vultures fed,
 Twice thirty thousand archers in array,
 Each with his bow strain'd for the distant mark,
 Shall quickly stand, impatient for revenge.
 Not with impunity!
Sul. Nay, nay, Orceres! with such haughty
 words
 Thou'lt injure him thou plead'st for. Noble Cæsar!
 Permit an aged man, a faithful servant,
 To speak his thoughts. This brave deluded youth
 Is now, as I sincerely do believe,
 Beneath the power of strong and dire enchantment.
 Hear not his raving words, but spare his life,
 And when its power (for all delusion holds
 Its power but for a season) shall be spent,
 He will himself entreat your clemency,
 And be again the soldier of the state,
 Brave and obedient. Do not hear him now;
 Command him to retire.
Cor. I thank thee, good Sulpicius, but my life,
 For which thou plead'st, take no account of that;
 I yield it freely up to any death,
 Cruel or merciful, which the decree
 Of Cæsar shall inflict, for leave to speak
 E'en but a few short moments. Princely Nero!
 The strong enchantment which deludes my soul
 Is, that I do believe myself the creature,
 Subject and soldier, if I so may speak,
 Of an Almighty Father, King, and Lord,
 Before whose presence, when my soul shall be
 Of flesh and blood disrobed, I shall appear,
 There to remain with all the great and good
 That e'er have lived on earth; yea, and with spirits

Higher than earth e'er own'd, in such pure bliss
As human heart conceives not,—if my life,
With its imperfect virtue, find acceptance
From pardoning love and mercy; but, if otherwise,
That I shall pass into a state of misery
With souls of wicked men and wrathful demons.
That I believe this earth on which we stand
Is but the vestibule to glorious mansions,
Through which a moving crowd for ever press;
And do regard the greatest Prince, who now
Inflicts short torment on this flesh, as one
Who but in passing rudely rends my robe.
And thinkest thou that I, believing this,
Will shrink to do his will whom I adore?
Or thinkest thou this is a senseless charm,
Which soon will pass away?

Nero. High words, indeed, if resting on good proof!

A maniac's fancies may be grand and noble.

Cor. Ay, now thou listenest, as a man should listen,

With an inquiring mind. Let me produce
The proofs which have constrain'd me to believe,
From written law and well-attested facts:—
Let me produce my proofs, and it may be,
The Spirit of Truth may touch thy yielding heart,
And save thee from destruction.

Nero. Ha! dost thou think to make of me a convert?

Away, weak fool! and most audacious rebel!
Give proofs of thy obedience, not thy faith,
If thou wouldst earn thy pardon.

Cor. If thou condemn me in the flames to die
I will and must obey thee; if to live,
Degraced by pardon won through treachery
To God, my King supreme, and his bless'd Christ,
I am, indeed, thy disobedient rebel.

Nero. And shall as such, most dearly pay the forfeit.

Out!—take him from my presence till the time
Of public execution.

Cordenius Maro, thou shalt fall this day
By no ignoble foe;—a noble lion,
Famish'd and fierce, shall be thy adversary.
And dost thou smile and raise thy head at this,
In stately confidence?

Cor. God will deliver me from every adversary.

And thou too smilest.—Yes; he will deliver
That which I call *myself*. For this poor form
Which vests me round, I give it to destruction
As gladly as the storm-beat traveller,
Who, having reach'd his destined place of shelter,
Drops at the door his mantle's cumbrous weight.

Nero. (*going.*) Then to thy visionary hopes I leave thee,

Incorrigible man! Here, in this chamber
Keep him secure till the appointed hour.

(*To the Officers, &c.*)

Off, good Sulpicius! hang not on me thus!

Sul. O, mighty Caesar! countermand your orders:
Delay it but a month, a week, a day.

[*Exit Nero, Sulpicius, Senators, &c.* Sulpicius still keeping close to Nero in the act of supplication.—Orceres, Cordenius, and Guards remain, the Guards standing respectfully at a distance in the back-ground.

Orc. Noble Cordenius! can thy martial spirit
Thus brook to be a public spectacle,
Fighting with savage beasts, the sport of fools,
Till thou shalt fall, deform'd and horrible,
Mangled and piece-meal torn? It must not be.

Cor. Be not so moved, Orceres; I can bear it
The God I worship, who hath made me humble,
Hath made me dauntless too. And for the shame
Which, as I guess, disturbs thee most, my Master,
The Lord and Leader I have sworn to follow,
Did as a malefactor end his days,
To save a lost, perverted race: shall I
Feel degradation, then, in following him?

Orc. In this, alas! thou'lt follow him too surely;
But whither, noble Maro?

Cor. E'en to my destined home, my Father's house.

Orc. And where is that? O, canst thou tell me where?

Beyond the ocean or beneath the earth?
Be there more worlds than this, beyond our ken
In regions vast, above the lofty stars?
Could we through the far stretch of space descry
E'en but the distant verge, though dimly mark'd,
Of any other world, I would believe
That virtuous men deceased have in good truth
A destined place of rest.

Cor. Believe it—O, believe it, brave Orceres!

Orc. I'll try to do it. I'll become a Christian,
Were it but only to defy this tyrant.

Cor. Thou must receive with a far different spirit
The faith of Jesus Christ. Perhaps thou wilt
My heart leaps at the thought. When I am dead,
Remain in Rome no longer. In the East
Search thou for Ethioles, whom I have rescued;
And if he shall convert thee, O, how richly
He will repay all I have done for him!

—But, I would now withdraw a little space,
To pour my thoughts in prayer and thankfulness
To Him, the great, the good, the wise, the just,
Who holds man's spirit in his own high keeping,
And now supports my soul, and will support it,
Till my appointed task is done. In secret
The hearts by Jesus taught, were bid to pray,
And, if it be permitted, so will I.

(*To the Guards, who advance as he speaks to them.*)

My guards and, some time past, my fellow soldiers,
Let me remain alone a little while,
And fear not my escape. If ye distrust me,
Watch well the door, and bind my hands with chains.

First Off. Yes, brave Cordenius, to another chamber

Thou mayst retire, and we will watch without.
But be thy person free: we will not bind,
With felon cord or chain, those valiant hands
Which have so often for thy country fought,
Until we are commanded.

Cor. I thank ye all, my friends, and I believe
That I shall meet and thank ye too hereafter;
For there is something in you God must love,
And, loving, will not give to reprobation.

(*To First Officer.*)

Codrus, thou once didst put thy life in hazard,
And sufferdest much to save a helpless Greek

it protection of thee.

(Turning to the Second Officer.)

Ay, and thou,
 ius, once a rich and tempting ransom
 ittedst to a wretched captive.
 hose whom Jesus came to save:
 hall meet hereafter. (To Third Officer.)
 my former enemy, weepest thou?
 nies no more; thou art my brother.
 e; my little term of life
 y on; I must not spend it thus.

[EXEUNT.]

—A CROWDED AMPHITHEATRE: NERO
 : SENATORS DISCOVERED IN THE BACK-
 SITTING IN STATE, PORTIA BY THE SIDE
 , IN THE ACT OF SUPPLICATION.

OTUS on the front, meeting with another noble
 ROMAN.

gerly.) Is he advancing?

ME. Yes, and close at hand,
 by a group of martial friends.
 seen him on a day of battle
 he charge with noble, portly gait,
 e treads the ground with buoyant steps
 n its surface spring, as though he press'd
 of renovating power. His form
 ply and enlarged beyond its wont;
 countenance, oft turn'd to heaven,
 look as if some god dwelt in him.
 w do the people greet him?

ME. Every face
 n him, turns, with transit quick,
 iration. Warlike veterans
 ng tears like infants. As he pass'd
 he commanded in Armenia,
 d a shout as if a victor came,
 m with long and loud applause
 g to reprove them.

(Noise without of shoutings.)

Hark! he comes.

SENATORS, followed by ORCUBAS and SYLVIVS,
 aded by other friends, with GUARDS, &c.
 rancing eagerly to meet him.) Cordenius,
 Cordenius! hear a friend,
 ancient friend; thy Portia's father!
 ootstool she is pleading for thee,
 ot plead in vain, if thou wilt testify
 mind, a willingness to live.
 n so pleased to die, and am so honour'd,
 r the pure and holy truth,
 e's instinct seems in me extinguish'd.
 mperor freely pardon me,
 eve it is the will of God
 ald yet on earth promote his service,
 lieving, am content to live;
 ying, to his will resign'd.

A on the front, and catching hold of COM-
 : with eagerness and great agitation.

denius, thou art pardoned. Nero spares
 ee,

t only say thou art a Roman,
 d faith as all thy fathers were,
 ear to say thou art a Christian.
 naks, gentle Portia! life preserved by
 ee,

E'en to be spent in want and contumely,
 Rather than grieve thy kind and tender heart,
 My dearest, gentlest friend! I had accepted:
 But to deny my God, and put dishonour
 Upon the noblest, most exalted faith
 That ever was to human thoughts reveal'd,
 Is what I will not—yea, and though a Roman,
 A noble Roman, and a soldier too,
 I dare not do. Let Nero have this answer.

Por. No, not this answer, Maro; not this an-
 swer!

Cast not life from thee, dear, most dear Cordenius!
 Life, too, which I should spend my life in cheering,
 Cast it not from thee like a worthless thing.

Cor. Because it is not worthless but most pre-
 cious,

And now, when dear to thee, more precious far
 Than I have e'er esteem'd it, 'tis an offering
 More meet for God's acceptance;
 Withheld from Him, not e'en thyself, sweet maid,
 Couldst cheer its course, nor yet couldst thou be
 happy.

Por. Nay, but I could!—to see thee still alive,
 And by my side, mine own redeemed friend,
 Should I not then be happy?

Cor. I should be by thy side, dear love! but
 thou,

With all thy excellence, couldst have no happiness,
 Mated with one, whose living form alone
 Could move upon the earth, whilst far adrift
 His mind would dwell, by ceaseless meditation,
 In other worlds of blessedness or woe;
 Lost to the one, and to the other link'd
 By horrid sympathy, till his wrench'd nature
 Should to a demon's fell and restless spirit
 At last be changed.

Por. Alas, alas! and dost thou then believe
 That naught remains for thee but death or misery?

Cor. No, gentle Portia! firmly I believe
 That I shall live in endless happiness,
 And with the blest hereafter shall behold
 Thy blessed self, with ecstasy of love,
 Exceeding every thought of earth-born passion,
 As the fair morning star in lovely brightness
 Excels a night-fly, twinkling through the gloom.
 Live in this hope, dear Portia! hold it fast;
 And may his blessing rest upon thy head,
 Who loves the loving and the innocent!
 Farewell, in love and hope! farewell, in peace!
 Farewell, in quickening faith,—in holy joy!

Por. (clasping his knees.) Nay, let me yet con-
 jure thee!

Make me not wretched, me who once was happy,
 Ay, happiest of all in loving thee.

Cor. This is mine anguish and my suffering!
 O, good Sulpicius! bear her to her home.

Sul. (leading her gently away, while she still
 clings to him.) Forbear, my child, thy
 tears are all in vain.

Enter a LITORAL.

Lic. Caesar forbids all further interruption
 To his imperial sentence. Let Cordenius
 Forthwith prepare him for the fatal fight.
 This is mine office, and I must perform it.
 (Begins to disrobe Cordenius, while Portia shrieks

aloud, and is carried off in the arms of her father.)

Disrobe thee, Maro, of those martial weeds.

Cor. Gladly; for him I serve,—my glorious Master

Hath braced me with an armour that defies
All hostile things; in which I'll strive more proudly
Than I have ever fought in field or breach
With Rome's or Nero's foes.

Lic. Cæsar desires thee also to remember,
That no ignoble audience, e'en thy emperor,
And all the states of Rome, behold thy deeds.

Cor. Tell him my deeds shall witness'd be by
those

Compared to whom the emperor of Rome,
With all her high estates, are but as insects
Hovering at midday o'er some tainted marsh.
I know full well that no ignoble audience
Are present, though from mortal eyes conceal'd.
Farewell, my friends! kind, noble friends, farewell!

Apart to Sylvius, while Orceres goes off, reappearing in another part of the theatre.)

Sylvius, farewell! If thou shouldst e'er be call'd
To die a holy martyr for the truth,
God give thee then the joy which now I feel.
But keep thy faith conceal'd, till useful service
Shall call thee to maintain it. God be with thee!
(*Looking round.*)

Where is Orceres gone? I thought him near me.

Syl. 'Tis but a moment since he left thy side
With eager haste.

Cor. He would not see my death. I'm glad he's
gone.

Say I inquired for him, and say I bless'd him.
—Now I am ready. Earthly friends are gone.
Angels and blessed spirits, to your fellowship
A few short pangs will bring me.

—O, Thou, who on the cross for sinful men
A willing sufferer hung'st! receive my soul!
Almighty God and sire, supreme o'er all!
Pardon my sins and take me to thyself!
Accept the last words of my earthly lips:
High hallelujah to thy holy name!

(A Lion now appears, issuing from a low door at the end of the Stage, and Cordenius, advancing to meet it, enters the Arena, when Orceres from a lofty stand amongst the spectators, sends an arrow from his bow, which pierces Cordenius through the heart. He then disappears, and re-entering below, catches hold of his hand as Sylvius supports him from falling to the ground.)

Orc. (to Cordenius.) Have I done well, my
friend?—this is a death

More worthy of a Roman.

I made a vow in secret to my heart,
That thou shouldst ne'er be made a mangled sight
For gazing crowds and Nero's ruthless eye.

Syl. That dying look, which almost smiles upon
thee,

Says that thou hast done well; though words no
more

May pass from these closed lips, whose last bless'd
utterance

Was the soul's purest and sublimest impulse.

(The curtain drops.)

NOTE TO THE DRAMA.

For the better understanding of different allusions in the foregoing drama, I beg to transcribe a few passages from Fox's History of Martyrs, taken from book I., which contains an account of the ten persecutions of the primitive church.

He says, on the authority of Justin Martyr,—“And whether earthquake, pestilence, or whatever public calamity befell, it was attributed to the Christians;” (then is added) “over and besides all these, a great occasion that stirred up the emperors against the Christians came by one Publius Tarquinius, the chief prelate of the idolatrous sacrifices, and Mamertinus, the chief governor of the city, in the time of Trajanus, who, partly with money, partly with sinister, pestilent counsails, partly with infamous accusations, (as witnesseth Naulenus) incensed the mind of the emperor so much against God's people.”

In the account of the third persecution (an. 111) Eustasius, a great and victorious captain, is mentioned as suffering martyrdom by order of the Emperor Adrian, who went to meet him on his return from conquest over the barbarians; but upon Eustasius's refusing on the way to do sacrifice to Apollo for his victory, brought him to Rome, and had him put to death.

In the fourth persecution, (an. 162.) it is mentioned that many Christian soldiers were found in the army of Marcus Aurelius.

“As these aforesaid were going to their execution, there was a certain soldier who in their defence took part against those who rallied upon them, for the which cause the people crying out against him, he was apprehended, and being constant in his profession, was fast with beheaded.”

In the persecutions of Decius, several soldiers are mentioned as martyrs, some of whom had before renounced their faith; and in the tenth persecution, Maximian, the captain of the Theban band, with his soldiers to the number of 6666, (a number probably greatly exaggerated,) are recorded as having been slain as martyrs by the order of Maximilian.

Tertullian, in his Apology for the Christians, mentions the slanderous accusations against them, of putting to death children and worshipping an ass's head. And when we consider how fond the ignorant are of excitement arising from cruel, absurd, and wonderful stories, and how easily a misapprehended and detached expression may be shaped by conjecture into a detailed transaction, such accusations were very probable and might be naturally expected; particularly when the unoffending meekness of their behaviour made supposed hidden atrocities more necessary for the justification of their persecutors.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

Is there a man, that from some lofty steep,
Views in his wide survey the boundless deep,
When its vast waters, lined with sun and shade,
Wave beyond wave, in varied distance, fade
To the pale sky;—or views it, dimly seen,
The shifting screens of drifted mist between
As the huge cloud dilates its sable form,
When grandly curtain'd by th' approaching storm,—
Who feels not his awed soul with wonder rise
To Him whose power created sea and skies,
Mountains and deserts, giving to the sight
The wonders of the day and of the night?
But let some fleet be seen in warlike pride,
Whose stately ships the restless billows ride,

ch, with lofty masts and brightening sheen
 read sails, moves like a vested queen—
 , be some distant bark, astray,
 a pilgrim on his lonely way,
 its steady course, from port and shore,
 stinct, a speck, and seen no more,—
 the pride, the sympathy, the flame,
 feeling stir his thrilling frame!
 ! whose mandate dust inert obey'd!
 his creature man whom thou hast made!"

I.

shore, whose crowded strand
 its and nobles of the land,
 c hinds and townsmen trim,
 ess'd soldiers stern and grim,
 y maids and dames of pride,
 its by their mother's side,—
 st seaman stood that e'er
 or ship through tempest steer;
 as bold, and good as wise;
 set of a thousand eyes,
 is form and features cast;
 mien and simple guise,
 r seem'd to look their last.
 hich conscious worth is gracing,
 ere hope, the lines effacing
 t and care, bestow'd, in truth,
 ick eyes' imperfect tracing
 and air of youth.

II.

is lofty gait, and high
 n of th' enlighten'd eye,
 nised in that bright hour
 pointed suppliant of dull power,
 in vain of states and kings desired
 ace for his vast emprise required?—
 nt sage, who, by his lamp's faint light,
 and map spent the long silent night?—
 who meekly fortune's buffets bore,
 in One alone, whom heaven and earth
 re?

III.

world is in his mind,
 ith creatures of his kind,
 ts to feel, with minds to soar,
 to consider and explore;
 o might find, from trespass shriven,
 earth and joy in heaven.
 wer divine, whom storms obey,"
 d his heart,) a leading star,
 e him on his blessed way;
 o join by fate divided far.
 ghts! which heaven doth but ordain
 be, the rest, alas! how vain!

IV.

here lived of mortal mould,
 tunes with his thoughts could hold
 ace? Earth's greatest son
 earn'd fame, or empire won,
 'alfill'd, within a narrow scope,
 portion of his ample hope.

With heavy sigh and look depress'd,
 The greatest men will sometimes hear
 The story of their acts address'd
 To the young stranger's wandering ear,
 And check the half-swoln tear.
 Is it or modesty or pride
 Which may not open praise abide?
 No; read his inward thoughts! they tell,
 His deeds of fame he prizes well.
 But, ah! they in his fancy stand,
 As relics of a blighted band,
 Who, lost to man's approving sight,
 Have perish'd in the gloom of night,
 Ere yet the glorious light of day
 Had glitter'd on their bright array.
 His mightiest feat had once another,
 Of high imagination born,—
 A loftier and a nobler brother,
 From dear existence torn;
 And she for those, who are not, steeps
 Her soul in wo,—like Rachel, weeps.

V.

The signal given, with hasty strides
 The sailors climb'd their ships' dark sides;
 Their anchors weigh'd; and from the shore
 Each stately vessel slowly bore.
 High o'er the deeply shadow'd flood,
 Upon his deck their leader stood,
 And turn'd him to the parted land,
 And bow'd his head and waved his hand.
 And then, along the crowded strand,
 A sound of many sounds combined,
 That wax'd and waned upon the wind,
 Burst like heaven's thunder, deep and grand;
 A lengthen'd peal, which paused, and then
 Renew'd, like that which loathly parts,
 Off on the ear return'd again,
 The impulse of a thousand hearts.
 But as the lengthen'd shouts subside,
 Distincter accents strike the ear,
 Wafting across the current wide,
 Heart-utter'd words of parting cheer:
 "O! shall we ever see again
 Those gallant souls recross the main?
 God keep the brave! God be their guide!
 God bear them safe through storm and tide!
 Their sails with favouring breezes swell!
 O brave Columbus! fare thee well!"

VI.

From shore and strait, and gulf and bay,
 The vessels held their daring way,
 Left far behind, in distance thrown
 All land to Moor or Christian known,
 Left far behind the misty isle,
 Whose fitful shroud, withdrawn the while,
 Shows wood and hill and headland bright
 To later seamen's wondering sight,
 And tide and sea left far behind
 That e'er bore freight of human kind;
 Where ship or bark to shifting gales,
 E'er tack'd their course or spread their sails.
 Around them lay a boundless main
 In which to hold their silent reign;

But for the passing current's flow,
And cleft waves, brawling round the prow,
They might have thought some magic spell
Had bound them, weary fate! for ever there to dwell.

VII.

What did this trackless waste supply
To soothe the mind or please the eye?
The rising morn through dim mist breaking,
The flicker'd east with purple streaking;
The midday cloud through thin air flying,
With deeper blue the blue sea dying;
Long ridgy waves their white mains rearing,
And in the broad gleam disappearing;
The broaden'd, blazing sun declining,
And western waves like fire flood shining;
The sky's vast dome to darkness given,
And all the glorious host of heaven.

VIII.

Full oft upon the deck, while other's slept,
To mark the bearing of each well-known star
That shone aloft, or on th' horizon far,
The anxious Chief his lonely vigil kept;
The mournful wind, the hoarse wave breaking near,
The breathing groans of sleep, the plunging lead,
The steersman's call, and his own stilly tread,
Are all the sounds of night that reach his ear.
His darker form stalk'd through the sable gloom
With gestures discomposed and features keen,
That might not in the face of day be seen,
Like some unblessed spirit from the tomb.
Night after night, and day succeeding day,
So pass'd their dull, unvaried time away;
Till hope, the seaman's worshipp'd queen, had flown
From every valiant heart but his alone;
Where still, by day, enthroned, she held her state
With sunny look and brow elate.

IX.

But soon his dauntless soul, which naught could bend,
Nor hope delay'd, nor adverse fate subdue,
With more redoubled danger must contend
Than storm or wave—a fierce and angry crew.
“Dearly,” say they, “may we those visions rue
Which lured us from our native land,
A wretched, lost, devoted band,
Led on by hope's delusive gleam,
The victims of a madman's dream!
Nor gold shall e'er be ours, nor fame;
Not e'en the remnant of a name,
On some rude-letter'd stone to tell
On what strange coast our wreck befell.
For us no requiem shall be sung,
Nor prayer be said, nor passing knell
In holy church be rung.”

X.

To thoughts like these, all forms give way
Of duty to a leader's sway;
All habits of respect that bind
With easy tie the human mind.
E'en love and admiration throw
Their nobler bands aside, nor show

A gentler mien; relations, friends,
Glare on him now like angry fiends;
And, as he moves, ah, wretched cheer!
Their mutter'd curses reach his ear:
But all undaunted, firm and sage,
He scorns their threats, yet thus he soothes the rage:

“I brought you from your native shore
An unknown ocean to explore.
I brought you, partners, by my side,
Want, toil, and danger, to abide.
Yet weary stillness hath so soon subdued
The buoyant soul, the heart of pride,
Men who in battle's brunt full oft have firmly stood
That to some nearing coast we bear,
How many cheering signs declare!
Wayfaring birds the blue air ranging,
Their shadowy line to blue air changing,
Pass o'er our heads in frequent flocks;
While seaweed from the parent rocks
With fibry roots, but newly torn
In tressy lengthen'd wreaths are on the clear wa-
borne.

Nay, has not e'en the drifting current brought
Things of rude art,—of human cunning wrought
Be yet two days your patience tried,
And if no shore is then descried,
E'en turn your dastard prows again,
And cast your leader to the main.”

XI.

And thus a while with steady hand
He kept in check a wayward band,
Who but with half-express'd disdain
Their rebel spirit could restrain.
The veteran, rough as war-worn steel,
Oft spurn'd the deck with grating heel;
The seaman, bending o'er the flood,
With stony gaze all listless stood;
The sturdy bandit, wildly rude,
Sung, as he strode, some garbled strain,
Expressive of each fitful mood,
Timed by his sabre's jangling chain
The proud Castilian, boasted name!
Child of an ancient race
Which proudly prized its spotless fame,
And deem'd all fear disgrace,
Felt quench'd within him honour's generous flame
And in his gather'd mantle wrapp'd his face.

XII.

So pass'd the day, the night, the second day
With its red setting sun's extinguish'd ray.
Dark, solemn midnight coped the ocean wide,
When from his watchful stand Columbus cried,
“A light, a light!”—blest sounds that rung
In every ear.—At once they sprung
With haste aloft, and, peering bright,
Descried afar the blessed sight.
“It moves, it slowly moves like ray
Of torch that guides some wanderer's way!
And other lights more distant, seeming
As if from town or hamlet streaming!
'Tis land, 'tis peopled land; man dwelleth there
And thou, O God of heaven! hast heard thy s-
vant's prayer!”

XIII.

g day gave to their view
 unt shore and headlands blue
 ought land. Then rose on air
 utes of joy, mix'd wildly strange
 ice of weeping and of prayer,
 ve of their blessed change
 ith to life, from fierce to kind,
 that sinks, to all that elevates the mind.
 ho, by faithless fear insnared,
 r brave chief so rudely dared,
 th keen self-upbraiding stung,
 try manly feeling wrung,
 it tears, looks that entreat,
 ling at his worshipp'd feet.
 on blinded, stubborn guilt !
 orth make us what thou wilt !
 s, our hearts, our lives, are thine,
 ndrous man ! led on by power divine !"

XIV.

ild some magic could arrest
 rous feelings of the breast,
 wart the common baser mass
 thoughts, so fleetly pass,—
 mpee through the storm !
 cloud closes, tempests swell,
 ate path we cannot tell ;
 s trace and form.
 on earth such fugitives are bound ;
 reil'd future state will the bless'd charm
 found.

XV.

led them to the shore,
 up had never touch'd before ;
 e he knelt upon the strand
 the God of sea and land ;
 e, with mien and look elate,
 come to each toil-worn mate.
 l with courteous signs of cheer,
 y natives gathering near ;
 hem gazed with wandering eyes,
 n'd spirits from the skies.
 e did he possession claim,
 la's royal name.

XVI.

land, unmarr'd by art,
 the eye and cheer the heart :
 es' simple huts were seen
 heir palmy groves between,—
 here each dome of sweepy leaves
 morning gently heaves,
 he deep vans fall and rise,
 ts richly verdant dyes ;
 hose simple sons till now
 xely seen a careful brow ;
 at at will each passing day
 me toil or active play.
 r light canoes were guiding,
 shore's sweet margin gliding.
 he sunny sea were swimming,
 t waves o'er their dark forms gleaming ;

Some on the beach for shell-fish stooping,
 Or on the smooth sand gayly trooping ;
 Or in link'd circles fealty dancing
 With golden braid and bracelet glancing.
 By shelter'd door were infants creeping,
 Or on the shaded herbage sleeping ;
 Gay feather'd birds the air were winging,
 And parrots on their high perch swinging,
 While humming-birds, like sparks of light,
 Twinkled and vanish'd from the sight.

XVII.

They eyed the wondrous strangers o'er and o'er,—
 Those beings of the ocean and the air,
 With humble, timid reverence ; all their store
 Of gather'd wealth inviting them to share ;
 To share whate'er their lowly cabins hold ;
 Their feather'd crowns, their fruits, their arms,
 their gold.

Their gold, that fatal gift !—O foul disgrace !
 Repaid with cruel wreck of all their harmless race.

XVIII.

There some short, pleasing days with them he
 dwelt,
 And all their simple kindness dearly felt.
 But they of other countries told,
 Not distant, where the sun declines,
 Where reign Cariques o'er warriors bold,
 Rich with the gold of countless mines.
 And he to other islands sail'd,
 And was by other natives hail'd.
 Then on Hispaniola's shore,
 Where bays and harbours to explore
 Much time he spent ; a simple tower
 Of wood he built, the seat to be,
 And shelter of Spain's infant power ;
 Hoping the nursing fair to see,
 Amidst those harmless people shoot
 Its stately stem from slender root.
 There nine and thirty chosen men he placed,
 Gave parting words of counsel and of cheer ;
 One after one his nobler friends embraced,
 And to the Indian chieftain, standing near,
 " Befriend my friends, and give them aid,
 When I am gone," he kindly said,
 Blest them, and left them there his homeward
 course to steer.

XIX.

His prayer to Heaven for them preferr'd
 Was not, alas ! with favour heard.
 Oft, as his ship the land forsook,
 He landward turn'd his farewell look,
 And cheer'd his Spaniards cross the wave,
 Who distant answer faintly gave ;
 Distant but cheerful. On the strand
 He saw their clothed figures stand
 With naked forms link'd hand in hand !—
 Saw thus caress'd, assured, and bold,
 Those he should never more behold.
 Some simple Indians, gently won,
 To visit land, where sets the sun
 In clouds of amber, and behold,
 The wonders oft by Spaniards told ;

Stood silent by themselves apart,
 With nature's yearnings at their heart,
 And saw the coast of fading blue
 Wear soft and sadly from their view.
 But soon by their new comrades cheer'd,
 As o'er the waves the ship career'd,
 Their wandering eyes aloft were cast
 On white swoln sails and stately mast,
 And checkering shrouds, depicted fair,
 On azure sea and azure air;
 And felt, as feels the truant boy,
 Who, having climb'd some crumbling mound
 Or ruin'd tower, looks wildly round
 A thrilling, fearful joy.

XX.

Then with his two small barks again
 The dauntless chief traversed the main;
 But not with fair and favouring gales
 That erst had fill'd his western sails:
 Fierce winds with adverse winds contended;
 Rose the dark deep,—dark heaven descended;
 And threaten'd, in the furious strife,
 The ships to sink with all their freight of precious
 life.

XXI.

In this dread case, well may be guess'd
 What dismal thoughts his soul depress'd:
 "And must I in th' o'erwhelming deep,
 Our bold achievement all unknown,
 With these my brave adventurers sleep,—
 What we have done to dark oblivion thrown?
 Sink, body! to thy watery grave,
 If so God will; but let me save
 This noble fruitage of my mind,
 And leave my name and deeds behind!"

XXII.

Upon a scroll, with hasty pen,
 His wondrous tale he traced,
 View'd it with tearful eyes, and then
 Within a casket placed.
 "Perhaps," said he, "by vessel bound
 On western cruise, thou wilt be found;
 Or make, sped by the current swift,
 To Christian shore thy happy drift.
 Thy story may by friendly eyes be read;
 O'er our untimely fate warm tears be shed;
 Our deeds rehearsed by many an eager tongue,
 And requiems for our parted souls be sung."
 This casket to the sea he gave;
 Quick sunk and rose the freightage light,—
 Appear'd on many a booming wave,
 Then floated far away from his still gazing sight.
 Yet, after many a peril braved,—
 Of many an adverse wind the sport,
 He, by his great Preserver saved,
 Anchor'd again in Palos' port.

XXIII.

O, who can tell the acclamation loud
 That, bursting, rose from the assembled crowd
 To hail the hero and his gallant train,
 From such adventure bold return'd again!—
 The warm embrace, the oft-repeated cheer,
 And many a wistful smile and many a tear!—

How, pressing close, they stood;
 Look'd on Columbus with amaze,—
 "Is he," so spake their wondering gaze,
 "A man of flesh and blood?"
 While cannon far along the shore
 His welcome gave with deafening roar.

XXIV.

And then with measured steps, sodate and slow
 They to the Christian's sacred temple go.
 Soon as the chief within the house of God
 Upon the hallow'd pavement trod,
 He bowed with holy fear:—
 "The God of wisdom, mercy, might,
 Creator of the day and night,
 This sea-girt globe, and every star of light,
 Is worshipp'd here."
 Then on the altar's steps he knelt,
 And what his inward spirit felt,
 Was said unheard within that cell
 Where saintly thoughts and feelings dwell;
 But as the choral chanters raise
 Through dome and aisle the hymn of praise
 To heaven his glistening eyes were turn'd,
 With sacred love his bosom burn'd.
 On all the motley crowd
 The generous impulse seized; high dons of pride
 Wept like the meekest beadsman by their side,
 And women sobb'd aloud.

XXV.

Nor statesmen met in high debate
 Deciding on a country's fate,
 Nor saintly chiefs with fearless zeal
 Contending for their churches' weal,
 Nor warriors, midst the battle's roar,
 Who fiercely guard their native shore,—
 No power by earthly coil possess
 To agitate the human breast,
 Shows, from its native source diverted,
 Man's nature noble, though perverted,
 So strongly as the transient power
 Of link'd devotion's sympathetic hour.
 It clothes with soft unwonted grace
 The traits of many a rugged face,
 As bend the knees unused to kneel,
 And glow the hearts unused to feel;
 While every soul, with holy passion moved,
 Claims one Almighty Sire, fear'd, and adored,
 loved.

XXVI.

With western treasures, borne in fair display,
 To Barcelona's walls, in grand array,
 Columbus slowly held his inland way.
 And still where'er he pass'd along,
 In eager crowds the people throng.
 The wildest way o'er desert drear
 Did like a city's mart appear.
 The shepherd swain forsook his sheep;
 The goatherd from his craggy steep
 Shot like an arrow to the plain;
 Mechanics, housewives, left amain
 Their broken tasks, and press'd beside
 The truant youth they meant to chide:
 The dull hidalgo left his tower,
 The donna fair her latticed bower;

press'd, fair and uncouth,
 y forms of age and youth.
 along the dark-ranged pile
 ing life, was heard the while
 wling joy, and shouts that rung
 y a loud and deafening tongue.
 e thought the gazing throng,
 that pageant show along,
 in should rue, in future times,
 ert plains and fields untill'd,
 is with listless loiterers fill'd,
 ering spoil received from foreign climes !
 gave thee, thankless Spain !
 und world o'er which to reign ;
 not with the gift impart
 of his liberal heart
 ly mind, to bid thee soar
 obber's lust of ore,
 ith a curse entail'd on all thy countless
 re.

XXVII.

lona come, with honours meet
 ious deeds to grace, his sovereigns greet
 riner's return. Or hall,
 f state was deem'd too small
 reception. Pageant rare !
 eaven's dome, in open square,
 geous thrones were placed ;
 them on an humbler seat,
 each hand the titled great,
 in dizen'd rows, were seen,
 ards, and crowds, a living screen,—
 sat, with noble mien,
 cely honours graced.
 the royal pair his tale he told :
 us tale, that did not want
 l words or braggart's vaunt ;
 their royal feet were laid
 urls, and plumes of many a shade,
 s of virgin gold,
 their feathered guise arrayed,
 ns low obeisance paid.
 at wondrous story's close
 pair with reverence rose,
 ling on the ground, aloud
 iks to Heaven. Then all the crowd,
 rom impulse of the heart,
 ed priest's ecstatic art,
 ged voice *Te Deum* sang ;
 grand choral burst, walls, towers, and
 lkin rang.

XXVIII.

his brightest hour, too bright
 n weal,—a glaring light,
 eam through the rent cloud pouring
 oad lake, when storms are roaring ;
 atre of a wild and sombre scene ;
 nly bright than summer's settled sheen.

XXIX.

gly favour brighten'd, all
 r court, obey his call.
 ly boards, above the rest,
 is place, admired, caress'd :

Proud was the don of high degree,
 Whose honour'd guest he deign'd to be.
 Whate'er his purposed service wanted,
 With ready courtesy was granted :
 No envious foe durst cross his will.
 While eager shipwrights ply their skill,
 To busy dockyard, quay, or port,
 Priests, lords, and citizens resort :
 Their wains the heavy planks are bringing,
 And hammers on the anvil ringing ;
 The far-toss'd boards on boards are falling,
 And brawny mate to work-mate calling :
 The cable strong on windlass winding ;
 On wheel of stone the edge tool grinding ;
 Red fire beneath the caldron gleaming,
 And pitchy fumes from caldron steaming.
 To sea and land's men too, I ween,
 It was a gay, attractive scene ;
 Beheld, enjoyed, day after day,
 Till all his ships, in fair array,
 Were bounden for their course at last,
 And amply stored and bravely mann'd,
 Bore far from blue, receding land.
 Thus soon again, th' Atlantic vast
 With gallant fleet he past.

XXX.

By peaceful natives hail'd with kindly smiles,
 He shortly touch'd at various pleasant isles ;
 And when at length her well-known shore appear'd,
 And he to fair Hispaniola near'd,
 Upon the deck, with eager eyes
 Some friendly signal to decry,
 He stood ; then fired his signal shot,
 But answering fire received not.
 " What may this dismal silence mean ?
 No floating flag in air is seen,
 Nor e'en the Tower itself, though well
 Its lofty site those landmarks tell.
 Ha ! have they so regardless proved
 Of my command ?—their station moved !"
 As closer to the shore they drew,
 To hail them came no light canoe ;
 The beach was silent and forsaken :
 Nor clothed nor naked forms appear'd,
 Nor sound of human voice was heard ;
 Naught but the sea birds from the rock,
 With busy stir that fluttering broke ;
 Sad signs, which in his mind portentous fears awaken.

XXXI.

Then eagerly on shore he went,
 His scouts abroad for tidings sent ;
 But to his own loud echo'd cry
 An Indian came with fearful eye,
 Who guess'd his questions' hurried sound,
 And pointed to a little mound,
 Not distant far. With eager haste
 The loosen'd mould aside was cast.
 Bodies, alas ! within that grave were found,
 Which had not long been laid to rest,
 Though so by changeeful death defaced,
 Nor form nor visage could be traced.—
 In Spanish garments dress'd.
 Back from each living Spaniard's cheek the blood
 Ran chill, as round their noble chief they stood,

Who sternly spoke to check the rising tear.
 "Eight of my valiant men are buried here;
 Where are the rest?" the timid Indian shook
 In every limb, and slow and faintly spoke.
 "Some are dead, some sick, some flown;
 The rest are up the country gone,
 Far, far away." A heavy groan
 Utters the chief; his blanch'd lips quiver;
 He knows that they are gone for ever.

XXXII.

But here 'twere tedious and unmeet
 A dismal story to repeat,
 Which was from mild Cazique received,
 Their former friend, and half believed.
 Him, in his cabin far apart,
 Wounded they found, by Carib dart;
 Received, said he, from savage foe
 Spaniards defending. Then with accents low
 He spoke, and ruefully began to tell,
 What to those hapless mariners befell.
 How that from lust of pleasure and of gold,
 And mutual strife and war on Caribs made,
 Their strength divided was, and burnt their hold,
 And their unhappy heads beneath the still earth
 laid.

XXXIII.

Yet, spite of adverse fate, he in those climes
 Spain's infant power establish'd; after-times
 Have seen it flourish, and her sway maintain
 In either world, o'er many a fair domain.
 But wayward was his irksome lot the while,
 Striving with malice, mutiny, and guile;
 Yet vainly striving: that which most
 His generous bosom sought to shun,
 Each wise and liberal purpose crost,
 Must now at Mammon's ruthless call be done.
 Upon their native soil,
 They who were wont in harmless play
 To frolic out the passing day,
 Must pine with hateful toil.

XXXIV.

Yea; this he did against his better will;
 For who may stern ambition serve, and still
 His nobler nature trust?
 May on unshaken strength rely,
 Cast fortune as she will her dye,
 And say "I will be just?"

XXXV.

Envy mean, that in the dark
 Strikes surely at its noble mark,
 Against him rose with hatred fell,
 Which he could brave, but could not quell.
 Then he to Spain indignant went,
 And to his sovereigns made complaint,
 With manly freedom, of their trust,
 Put, to his cost, in men unjust,
 And turbulent. They graciously
 His plaint and plea received; and hoisting high
 His famed and gallant flag upon the main,
 He to his western world return'd again.
 Where he, the sea's unwearied, dauntless rover,
 Through many a gulf and strait, did first discover

That continent, whose mighty reach
 From th' utmost frozen north doth stretch
 E'en to the frozen south; a land
 Of surface fair and structure grand.

XXXVI.

There, through vast regions rivers pour,
 Whose midway skiff scarce sees the shore;
 Which, rolling on in lordly pride,
 Give to the main their ample tide;
 And dauntless then, with current strong,
 Impetuous, roaring, bear along,
 And still their separate honours keep,
 In bold contention with the mighty deep.

XXXVII.

There broad-based mountains from the sight
 Conceal in clouds their vasty height,
 Whose frozen peaks, a vision rare,
 Above the girdling clouds rear'd far in upper air
 At times appear, and soothly seem
 To the far distant, up-cast eye,
 Like snowy watch-towers of the sky,—
 Like passing visions of a dream.

XXXVIII.

There forests grand of olden birth,
 O'er-canopy the darken'd earth,
 Whose trees, growth of unreckon'd time,
 Rear o'er whole regions far and wide
 A checker'd dome of lofty pride
 Silent, solemn, and sublime.—
 A pillar'd labyrinth, in whose trackless gloom,
 Unguided feet might stray till close of
 doom.

XXXIX.

There grassy plains of verdant green
 Spread far beyond man's ken are seen,
 Whose darker bushy spots that lie
 Strew'd o'er the level vast, descry
 Admiring strangers, from the brow
 Of hill or upland steep, and show,
 Like a calm ocean's peaceful isles,
 When morning light through rising vapours

XL.

O'er this, his last—his proudest fame,
 He did assert his mission'd claim.
 Yet dark, ambitious envy, more
 Incensed and violent than before,
 With crafty machinations gain'd
 His royal master's ear, who stain'd
 His princely faith, and gave it power
 To triumph, in a shameful hour.
 A mission'd gownsmen o'er the sea
 Was sent his rights to supersede,
 And all his noble schemes impede,—
 His tyrant, spy, and judge to be.
 With parchment scrolls and deeds he came
 To kindle fierce and wasteful flame.
 Columbus' firm and dauntless soul
 Submitted not to base control.
 For who that hath high deeds achieved,
 Whose mind hath mighty plans conceived,
 Can of learn'd ignorance and pride
 The petty vexing rule abide?

pled by an ass !—
 chool'd forbearance would surpass.
 a felon's chain,
 in must cross the main,
 his foul charge to cold, ungrateful

XLL.

ttle race alone
 is suffering shown.
 arting wait,
 rindness on him cast,
 mantle as he past,
 his alter'd state.
 at Spirit smooth the tide
 ales, and be thy guide !"
 vessel wore from land,
 ; nods and gestures kind:
 still upon the strand
 dark arms on the wind.
 like a helpless flock
 st bear the cruel shock
 ves, yet reckless still,
 ain of present ill.
 e he could not now control,
 a bitter agony of soul.

XLIL.

arrow deck with pain,
 r'd his rankling chain.
 ve captain grieved to see
 noble prisoner gall,
 ed to set him free ;
 oke the lofty thrall,
 g whom I have served,
 is recompense deserved,
 and th' unclasping stroke,
 mbs will wear their yoke.
 head lies in the dust,
 hall in my coffin rust.
 son'd saw, though rude,
 preserved of black ingratitude !"

XLIII.

manly fortitude gave way
 ssion's dark tumultuous sway.
 gloom within, and darker grew
 gloom without, as onward drew
 storm that, deepening on its way,
 urshall'd host obscured the day.
 lume, roll'd the heavy clouds,
 r, dim masses, sinking slow,
 ther air, like misty shrouds,
 bre, silent deep below.
 now-flakes from a lowering sky,
 mal gloom the frighten'd sea-fowl fly.
 solemn stillness round,
 n its awful sound.
 the distant waves ;
 ean wildly raves ;
 ith dying strain,
 ough the troubled air
 wailings of despair,
 bled strength returns again :
 is and rigging, boards and mast,
 owls, and roars th' outrageous blast.

XLIV.

From its vast bed profound with heaving throws
 The mighty waste of weltering waters rose.
 O'er countless waves, now mounting, now deprest,
 The ridgy surges swell with foaming crest,
 Like Alpine barriers of some distant shore,
 Now seen, now lost amidst the deafening roar ;
 While, higher still, on broad and sweepy base,
 Their growing bulk the mountain billows raise,
 Each far aloft in lordly grandeur rides,
 With many a vassal wave roughening his furrow'd
 sides.

Heaved to its height, the dizzy skiff
 Shoots like an eagle from his cliff
 Down to the fearful gulf, and then
 On the swoln waters mounts again,—
 A fearful way ! a fearful state
 For vessel charged with living freight !

XLV.

Within, without, the tossing tempest's rage :
 This was, of all his earthly pilgrimage,
 The injured hero's fellest, darkest hour.
 Yet swiftly pass'd its gloomy power ;
 For as the wild winds louder blew,
 His troubled breast the calmer grew ;
 And, long before the mighty hand,
 That rules the ocean and the land,
 Had calm'd the sea, with pious reverence fill'd
 The warring passions of his soul were still'd.
 Through softly parting clouds the blue sky peer'd,
 And heavenward turn'd his eye with better feel-
 ings cheer'd.
 Meek are the wise, the great, the good ;—
 He sigh'd, and thought of Him, who died on holy
 road.

XLVI.

No more the angry tempest's sport,
 The vessel reach'd its destined port.
 A town of Christendom he greets,
 And treads again its well-known streets ;
 A sight of wonder, grief, and shame
 To those who on his landing came.
 And on his state in silence gazed,
 " This is the man whose dauntless soul"—
 So spoke their looks—" Spain's power hath raised
 To hold o'er worlds her proud control !
 His honour'd brows with laurel crown'd,
 His hands with felon fetters bound !"

XLVII.

And he before his sovereign dame
 And her stern lord, indignant came ;
 And bold in conscious honour, broke
 The silence of his smother'd flame,
 In words that all his inward anguish spoke.
 The gentle queen's more noble breast
 Its generous sympathy exprest ;
 And as his varied story show'd
 What wrongs from guileful malice flow'd,
 Th' indignant eye and flushing cheek
 Did oft her mind's emotion speak.
 The sordid king, with brow severe,
 Could, all unmoved, his pleadings bear ;

Save, that, in spite of royal pride,
Which self reproach can ill abide,
His crimson'd face did meanly show
Of conscious shame th' unworthy glow.
Baffled, disgraced, his enemies remain'd,
And base ambition for a time restrain'd.

XLVIII.

With four small vessels, small supply
I trow ! yet granted tardily,
For such high service, he once more
The western ocean to explore
Directs his course. On many an isle
He touch'd, where cheerly, for a while,
His mariners their cares beguile
Upon the busy shore.
And there what wiles of barter keen
Spaniard and native pass between ;
As feather'd crowns, whose colours change
To every hue, with vizards strange,
And gold and pearls are given away,
For bead or bell, or bauble gay !
Full oft the muttering Indian eyes
With conscious smile his wondrous prize,
Beneath the shady plantain seated,
And thinks he hath the stranger cheated ;
Or foots the ground like vaunting child,
Snapping his thumbs with antics wild.

XLIX.

But if, at length, tired of their guests,
Consuming like those hateful pests,
Locusts or ants, provisions stored
For many days, they will afford
No more, withholding fresh supplies,
And strife and threatening clamours rise,—
Columbus' gentle craft pursues,
And soon their noisy wrath subdues.
Thus speaks the chief,—“ Refuse us aid
From stores which Heaven for all hath made !
The moon, your mistress, will this night
From you withhold her blessed light,
Her ire to show ; take ye the risk.”
Then, as half frighten'd, half in jest,
They turn'd their faces to the east,
From ocean rose her broaden'd disk ;
But when the deep eclipse came on,
By science sure to him foreknown,
How cower'd each savage at his feet,
Like spaniel couching to his lord,
Awed by the whip or angry word,
His pardon to entreat !
“ Take all we have, thou heavenly man !
And let our mistress smile again !”

L.

Or, should the ship, above, below,
Be fill'd with crowds, who will not go ;
Again to spare more hurtful force,
To harmless guile he has recourse.
“ Ho ! gunner ! let these scramblers know
The power we do not use :” when, lo !
From cannon's mouth the silvery cloud
Breaks forth, soft curling on the air,
Through which appears the lightning's glare,
And bellowing roars the thunder loud.

Quickly from bowsprit, shroud, or mast,
Or vessel's side the Indians cast
Their naked forms, the water dashing
O'er their dark heads, as stoutly lashing
The briny waves with arms out-spread,
They gain the shore with terror's speed.

LI.

Thus checker'd still with shade and sheen
Pass'd in the west his latter scene,
As through the oak's toss'd branches pass
Soft moonbeams, flickering on the grass ;
As on the lake's dark surface pour
Broad flashing drops of summer shower :—
As the rude cavern's sparry sides
When past the miner's taper glides.
So roam'd the Chief, and many a sea
Fathom'd and search'd unweariedly,
Hoping a western way to gain
To eastern climes,—an effort vain ;
For mighty thoughts, with error uncombined,
Were never yet the meed of mortal mind.

LII.

At length, by wayward fortune cross'd,
And oft-renew'd and irksome strife
Of sordid men,—by tempests tost,
And tired with turmoil of a wanderer's life,
He sail'd again for Europe's ancient shore,
So will'd high Heaven ! to cross the seas no more
His anchor fix'd, his sails for ever fur'd,
A toil-worn pilgrim in a weary world.

LIII.

And thus the Hero's sun went down,
Closing his day of bright renown.
Eight times through breeze and storm he past
O'er surge and wave th' Atlantic vast ;
And left on many an island fair
Foundations which the after care
Of meaner chieftains shortly rear'd
To seats of power, serv'd, envied, fear'd.
No kindly conqueror, since time began
The long career of ages, hath to man
A scope so ample given for trade's bold range,
Or caused on earth's wide stage such rapid, mix'd
change.

LIV.

He, on the bed of sickness laid,
Saw, unappall'd, death's closing shade ;
And there, in charity and love
To man on earth and God above,
Meekly to heaven his soul resign'd,
His body to the earth consign'd.
'Twas in Valladolid he breathed his last,
And to a better, heavenly city pass'd ;
But St. Domingo, in her sacred fane
Doth his blest spot of rest and sculptured
contain.

LV.

There burghers, knights, adventurers brave,
Stood round in funeral weeds bedight ;
And bow'd them to the closing grave,
And wish'd his soul good night.

LVI.

bold companions of his toil,
 many a clime, who wont to come,
 when vex'd with worldly coil,
 sadly by his narrow home;—
 enemies, and friends that grieve
 siding tenderness, and say,
 "he love he did from us receive,"—
 "restless spirits of a day,
 dread account are pass'd away."

LVII.

mn, awful, deep,
 hall of death her empire keep;
 at times the hollow pavement smote
 wanderer's foot, amain
 come, and arch, and aisle remote
 and response receives again.
 starts to hear the growing sounds,
 blazon'd trophies waving near;—
 "my feet so near that sacred ground!"
 bows his head:—"Columbus resteth
 "

LVIII.

youth, perhaps, ere from his home
 is venturous bark, will hither come,
 o'er and o'er his graven name
 keenly touch'd,—with heart of flame;
 in fancy's wild, delusive dream,
 and long forgotten, present seem.
 'd ear, the east wind rising shrill,
 gh the Hero's shroud to whistle still.
 deep pendulum swinging, through the

the rocking of his lofty mast;
 gusts rave like his clamorous band,
 the accents of his high command.
 tripling quits the pensive scene,
 and sighs, and weeps to be what he has

LIX.

ll lightly say that fame
 ut an empty name!
 at sound there is a charm
 brace, the heart to warm,
 of the mighty dead,
 from slothful couch will start,
 ith lifted hands outspread,
 o act a noble part?

LX.

ll lightly say that fame
 ut an empty name!
 or those, our mighty dead,
 t, a blank would be,
 vion's murky bed,—
 e, a shipless sea?
 e distant objects seen,—
 arks of what hath been.

LXI.

ll lightly say that fame
 ut an empty name!
 ry of the mighty dead
 xon pilgrim's wistful eye

The brightest rays of cheering shed,
 That point to immortality?

LXII.

A twinkling speck, but fix'd and bright,
 To guide us through the dreary night,
 Each hero shines, and lures the soul
 To gain the distant happy goal.
 For is there one who, musing o'er the grave
 Where lies interr'd the good, the wise, the brave,
 Can poorly think, beneath the mouldering heap,
 That noble being shall for ever sleep?
 No; saith the generous heart, and proudly swells,—
 "Though his cored corse lies here, with God his
 spirit dwells."

LADY GRISELD BAILLIE.

WHEN, sapient, dauntless, strong, heroic man!
 Our busy thoughts thy noble nature scan,
 Whose active mind, its hidden cell within,
 Frames that from which the mightiest works begin;
 Whose secret thoughts are light to ages lending,
 Whose potent arm is right and life defending,
 For helpless thousands, all on one high soul de-
 pending:—

We pause, delighted with the fair survey,
 And haply in our wistful musings say,
 What mate, to match this noble work of heaven,
 Hath the all-wise and mighty master given?
 One gifted like himself, whose head devises
 High things, whose soul at sound of battle rises,
 Who with glaved hand will through arm'd squad-
 rons ride,

And, death confronting, combat by his side;
 Will share with equal wisdom grave debate,
 And all the cares of chieftain, kingly state?
 Ay, such, I trow, in female form hath been
 Of olden times, and may again be seen,
 When cares of empire or strong impulse swell
 The generous breast, and to high deeds impel;
 For who can these as meaner times upbraid,
 Who think of Saragossa's valiant maid?
 But she of gentler nature, softer, dearer,
 Of daily life, the active, kindly cheerer;
 With generous bosom, age, or childhood shielding,
 And in the storms of life, though moved, unyield-
 ing;

Strength in her gentleness, hope in her sorrow,
 Whose darkest hours some ray of brightness borrow
 From better days to come, whose meek devotion
 Calms every wayward passion's wild commotion;
 In want and suffering, soothing, useful, sprightly,
 Bearing the press of evil hap so lightly,
 Till evil's self seems its strong hold betraying
 To the sweet witchery of such winsome playing;
 Bold from affection, if by nature fearful,
 With varying brow, sad, tender, anxious, cheerful,—
 This is meet partner for the loftiest mind,
 With crown or helmet graced,—yea, this is woman-
 kind!

Come ye, whose grateful memory retains
 Dear recollection of her tender pains
 To whom your oft-conn'd lesson, daily said,
 With kiss and cheering praises was repaid;

To gain whose smile, to shun whose mild rebuke,
Your irksome task was learnt in silent nook,
Though truant thoughts the while, your lot ex-
changing

With freer elves, were wood and meadow ranging ;—
And ye, who best the faithful virtues know
Of a link'd partner, tried in weal and wo,
Like the slight willow, now aloft, now bending,
But, still unbroken, with the blast contending,
Whose very look call'd virtuous vigour forth,
Compelling you to match her noble worth ;
And ye, who in a sister's modest praise
Feel manly pride, and think of other days,
Pleased that the playmate of your native home
Hath in her prime an honour'd name become ;—
And ye, who in a duteous child have known
A daughter, helpmate, sister, blent in one,
From whose dear hand which, to no hireling leaves
Its task of love, your age sweet aid receives,
Who reckless marks youth's waning faded hue,
And thinks her bloom well spent, when spent for you ;
Come all, whose thoughts such dear remembrance
bear,

And to my short and faithful lay give ear.

I.

Within a prison's hateful cell,
Where, from the lofty window fell,
Through grated bars, the sloping beam,
Defined, but faint, on couch of stone,
There sat a prisoner sad and lone,
Like the dim tenant of a dismal dream.
Deep in the shade, by low-arch'd door,
With iron nails thick studded o'er,
Whose threshold black is cross'd by those
Who here their earthly being close,
Or issue to the light again
A scaffold with their blood to stain,—
Moved something softly. Wistful ears
Are quick of sense, and from his book
The prisoner raised his eyes with eager look,
“ Is it a real form that through the gloom appears ? ”

II.

It was indeed of flesh and blood,
The form that quickly by him stood ;
Of stature low, of figure light,
In motion like some happy sprite ;
Yet meaning eyes and varying cheek,
Now red, now pale, seem'd to bespeak
Of riper years the cares and feeling
Which with a gentle heart were dealing.
“ Such sense in eyes so simply mild !
Is it a woman or a child ?
Who art thou, damsel sweet ? are not mine eyes
beguiled ? ”

III.

“ No ; from the Redbraes' tower I come ;
My father is Sir Patrick Hume ;
And he has sent me for thy good,
His dearly honour'd Jerviswood.
Long have I round these walls been straying
As if with other children playing ;
Long near the gate have kept my watch
The sentry's changing time to catch.

With stealthy steps I gain'd the shade
By the close-winding staircase made,
And when the surly turnkey enter'd,
But little dreaming in his mind
Who follow'd him so close behind,
Into this darken'd cell, with beating heart, I
ventured.”

IV.

Then from the simple vest that braced
Her gentle breast, a letter traced
With well-known characters, she took,
And with an eager, joyful look
Her eyes up to his visage cast,
His changing countenance to scan,
As o'er the lines his keen glance pass'd.
She saw a faint glow tinge the sickly wan ;
She saw his eyes through teardrops raise
To heaven their look of silent praise,
And hopes fresh touch undoing lines of care
Which stress of evil times had deeply graven there.
Mean while, the joy of sympathy to trace
Upon her innocent and lovely face
Had to the sternest, darkest skeptic given
Some love of human kind, some faith in rightness
Heaven.

V.

What blessings on her youthful head
Were by the grateful patriot shed,
(For such he was, good and devoted,
And had at risk of life promoted
His country's freedom and her faith,
Nor reckoning made of worldly skathe,)
How warm, confiding, and sincere,
He gave to her attentive ear
The answer which her cautious sire
Did to his secret note require :—
How after this with 'quiries kind,
He ask'd for all she left behind
In Redbraes' tower, her native dwelling,
And set her artless tongue a-telling,
Which urchin dear had tallest grown,
And which the greatest learning shown,
Of lesson, sermon, psalm, and note,
And Sabbath questions learnt by rote,
And merry tricks and gambols play'd
By evening fire, and forfeits paid,—
I will not here rehearse, nor will I say,
How, on that bless'd and long-remember'd day,
The prisoner's son, deserving such a sire,
First saw the tiny maid, and did admire,
That one so young, and wise, and good, and fair,
Should be an earthly thing that breathed this sweet
air.

VI.

E'en let my reader courteously suppose,
That from this visit happier days arose ;
Suppose the prisoner from his thralldom freed,
And with our lay proceed.

VII.

The damsel, glad her mission'd task was done
Back to her home long since had blithely gone ;
And there remain'd, a meek and duteous child
Where useful toil, with play between,
And pastime on the sunny green,
The weeks and months of passing years beguiled.

VIII.

the while convulsive lay
 a hateful tyrant's sway;
 his bigot mind th' ascendant gain'd,
 solely rag'd blind ruthless power;
 when, who true to conscience' voice remain'd,
 ceded in caves and dens to cower;
 home, or hold, or worldly wealth,
 bleak and blasted heath,
 as their glorious Maker's praise by stealth,
 ment sky beneath.
 were forced to flee their native land,
 grated prison's gloom,
 them by corruption's hateful hand,
 in fatal doom.

IX.

our former thrall, the good,
 the gentle Jerviswood
 as pent with sickness worn,
 each pulse's feebler beat
 promised, ere the fated morn,
 old of its prey to cheat.

X.

that patriot's ancient, faithful friend,
 his sire, must to the tempest bend.
 must quit his social hearth,
 where cheerful friends resort,
 fathers rest and children sport,
 in on the mouldering earth;
 days of lonely gloom to rest his head
 in, who, in those times unblest,
 did sure and fearless rest,
 the envied dead.

XI.

his hiding place, I ween,
 place, where sights had been,
 by the benighted rustic seen;
 his forms in sheeted white,
 the waning moonlight blast,
 nor shadow onward cast,
 earthly wight;
 where midnight lights had shone
 charnel windows, and the glancing
 ring flame, on church-path lone,
 the hour when fiends and hags were dancing,
 a vigil foul with trooping haste advancing,
 whose gate with weeds o'ergrown,
 and dock of deep dull green,
 rising rank the lintels screen,
 as the moon is riding high
 bounds went cowering by,
 'd afar with howling moan;
 as, 'tis said, will see what meets no human
 eye.

XII.

may guess his faithful wife
 of heavy cheer had then,
 her household's hum of life,
 ringing of his silent den.
 will to that vault of death,
 still watch repair,
 and chilly sky beneath,
 full succour bear?
 wants, who bideth lonely there!"

XIII.

Pleased had you been to have beheld,
 Like fire-sparks from the stricken stone,
 Like sunbeams on the raindrop thrown,
 The kindling eye of sweet Griseld,
 When thus her mother spoke, for known
 Was his retreat to her alone.
 The wary dame to none beside
 The dangerous secret might confide.
 "O fear not, mother! I will go,
 Betide me good or ill:
 Nor quick nor dead shall daunt me; no;
 Nor witch-fires, dancing in the dark,
 Nor owl's shriek, not watch-dog's bark,
 For I will think, the while, I do God's blessed will.
 I'll be his active Brownie sprite,
 To bring him needful food, and share his lonely
 night."

XIV.

And she, ere stroke of midnight bell,
 Did bound her for that dismal cell;
 And took that haunted, fearful way
 Which, till that hour, in twilight gray
 She never by herself had past,
 Or e'en athwart its copse-wood cast
 A hasty glance, for dread of seeing
 The form of some unearthly being.
 But now, far other forms of fear
 To her sacred sight appear,
 And, like a sudden fit of ague, move her;
 The stump of some old, blasted tree,
 Or upright stone, or colt broke free
 To range at will the dewy lea,
 Seem lurking spy or rustic lover,
 Who may, e'en through the dark, her secret drift
 discover.

XV.

She pauses oft.—"What whispers near?
 The babbling burn sounds in my ear.
 Some hasty form the pathway crosses:—
 'Tis but a branch the light wind tosses.
 What thing is that by churchyard gate,
 That seems like spearman tall to wait?
 'Tis but the martyr's slender stone
 Which stands so stately and alone:
 Why should I shrink? why should I fear?
 The vault's black door is near."
 And she with icy fingers knock'd,
 And heard with joy the door unlock'd,
 And felt the yawning fence give way,
 As deep and harsh the sounding hinges bray.

XVI.

But to describe their tender meeting,
 Tears shed unseen, affection utter'd
 In broken words, and blessings mutter'd,
 With many a kiss and kindly greeting,
 I know not; would my feeble skill
 Were meeter yokemate to my will!

XVII.

Then from the struck flint flew the spark,
 And lighted taper, faint and small,
 Gave out its dun rays through the dark,
 On vaulted roof and crusted wall:

On stones reversed in crumbling mould,
And blacken'd poles of bier decay'd
That lumbering on the ground were laid;
On sculptured wrecks, defaced and old,
And shreds of painted 'scutcheons torn
Which once, in pointed lozenge spread,
The pillar'd church aloft had worn;
While new-swept nook and lowly bed,
Strange sight in such a place!
Betray'd a piteous case,—
Man from man's converse torn, the living with the
dead.

XVIII.

The basket's store of viands and bread,
Produced with looks of kind inviting,
Her hands with busy kindness spread;
And he her kindly care requiting,
Fell to with thanks and relish keen,
Nodded and quaff'd her health between,
While she his glee return'd, her smiles with tears
uniting.

No lordling at his banquet rare
E'er tasted such delicious fare;
No beauty on her silken seat,
With lover kneeling at her feet,
E'er wept and smiled by turns with smiles so fondly
sweet.

XIX.

But soon youth's buoyant, gladsome nature,
Spreads joy unmix'd o'er every feature,
As she her tale is archly telling
Of feuds within their busy dwelling,
While, round the savoury table sitting,
She gleans his meal, the rest unwitting,
How she, their open eyes deceiving,
So dexterous has become in thieving.
She tells, how of some trifle prating,
She stirs them all to keen debating,
While into napkin'd lap she's sliding
Her portion, oft renew'd, and hiding,
Beneath the board, her store; amazing
Her jealous Frere, oft on her gazing.
Then with his voice and eager eye,
She speaks in harmless mimickry.
"Mother! was e'er the like beheld?
Some wolf possesses our Griseld;
She clears her dish, as I'm a sinner!
Like ploughman at his new-year's dinner."

XX.

And what each urchin, one by one,
Had best in sport or lesson done,
She fail'd not to repeat;
Though sorry tales they might appear
To a fastidious critic's ear,
They were to him most sweet.

XXI.

But they must part till o'er the sky
Night cast again her sable dye;
For ah! her term is almost over!
How fleetly hath it flown!
As fleetly as with trisled lover
The stealthy hour is gone.

And could there be in lovers meeting
More powerful chords to move the mind,
Fond heart to heart responsive beating,
Than in that tender hour, pure, pious love entwined.

XXII.

Thus, night succeeding night, her love
Did its unwearied nature prove,
Tender and fearless; till, obscured by crimes,
Again so darkly lower'd the changeful times,
That her good sire, though shut from light of day,
Might in that lowly den no longer stay.

XXIII.

From Edinbrough town a courier came,
And round him flock'd the castle's dame,
Children and servants, young and old.
"What news? what news? thy visage sad
Betrays too plainly tidings bad."
And so it did; alas! sad was the tale he told.
"From the oppressor's deadly hate
Good Jerviswood has met his fate
Upon the lofty scaffold, where
He bore himself with dauntless air;
Albeit, with mortal sickness spent,
Upon a woman's arm he leant.
From earth to heaven at yestere'en he went."

XXIV.

In silence deep the listeners stood,
An instant horror chill'd their blood.
The lady groan'd, and turn'd aside
Her fears and troubled thoughts to hide.
The children wept, then went to play;
The servants cried "Awataday!"
But O! what inward sights, which borrow
The forms that are not, changing still,
Like shadows on a broken rill,
Were blended with our damsel's sorrow!
Those lips, those eyes so sweetly mild,
That bless'd her as a humble child;
The block in sable, deadly trim,
The kneeling form, the headman grim,
The sever'd head with life-blood streaming,—
Were ever 'thwart her fancy gleaming.
Her father, too, in perilous state,
He may be seized, and like his friend
Upon the fatal scaffold bend.
May Heaven preserve him still from such a dread
ful end!

And then she thought, if this must be,
Who, honour'd sire, will wait on thee,
And serve thy wants with decent pride,
Like Baillie's kinswoman, subduing fear
With fearless love, thy last sad scene to cheer,
E'en on the scaffold standing by thy side?
A friend like his, dear father, thou shalt have,
To serve thee to the last, and linger round thy grave

XXV.

Her father then, who narrowly
With life escaped, was forced to fly
His dangerous home, a home no more,
And cross the sea. A friendly shore
Received the fugitive, and there,
Like prey broke from the spoiler's snare,

hapless lord, the dame
 her numerous family came;
 asylum, where th' oppress'd
 patriot sons had rest,
 owl clustering in the rock
 ome rising tempest's shock.

XXVI.

all the family? no:
 rrect! it was not so:
 he youngest child, confined
 disease, was left behind;
 tain things, as thus by stealth
 regarding worldly wealth
 mport, were left undone;
 will now that peril run,
 visit Scotland's shore,
 nce they did in fear depart,
 ch parent's yearning heart
 g child restore?

XXVII.

did for affection's sake
 of peril undertake?
 ut she, whose bosom swell'd
 ngs high, whose self-devotion
 ach generous, strong emotion,
 s, the sweet, the good, the brave Griseld.

XXVIII.

again cross'd o'er the main,
 s of moment left undone,
 er her head had scarcely run
 tenth year, no whit deluded
 aud, she there concluded,
 the youngling to its home again.

XXIX.

she reach'd the Belgian strand,
 ber lot. Fast fell the rain,
 lay many miles of land,
 's land, ere she might gain
 st town. With hardship crost,
 ard child its shoes had lost;
 was spent, their garments light,
 and dreary was the night.
 some gipsy girl on desert moor,
 ss charge upon her back she bore.
 had guess'd that figure slight,
 ; in such humble plight,
 f proud and gentle race,
 all that well became
 plish'd maid or high-born dame,
 rincely hall or monarch's court to grace?

XXX.

ds from many racking cares relieved,
 me parents to their arms received
 e infant dear, caressing
 by turns; while many a blessing,
 eetly all her toil repaid,
 upon their generous maid:
 h the inmates of a humble home,
 they had as wretched outlaws come,
 urd their alter'd lot might be,
 d city pent,
 d with mind and body free
 l, quiet content.

XXXI.

And well, with ready hand and heart,
 Each task of toilsome duty taking,
 Did one dear inmate play her part,
 The last asleep, the earliest waking.
 Her hands each nightly couch prepared,
 And frugal meal on which they fared:
 Unfolding spread the servet white,
 And deck'd the board with tankard bright.
 Through fretted hose and garment rent,
 Her tiny needle deftly went,
 Till hateful penury, so graced,
 Was scarcely in their dwelling traced.
 With reverence to the old she clung,
 With sweet affection to the young.
 To her was crabb'd lesson said,
 To her the sly petition made,
 To her was told each petty care;
 By her was lisp'd the tardy prayer,
 What time the urchin, half undrest
 And half asleep, was put to rest.

XXXII.

There is a sight all hearts beguiling.—
 A youthful mother to her infant smiling,
 Who, with spread arms and dancing feet,
 And cooing voice, returns its answer sweet.
 Who does not love to see the grandame mild,
 Lesson with yearning looks the listening child?
 But 'tis a thing of saintlier nature,
 Amidst her friends of pigmy stature,
 To see the maid in youth's fair bloom,
 A guardian sister's charge assume,
 And, like a touch of angel's bliss,
 Receive from each its grateful kiss.
 To see them, when their hour of love is past,
 Aside their grave demeanour cast.
 With her in mimic war they wrestle;
 Beneath her twisted robe they nestle;
 Upon her glowing cheek they revel,
 Low bended to their tiny level;
 While oft, her lovely neck bestriding
 Crows some arch imp, like huntsman riding.
 This is a sight the coldest heart may feel —
 To make down rugged cheeks the kindly tear to steal.

XXXIII.

But when the toilsome sun was set,
 And evening groups together met,
 (For other strangers shelter'd there
 Would seek with them to lighten care.)
 Her feet still in the dance moved lightest,
 Her eye with merry glance beam'd brightest,
 Her braided locks were coil'd the neatest,
 Her carol song was thrill'd the sweetest;
 And round the fire, in winter cold,
 No archer tale than hers was told.

XXXIV.

O! spirits gay, and kindly heart!
 Precious the blessings ye impart!
 Though all unwittingly the while,
 Ye make the pining exile smile,
 And transient gladness charm his pain,
 Who ne'er shall see his home again.
 Ye make the stern misanthrope's brow
 With tint of passing kindness glow,

And age spring from his elbow-chair
The sport of lightsome glee to share.
Thus did our joyous maid bestow
Her beamy soul on want and wo;
While proud, poor men, in threadbare suit,
Frisk'd on the floor with lightsome foot,
And from her magic circle chase
The fiends that vex the human race.

XXXV.

And do not, gentle reader, chide,
If I record her harmless pride,
Who sacrificed the hours of sleep,
Some show of better times to keep;
That, though as humble soldier dight,
A stripling brother might more trimly stand
With pointed cuff and collar white,
Like one of gentler race mix'd with a homelier band,
And in that band of low degree
Another youth of gentle blood
Was found, who late had cross'd the sea,
The son of virtuous Jerviswood,
Who did as common sentry wait
Before a foreign prince's gate.
And if his eye, oft on the watch,
One look of sweet Griseld might catch,
It was to him no dull nor irksome state.

XXXVI.

And thus some happy years stole by;
Adversity with virtue mated,
Her state of low obscurity,
Set forth but as deep shadows, fated
By Heaven's high will to make the light
Of future skies appear more bright.
And thus, at lowest ebb, man's thoughts are oft
elated.

He deems not that the very struggle
Of active virtue, and the war
She bravely holds with present ill,
Sustain'd by hope, does by the skill
Of some conceal'd and happy juggle,
Become itself the good which yet seems distant far.
So, when their lamp of fortune burn'd
With brightest ray, our worthies turn'd,
A recollection, fondly bent,
On these, their happiest years, in humble dwelling
spent.

XXXVII.

At length the sky, so long with clouds o'ercast,
Unveil'd its cope of azure hue,
And gave its fair expanse to view;—
The pelting storm of tyranny was past.

XXXVIII.

For he, the prince of glorious memory,
The prince, who shall, as passing ages fly,
Be blest; whose wise, enlighten'd, manly mind,
E'en when but with a stripling's years combined,
Had with unyielding courage oft contended
For Europe's freedom,—for religion, blended
With just, forbearing charity, and all
To man most dear;—now, at the honour'd call
Of Britain's patriot sons, the ocean plough'd
With gallant fleet, encompass'd by a crowd
Of soldiers, statesmen, souls of proof, who vow'd
To stand, let good or ill befall.

And with those worthies, 'twas a happy doom
Right fairly earn'd, embark'd, Sir Patrick Hume.
Their fleet, though long at sea, and tempest-tost,
In happy hour at last arrived on England's coast.

XXXIX.

Meantime his dame and our fair maid
Still on the coast of Holland stay'd,
With anxious and misgiving minds,
Listening the sound of warring winds:
The ocean rose with deafening roar,
And beat upon the trembling shore,
Whilst breakers dash'd their whitening spray
O'er mound and dyke with angry bray,
As if it would engulf again
The land once rescued from its wild domain.

XL

Oft on the beach our damsel stood
Midst groups of many a fearful wight,
Who view'd, like her, the billowy flood,
Silent and sad, with visage shrunk and white,
While bloated corse and splinter'd mast,
And bale and cask on shore were cast,—
A sad and rueful sight!
But when, at the Almighty will,
The tempest ceased, and sea was still,
From Britain's isle glad tidings came,
Received with loud and long acclaim.

XLI.

But joy appears with shrouded head
To those who sorrow o'er the dead;
For, struck with sore disease, while there
They tarried pent in noisome air,
The sister of her heart, whom she
Had watch'd and tended lovingly,
Like blighted branch whose blossoms fade,
That day was in her coffin laid.
She heard the chimed bells loudly ringing,
She heard the caroll'd triumph singing,
And clamorous throng, and shouting boys,
And thought how vain are human joys!

XLII.

Howbeit, her grief at length gives way
To happier thoughts, as dawns the day
When her kind parent and herself depart,
In royal Mary's gentle train,
To join, ere long, the dearest to her heart,
In their own native land again.
They soon their own fair island hail'd,
As on the rippling sea they sail'd.
Ye well may guess their joyful cry,
With upraised hands and glistening eye,
When, rising from the ocean blue,
Her chalky cliffs first met their view,
Whose white verge on th' horizon rear'd,
Like wall of nounday clouds appear'd.

XLIII.

These ye may guess, for well the show
And outward signs of joy we know.
But cease we on this theme to dwell,
For pen or pencil cannot tell
The thrill of keen delight from which they flow.
Such moments of ecstatic pleasure
Are fancy's fairest, brightest treasure,

no scope of duller days
recurring retrospect,
each right happily she plays.
moving mirror will reflect
g rays on shady side
or glen, when school-boys guide
ful hands their mimic sun
the bright sun opposed; we see
the sheen on fallow dun,
or green, on rock and tree,
or steep, on rippling spring,
or thatch, and every thing.

XLIV.

in the virtuous queen admired
the maid, and in her train
will'd her to remain:
we could young ambition have desired?
the blossom on the bough,
o'er to the ruin's brow,
to the fostering stock,
and on the briny rock,
near to sacred tree,
on the swarded lea,
on her own she clung:—
all for honours vain, from courtly favour
hung.

XLV.

and she in her native north,
owned by one of wealth and worth,
labour of her happy home,
by her gentle parents press'd
red, courted and caress'd,
and bride become.
not," said her gentle heart,
yet thought endure,
so kind should feel the smart
nor's wants might oft impart,
wood is poor.
though poor, why should I smother
regard? he'll be my brother,
through life we'll love each other.
though, as changing years flit by,
or my head, and dim his eye!
darkly bear our wayward fate,
their petty spite who rate,
unless gibes, the single state,
we join'd, at last, in heavenly bliss on
th."

XLVI.

even for them decreed a happier lot:
nor of the virtuous youth,
devoted for the truth,
when better times return'd, forgot:
that heir was given his father's land,
his lady's love, he won her hand.

XLVII.

though tried faith in honour plighted,
we a pair by Heaven united,
added love, through lengthen'd years,
of early fondness wears.
first guess'd his doubtful choice,
not caught his distant voice,

And from afar, her wistful eye
Would first his graceful form descry.
E'en when he hid him forth to meet
The open air in lawn or street,
She to her casement went,
And after him, with smile so sweet,
Her look of blessing sent.
The heart's affection,—secret thing!
Is like the cleft rock's ceaseless spring,
Which free and independent flows
Of summer rains or winter snows.
The foxglove from its side may fall
The heathbloom fade or moss-flower white,
But still its runlet, bright though small,
Will issue sweetly to the light.

XLVIII.

How long an honour'd and a happy pair,
They held their seemly state in mansion fair,
I will not here in chiming verses say,
To tire my reader with a lengthen'd lay;
For tranquil bliss is as a summer day
O'er broad Savana shining; fair it lies,
And rich the trackless scene, but soon our eyes,
In search of meaner things, turn heavily away.

XLIX.

But no new ties of wedded life,
That bind the mother and the wife,
Her tender, filial heart could change,
Or from its earliest friends estrange.
The child, by strong affection led,
Who braved her terror of the dead
To save an outlaw'd parent, still
In age was subject to his will.
She then was seen with matron air,
A dame of years, with countenance fair,
Though faded, sitting by his easy chair.
A sight that might the heart's best feelings move!
Behold her seated at her task of love!
Books, papers, pencil, pen, and slate,
And column'd scrolls of ancient date,
Before her lie, on which she looks
With searching glance, and gladly brooks
An irksome task, that else might vex
His temper, or his brain perplex;
While, haply, on the matted floor,
Close nestling at her kirtled feet,
Its lap enrich'd with childish store,
Sits, hush'd and still, a grandchild sweet,
Who looks at times with eye intent,
Full on its grandame's parent bent,
Viewing his deeply-furrow'd brow,
And sunken lip and locks of snow,
In serious wonderment.
Well said that graceful sire, I ween!
Still through life's many a varied scene,
Griseld our dear and helpful child hath been.

L.

Though ever cheerfully possessing
In its full zest the present blessing,
Her grateful heart remembrance cherish'd
Of all to former happiness allied,

Nor in her fostering fancy perish'd
 E'en things inanimate that had supplied
 Means of enjoyment once. Maternal love,
 Active and warm, which nothing might restrain,
 Led her once more, in years advanced, to rove
 To distant southern climes, and once again
 Her footsteps press'd the Belgian shore,
 The town, the very street that was her home of yore.

LI.

Fondly that homely house she eyed,
 The door, the windows, every thing
 Which to her back-cast thoughts could bring
 The scenes of other days.—Then she applied
 To knocker bright her thrilling hand,
 And begg'd, as strangers in the land,
 Admittance from the household dame,
 And thus preferred her gentle claim :
 " This house was once my happy home,
 Its rooms, its stair, I fain would see ;
 Its meanest nook is dear to me,
 Let me and mine within its threshold come."
 But no ; this might not be !
 Their feet might soil her polish'd floor,
 The dame held fast the hostile door,
 A Belgian housewife she.
 " Fear not such harm ! we'll doff our shoes :
 Do not our earnest suit refuse !
 We'll give thee thanks, we'll give thee gold ;
 Do not kind courtesy withhold !"
 But still it might not be ;
 The dull, unpliant dame refused her gentle plea.

LII.

With her and her good lord, who still
 Sweet union held of mated will,
 Years pass'd away with lightsome speed ;
 But ah ! their bands of bliss at length were riven ;
 And she was clothed in widow's sable weed,
 Submitting to the will of Heaven.
 And then a prosperous race of children good
 And tender, round their noble mother stood.
 And she the while, cheer'd with their pious love,
 Waited her welcome summons from above.

LIII.

But whatsoever the weal or woe
 That Heaven across her lot might throw,
 Full well her Christian spirit knew
 Its path of virtue, straight and true.
 When came the shock of evil times, menacing
 The peaceful land—when blood and lineage tracing
 As the sole claim to Britain's throne, in spite
 Of Britain's weal or will, chiefs of the north,
 In warlike muster, led their clansmen forth,
 Brave, faithful, strong and toughly nerved,
 Would they a better cause had served !
 For Stuart's dynasty to fight,
 Distress to many a family came,
 Who dreaded more the approaching shame
 Of penury's ill-favour'd men,
 Than e'en the pang of hunger keen.
 How softly then her pity flow'd !
 How freely then her hand bestow'd !
 She did not question their opinion
 Of party, kingship, or dominion :

She would not e'en their folly chide,
 But like the sun and showers of heaven,
 Which to the false and true are given,
 Want and distress relieved on either side.

LIV.

But soon, from fear of future change,
 The evil took a wider range.
 The northern farmers, spoil'd and bare,
 No more could rent or produce spare
 To the soil's lords. All were distress'd,
 And on our noble dame this evil sorely press'd.
 Her household numerous, her means withheld,
 Shall she her helpless servants now dismiss
 To rob or starve, in such a time as this,
 Or wrong to others do ? but nothing quell'd
 Her calm and upright mind.—" Go, summon
 Those who have served me many a year."
 The summons went ; each lowly name
 Full swiftly to her presence came,
 And thus she spoke : " Ye've served me long,
 Pure, as I think, from fraud or wrong,
 And now, my friendly neighbours, true
 And simply I will deal with you.
 The times are shrewd, my treasures spent,
 My farms have ceased to yield me rent ;
 And it may chance that rent or grain
 I never shall receive again.
 The dainties which my table fed,
 Will now be changed for daily bread,
 Dealt sparingly, and for this I must
 Be debtor to your patient trust,
 If ye consent."—Swift through the hall,
 With eager haste, spoke one and all.
 " No, noble dame ! this must not be !
 With heart as warm and hand as free,
 Still thee and thine we'll serve with pride,
 As when fair fortune graced your side.
 The best of all our stores afford
 Shall daily smoke upon thy board ;
 And, shouldst thou never clear the score,
 Heaven for thy sake will bless our store."
 She bent her head with courtesy,
 The big tear swelling in her eye,
 And thank'd them all. Yet plain and spare,
 She order'd still her household fare,
 Till fortune's better die was fast,
 And adverse times were past.

LV.

Good, tender, generous, firm and sage,
 Through grief and gladness, shade and shade,
 As fortune changed life's motley scene,
 Thus pass'd she on to reverend age.
 And when the heavenly summons came,
 Her spirit from its mortal frame
 And weight of mortal cares to free,
 It was a blessed sight to see,
 The parting saint her state of honour keeping
 In gifted, dauntless faith, whilst round her, weep
 Her children's children mourn'd on bended knee

LVI.

In London's fair imperial town
 She laid her earthly burden down.
 In Mellertain, her northern home,

nd for her a graven tomb
ves to other days her modest, just renown.

ye polish'd fair of modern times,
deed will listen to my rhymes,
ik ye of her simple, modest worth,
ave faintly tried to shadow forth ?
the thought ! as if ye stood in need
n ladies in dull books to read.
such antiquated virtues prize,
superb signoras proudly vies,
efore the dear admiring crowd
tretch'd, straining throat, bravuras loud,
heaved breast press'd hard, as if to boast
rd pain such mighty efforts cost :
white-chalk'd floor, at midnight hour,
with many a flaunting, full-blown flower,
san of braided locks enlarged,
' gown with twenty flounces charged,
yly round the room on pointed toe,
ported by some dandy beau :—
forsooth ! or any belle of spirit,
ch old, forgotten, homely merit ?
rose cultured, high-strain'd talents soar
all th' ambitious range of letter'd lore
enthusiastic, fondly smitten
hat e'er in classic page was written,
t her wit in critic task engages,
ic praise of all praised things outrages ;
ger, white and small, with ink-stain tipt,
s with vulgar thimble to be clipt ;
with proud pretence her claims advance
phic, honour'd ignorance
t, in divided occupation,
base stamp of female degradation ;
ne knows not colour, stripe nor shade,
at stuff her flowing robe is made,
, from petty, frivolous fancies free,
careful Betty may decree ;
well she may, for Betty's skill
r in purlie, furbelow, or frill,
ehind the very costliest fair
s with daily pains the public stare :
s almost ashamed to be a woman,
ne palm of parts will yield to no man
on battle-ground eternal wrangling,
st case in mazy words entangling :—
I trow, or any kirtled sage,
e subject of my artless page ?
ere be of British fair, I know,
is legend will some favour show
led sympathy ; whose life proceeds
wearied course of gentle deeds,
untainted through the earthly throng,
that to some better world belong.
think, as sullen cynics do,
ing present times, their number few.
ed for good they act, a virtuous band,
g, the rich, the loveliest of the land,
e the naked, and, each passing week,
hed poor in their sad dwelling seek,
er'd and grateful, feebly press and bless
which princes might be proud to kiss :—
regard my tale, and give to fame
s, *helpful maid,—a good and noble dame.*

LORD JOHN OF THE EAST.

THE fire blazed bright till deep midnight,
And the guests sat in the hall,
And the lord of the feast, Lord John of the East,
Was the merriest of them all.

His dark gray eye, that wont so sly
Beneath his helm to scowl,
Flash'd keenly bright, like a new-waked sprite
As pass'd the circling bowl.

In laughter light, or jocund lay,
That voice was heard, whose sound,
Stern, loud, and deep, in battle-fray
Did foemen fierce astound ;

And stretch'd so balm, like lady's palm,
To every jester near,
That hand which through a prostrate foe
Oft thrust the ruthless spear.

The gallants sang, and the goblets rang,
And they revell'd in careless state,
Till a thundering sound, that shook the ground,
Was heard at the castle gate.

"Who knocks without, so loud and stout ?
Some wandering knight, I ween,
Who from afar, like a guiding star,
Our blazing hall hath seen.

"If a stranger it be of high degree,
(No churl durst make such din,)
Step forth amain, my pages twain,
And soothly ask him in.

"Tell him our cheer is the forest deer,
Our bowl is mantling high,
And the lord of the feast is John of the East,
Who welcomes him courteously."

The pages twain return'd again,
And a wild, scared look had they ;
"Why look ye so ?—is it friend or foe ?"
Did the angry baron say.

"A stately knight without doth wait,
But further he will not hie,
Till the baron himself shall come to the gate,
And ask him courteously."

"By my mother's shroud, he is full proud !
What earthly man is he ?"
"I know not, in truth," quoth the trembling youth,
"If earthly man it be.

"In Raveller's plight, he is bedight,
With a vest of the crim'sy meet ;
But his mantle behind, that streams on the wind,
Is a corse's bloody sheet."

"Out, paltry child ! thy wits are wild,
Thy comrade will tell me true :
Say plainly, then, what hast thou seen ?
Or dearly shalt thou rue."

Faint spoke the second page with fear,
And bent him on his knee,
"Were I on your father's sword to swear,
The same it appear'd to me."

Then dark, dark lower'd the baron's eye,
And his red cheek changed to wan;
For again at the gate more furiously,
The thundering din began.

"And is there ne'er of my vassals here,
Of high or low degree,
That will unto this stranger go,—
Will go for the love of me?"

Then spoke and said, fierce Donald the Red,—
(A fearless man was he,)

"Yes; I will straight to the castle gate,
Lord John, for the love of thee."

With heart full stout, he bied him out,
Whilst silent all remain;
Nor moved a tongue those gallants among,
Till Donald return'd again.

"O speak," said his lord, "by thy hopes of grace,
What stranger must we hail?"
But the haggard look of Donald's face
Made his faltering words to fail.

"It is a knight in some foreign guise,
His like did I never behold;
For the stony look of his beamless eyes
Made my very life-blood cold.

"I did him greet in fashion meet,
And bade him your feast partake,
But the voice that spoke, when he silence broke,
Made the earth beneath me quake.

"O such a tone did tongue ne'er own
That dwelt in mortal head;—
It is like a sound from the hollow ground,—
Like the voice of the coffin'd dead.

"I bade him to your social board,
But in he will not hie,
Until at the gate this castle's lord
Shall entreat him courteously.

"And he stretch'd him the while with a ghastly
smile,
And sternly bade me say,
'Twas no depute's task your guest to ask
To the feast of the woody bay."

Pale grew the baron, and faintly said,
As he heaved his breath with pain,
"From such a feast as there was spread,
Do any return again?"

"I bade my guest to a bloody feast,
Where the death's wound was his fare,
And the isle's bright maid, who my love betray'd,
She tore her raven hair.

"The sea-fowl screams, and the watch-tower gleams,
And the deafening billows roar,
Where he unblest was put to rest,
On a wild and distant shore.

"Do the hollow grave and the whelming wave
Give up their dead again?
Doth the surgy waste waft o'er its breast
Spirits of the slain?"

But his loosen'd limbs shook fast, and pour'd
The big drops from his brow,
As louder still the third time roar'd
The thundering gate below.

"O rouse thee, baron, for manhood's worth!
Let good or ill befall,
Thou must to the stranger knight go forth,
And ask him to your hall."

"Rouse thy bold breast," said each eager gun
"What boots it shrinking so?
Be it fiend, or sprite, or murder'd knight,
In God's name thou must go.

"Why shouldst thou fear? dost thou not war
A gift from the great Glendower,
Sandals blest by a holy priest,
O'er which naught ill hath power?"

All ghastly pale did the baron quail,
As he turn'd him to the door,
And his sandals blest, by a holy priest,
Sound feebly on the floor.

Then back to the hall and his merry mates all,
He cast his parting eye,
"God send thee amain, safe back again!"
He heaved a heavy sigh.

Then listen'd they, on the lengthen'd way,
To his faint and lessening tread,
And, when that was past, to the waiting bar
That wail'd as for the dead.

But wilder it grew, and stronger it blew,
And it rose with an elrich sound,
Till the lofty keep on its rocky steep,
Fell hurling to the ground.

Each fearful eye then glanced on high,
To the lofty-window'd wall,
When a fiery trace of the baron's face
Through the casements shone on all.

But the vision'd glare pass'd through the air,
And the raging tempest ceased,
And never more on sea or shore,
Was seen Lord John of the East.

The sandals, blest by a holy priest,
Lay unscath'd on the swarded green,
But never again on land or main,
Lord John of the East was seen.

MALCOM'S HEIR.

O go not by Duntorloch's walls
When the moon is in the wane,
And cross not o'er Duntorloch's bridge,
The farther bank to gain.

For there the Lady of the Stream
In dripping robes you'll spy,
A-singing to her pale, wan babe,
An elrich lullaby.

at the house of Merne,
of good Saint John,
Swathed Knight walks his rounds
y a heavy moan.

is he in coffin weeds,
nd is in his breast,
s still to the gloomy vault,
y say his corse doth rest.

near Glencromar's tower,
e sun shine e'er so bright;
d is that in the noon of day,
e in the noon of night.

de rank grows in the court,
s coil in the wall,
ge in the rifted spire,
in the murky hall.

hines no cheerful light,
ep-red setting sun
ly red on its battlements
's fair course is run.

r in night's pale beams,
moon peers o'er the wood,
rim stretch'd o'er the ground
ening many a rood.

d's chirping there is heard,
y's horn doth blow;
t hoots, and the pent blast sobs,
roaks the carrion crow.

for within its walls
the deed unblest,
osome vaults the bones
's murderer rest.

ther in the tomb
and solemn wo,
ills, but righteous Heaven
be mocked so.

s bones in the mouldering earth,
d by carle forgot;
fell spirit that in them dwelt,
it none, I wot!

ght," quoth Malcom's heir,
'd him fiercely round,
clench'd his ireful hand,
'd upon the ground:

ght within your walls
lay my head,
louds of heaven my roof should be,
ld, dank earth my bed.

er son has now your love,
ep-dame false your ear;
our hawks, and his are your hounds,
ur dark-brown deer.

have given your noble steed,
the passing wind;
you shamed before my friends,
n of a base-born hind."

ed him the white-hair'd chief,
is tearful eye,
hy anger is all too keen,
is all too high.

"Yet rest this night beneath my roof,
The wind blows cold and shrill,
With to-morrow's dawn, if it so must be,
E'en follow thy wayward will."

But nothing moved was Malcom's heir,
And never a word did he say,
But cursed his father in his heart,
And sternly strode away.

And his coal-black steed he mounted straight,
As twilight gather'd round,
And at his feet with eager speed
Ran Swain, his faithful bound.

Loud rose the blast, yet ne'ertheless
With furious speed rode he,
Till night, like the gloom of a cavern'd mine,
Had closed o'er tower and tree.

Loud rose the blast, thick fell the rain,
Keen flash'd the lightning red,
And loud the awful thunder roar'd
O'er his unshelter'd head.

At length full close before him shot
A flash of sheeted light,
And the high-arch'd gate of Glencromar's tower,
Glared on his dazzled sight.

His steed stood still, nor step would move,
Up look'd his wistful Swain,
And wagg'd his tail, and feebly whined;
He lighted down amain.

Through porch and court he pass'd, and still
His listening ear he bow'd,
Till beneath the hoofs of his trampling steed
The paved hall echoed loud.

And other echoes answer gave
From arches far and grand;
Close to his horse and his faithful dog
He took his fearful stand.

The night-birds shriek'd from the creviced roof,
And the fitful blast sung shrill;
But ere the midwatch of the night,
Were all things hush'd and still.

But in the midwatch of the night,
When hush'd was every sound,
Faint, doleful music struck his ear,
As if waked from the hollow ground.

And loud and louder still it grew,
And upward still it wore,
Till it seem'd at the end of the farthest aisle
To enter the eastern door.

O! never did music of mortal make
Such dismal sounds contain;
A horrid elrich dirge it seem'd,—
A wild, unearthly strain.

The yell of pain, and the wail of wo,
And the short, shrill shriek of fear,
Through the winnowing sound of a furnace flame—
Confusedly struck his ear.

And the serpent's hiss, and the tiger's growl,
And the famish'd vulture's cry,
Were mix'd at times, as with measured skill,
In this horrid harmony.

Up brizzled the locks of Malcom's heir,
And his heart it quickly beat,
And his trembling steed shook under his hand,
And Swain cower'd close to his feet.

When, lo! a faint light through the porch
Still strong and stronger grew,
And shed o'er the walls and the lofty roof
Its wan and dismal hue.

And slowly entering then appear'd,
Approaching with soundless tread,
A funeral band in dark array,
As in honour of the dead.

The first that walk'd were torchmen ten
To lighten their gloomy road,
And each wore the face of an angry fiend,
And on cloven goats' feet trod.

And the next that walk'd as mourners meet,
Were murderers twain and twain,
With bloody hands and surtouts red,
Befoul'd with many a stain.

Each with a cut-cord round his neck,
And red-strain'd, starting eyes,
Show'd that upon the gibbet tree
His earthly end had been.

And after these, in solemn state,
There came an open bier,
Borne on black, shapeless, rampant forms,
That did but half appear.

And on that bier a corse was laid,
As corse could never lie,
That did by decent hands composed
In nature's struggles die.

Nor stretch'd, nor swathed, but every limb
In strong distortion lay,
As in the throes of a violent death
Is fix'd the lifeless clay.

And in its breast was a broken knife,
With the black blood bolter'd round;
And its face was the face of an aged man,
With the filleted locks unbound.

Its features were fix'd in horrid strength,
And the glaze of its half-closed eye
A last dread parting look express'd,
Of woe and agony.

But, oh! the horrid form to trace,
That follow'd it close behind,
In fashion of the chief mourner,
What words shall minstrel find?

In his lifted hand, with straining grasp,
A broken knife he press'd,
The other half of the cursed blade
Was that in the corse's breast.

And in his blasted, horrid face,
Full strongly mark'd, I ween,
The features of the aged corse
In life's full prime were seen.

"— gnash thy teeth and tear thy hair,
And roll thine eyeballs wild,
Thou horrible, accursed son,
With a father's blood defiled!

Back from the bier with strong recoil,
Still onward as they go,
Doth he in vain his harrow'd head,
And writhing body throw.

For, closing round, a band of fiends
Full fiercely with him deal,
And force him o'er the bier to bend,
With their fangs of red-hot steel.

Still on they moved, and stopp'd at length,
In the midst of the trembling hall,
When the dismal dirge, from its loudest pitch,
Sunk to a dying fall.

But what of horror next ensued,
No mortal tongue can tell,
For the thrill'd life paused in Malcom's heir,
In a death-like trance he fell.

The morning rose with cheerful light,
On the country far and near,
But neither in country, tower, nor town,
Could they find Sir Malcom's heir.

They sought him east, they sought him west,
O'er hill and vale they ran,
And met him at last on the blasted heath,
A crazed and wretched man.

He will to no one utter his tale,
But the priest of St. Cuthbert's cell,
And aye, when the midnight warning sounds,
He hastens his beads to tell.

THE ELDEN TREE.

A FEAST was spread in the baron's hall,
And loud was the merry sound,
As minstrels play'd at lady's call,
And the cup went sparkling round.

For gentle dames sat there, I trow,
By men of mickle might,
And many a chief with dark-red brow,
And many a burly knight.

Each had fought in war's grim ranks,
And some on the surgy sea,
And some on Jordan's sacred banks,
For the cause of Christentie.

But who thinks now of blood or strife,
Or Moorish or Paynim foe?
Their eyes beam bright with social life,
And their hearts with kindness glow.

"Gramercie, chieftain, on thy tale!
It smacks of thy merry mood."

"Ay, monks are sly, and women frail,
Since rock and mountain stood."

"Fy, fy! sir knight, thy tongue is keen,
'Tis sharper than thy steel."

"So, gentle lady, are thine eyen,
As we poor lovers feel.

"Come, pledge me well, my lady gay,
Come, pledge me, noble frere;
Each cheerful mate on such a day,
Is friend or mistress dear."

ill comes jeer and boast,
 ms faster pour,
 tale, and laugh are lost
 mingled roar.

s an hour of glee,
 on himself doth smile,
 head right cheerily,
 his cup the while.

e now of midnight fear,
 t wind's dismal moan ?
 e boughs of that Elden Tree,
 hinketh so oft upon ?

ve past since a deed was done,
 only seen,
 es not a man beneath the sun,
 th that deed hath been.

, so gay were all,
 'd not the growing gloom ;
 how the darkening hall
 e the close of doom.

goblet's sheen, and grim
 s of every guest,
 s banners aloft hung dim,
 uds of the drizzly west.

s'd then so swift of pace ?
 willight gray ?
 t pass'd through the place,
 uring noon of day.

l the momentary blaze
 gallant train,
 ge pale, with dazzled gaze,
 nd lost again.

ler's rolling peal, from far,
 d onward drew,
 sound like the broil of war,
 nd louder grew.

s lightning blue and pale,
 b' astounding din ;
 windows with bickering hail,
 ters ring within.

hounds the board beneath
 g with piteous moan,
 d dames sit still as death,
 are utter'd none.

be waning tempest's fall,
 m the welkin broke,
 an rush'd through the hall,
 to the baron spoke.

hath stricken your tree so fair,
 green-sward lie."—

"—“ The Elden planted there
 years gone by.”

re starest thou on me so,
 so ghastly wild ?”
 are found in the mould below,
 nes of a stripling child.”

se as the shrouded dead,
 'balls fix'd as stone ;
 his bosom dropp'd his head,
 r'd a stifled groan.

Then from the board, each guest amazed,
 Sprang up, and curiously
 Upon his sudden misery gazed,
 And wonder'd what might be.

Out spoke the ancient seneschal,
 “ I pray ye stand apart,
 Both gentle dames and nobles all,
 This grief is at his heart.

“ Go, call St. Cuthbert's monk with speed,
 And let him be quickly shriven,
 And fetch ye a leech for his body's need,
 To dight him for earth or heaven.”

“ No, fetch me a priest,” the baron said,
 In a voice that seem'd utter'd with pain ;
 And he shudder'd and shrunk, as he faintly bade
 His noble guests remain.

“ Heaven's eye each secret deed doth scan,
 Heaven's justice all should fear :
 What I confess to the holy man,
 Both heaven and you shall hear.”

And soon St. Cuthbert's monk stood by
 With visage sad, but sweet,
 And cast on the baron a piteous eye,
 And the baron knelt low at his feet.

“ O, father ! I have done a deed
 Which God alone did know ;
 A brother's blood these hands have shed,
 With many a fiend-like blow :

“ For fiends lent strength like a powerful charm,
 And my youthful breast impell'd,
 And I laugh'd to see beneath my arm
 The sickly stripling quell'd.

“ A mattock from its pit I took,
 Dug deep for the Elden Tree,
 And I tempted the youth therein to look
 Some curious sight to see.

“ The woodmen to their meal were gone,
 And ere they return'd again,
 I had planted that tree with my strength alone,
 O'er the body of the slain.

“ Ah ! gladly smiled my father then,
 And seldom he smiled on me,
 When he heard that my skill, like the skill of men,
 Had planted the Elden Tree.

“ But where was his eldest son so dear,
 Who nearest his heart had been ?
 They sought him far, they sought him near,
 But the boy no more was seen.

“ And thus his life and lands he lost,
 And his father's love beside :
 The thought that ever rankled most
 In this heart of secret pride.

“ Ah ! could the partial parent wot
 The cruel pang he gives,
 To the child neglected and forgot,
 Who under his cold eye lives !

“ His elder rights did my envy move,
 These lands and their princely hall ;
 But it was our father's partial love,
 I envied him most of all.

"Now thirty years have o'er me pass'd,
And, to the eye of man,
My lot was with the happy cast,
My heart it could not scan.

"O! I have heard in the dead of night,
My murder'd brother's groan,
And shudder'd, as the pale moonlight
On the mangled body shone.

"My very miners, pent in gloom,
Whose toil my coffers stored,
And cursed belike their cheerless doom,
Were happier than their lord.

"O, holy man! my tale is told
With pain, with tears, with shame;
May penance hard, may alms of gold,
Some ghostly favour claim?

"The knotted scourge shall drink my blood,
The earth my bed shall be,
And bitter tears my daily food,
To earn Heaven's grace for me."

Now, where that rueful deed was done,
Endow'd with rights and lands,
Its sharp spires brightening in the sun,
A stately abbey stands.

And the meek'st monk, whose life is there
Still spent on bended knee,
Is he who built that abbey fair,
And planted the Elden Tree.

THE GHOST OF FADON.

On Gask's deserted ancient hall
Was twilight closing fast,
And, in its dismal shadows, all
Seem'd lofty, void, and vast.

All sounds of life, now reft and bare,
From its walls had pass'd away,
But the stir of small birds shelter'd there,
Dull owl, or clattering jay.

Loop-hole and window, dimly seen,
With faint light passing through,
Grew dimmer still and the dreary scene
Was fading from the view:

When the trampling sound of banded men,
Came from the court without;
Words of debate and call, and then
A loud and angry shout.

But mingled echoes from within
A mimic mockery made,
And the bursting door, with furious din,
On jarring hinges bray'd.

An eager band, press'd rear on van,
Rush'd in with clamorous sound,
And their chief, the goodliest, bravest man
That e'er trode Scottish ground.

Then spoke forthwith that leader bold,
"We war with wayward fate:
These walls are bare, the hearth is cold,
Solate.

"With fast unbroke and thirst unstaked,
Must we on the hard ground sleep?
Or, like ghosts from vaulted chancel waked
Our cheerless vigil keep?"

"Hard hap this day in bloody field,
Ye bravely have sustain'd,
And for your pains this dismal bield,
And empty board have gain'd.

"Hie, Malcom, to that varlet's steed,
And search if yet remain
Some homely store, but good at need,
Spent nature to sustain.

"Cheer up, my friends! still heart in ham
Though few and spent we be,
We are the pith of our native land,
And we shall still be free.

"Cheer up! though scant and coarse our
In this our sad retreat,
We'll fill our horn to Scotland's weal,
And that will make it sweet."

Then all, full cheerily, as they could,
Their willing service lent,
Some broke the boughs, some heap'd the
Some struck the sparkling flint.

And a fire they kindled speedily,
Where the hall's last fire had been,
And pavement, walls, and rafters high,
In the rising blaze were seen.

Red gleam on each tall buttress pour'd
The lengthen'd hall along,
And tall and black behind them lower'd
Their shadows deep and strong.

The ceiling, ribb'd with massy oak,
From bickering flames below,
As light and shadow o'er it broke,
Seem'd wavering to and fro.

Their scanty meal was on the ground,
Spread by the friendly light,
And they made the brown horn circle rot
As cheerily as they might.

Some talk of horses, weapons, mail,
Some of their late defeat,
By treachery caused, and many a tale
Of Southron spy's retreat.

"Ay, well," says one, "my sinking hear
Did some disaster bode,
When faithless Fadon's wily art
Beguiled us from the road."

"But well repaid by Providence
Are such false deeds we see;
He's had his rightful recompense,
And cursed let him be."

"O! curse him not! I needs must rue
That stroke so rashly given:
If he to us were false or true,
Is known to righteous Heaven."

So spoke their chief, then silent all
Remain'd in sombre mood,
Till they heard a bugle's laryn call
Sound distant through the wood.

my friends!" the chieftain said,
ast, from friend or foe,
the west; through forest shade
y caution go,

me tidings. Speed ye well!"
ee bold warriors pass'd,
the east with fuller swell
d the bugle blast.

hree warriors more; then shrill
blew from the north,
ager warriors still,
d scouts, went forth.

eir chief each war-mate good
e forest gone,
o fear'd not flesh and blood,
the fire alone.

rapp'd in a musing dream,
l his drooping head,
n, alter'd, paly gleam
und was spread.

iminiah'd, sombre sheen
n eclipsed, by swain
lone herd is seen
ling hill and plain.

stful fire he turn'd,
gher and brighter grew,
se like a baleful meteor burn'd
ulphureous blue.

he chief, some soul unblest,
f power was near;
s adown the hall he cast,
it did there appear.

a strange, unearthly breath
chill air borne,
d at the gate, like a blast of wrath,
l of Fadon's horn.

and swallows, fluttering, out
and crevice flew,
lofty roof about,
ad long it blew.

und sprang from his lair,
ight rouse to greet,
timid trembling hare,
his master's feet.

legs his drooping tail,
f vulgar race,
with strange piteous wail
his master's face.

sem'd void, but vapour dim
the lowering room,
aware of a figure grim,
ng through the gloom.

as it onward came,
ir wore away,
distinctly by the flame,
m in the noon of day.

se knew that form, that head,
it unbraced and bare,
with streaming circlet red,
tered a rapid prayer.

But when the spectre raised its arm,
And brandish'd its glittering blade,
That moment broke fear's chilly charm
On noble Wallace laid.

The threaten'd combat was to him
Relief; with weapon bare,
He rush'd upon the warrior grim,
But his sword shore empty air.

Then the spectre smiled with a ghastly grin,
And its warrior-semblance fled,
And its features grew stony, fix'd, and thin,
Like the face of the stiffen'd dead.

The head a further moment crown'd,
The body's stately wreck
Shook hideously, and to the ground
Dropt from the bolter'd neck.

Back shrunk the noble chief aghast,
And longer tarried not,
But quickly to the portal pass'd,
To shun the horrid spot.

But in the portal, stiff and tall,
The apparition stood,
And Wallace turn'd and cross'd the hall,
Where entrance to the wood.

By other door he hoped to snatch,
Whose pent arch darkly lower'd,
But there, like sentry on his watch,
The dreadful phantom tower'd.

Then up the ruin'd stairs so steep,
He ran with panting breath,
And from a window—desperate leap!
Sprang to the court beneath.

O'er wall and ditch he quickly got,
Through brake and bushy stream,
When suddenly through darkness shot
A red and lurid gleam.

He look'd behind, and that lurid light
Forth from the castle came;
Within its circuit through the night
Appear'd an elrich flame.

Red glow'd each window, slit, and door,
Like mouths of furnace hot,
And tint of deepest blackness wore
The walls and steepy moat.

But soon it rose with brightening power,
Till bush and ivy green,
And wall-flower, fringing breach and tower,
Distinctly might be seen.

Then a spreading blaze with eddying sweep,
Its spiral surges rear'd,
And then aloft on the stately keep,
Fadon's Ghost appear'd.

A burning rafter, blazing bright,
It wielded in its hand;
And its warrior form, of human height,
Dilated grew, and grand.

Coped by a curling tawny cloud,
With tints sulphureous blent,
It rose with burst of thunder loud,
And up the welkin went.

High, high it rose with widening glare,
Sent far o'er land and main,
And shut into the lofty air,
And all was dark again.

A spell of horror lapt him round,
Chill'd, motionless, amazed,
His very pulse of life was bound
As on black night he gazed.

Till harness'd warriors' heavy tread,
From echoing dell arose;
"Thank God!" with utter'd voice, he said,
"For here come living foes."

With kindling soul that brand he drew
Which boldest Southron fears,
But soon the friendly call he knew,
Of his gallant, brave compeers.

With haste each wondrous tale was told,
How still, in vain pursuit,
They follow'd the horn through wood and wold,
And Wallace alone was mute.

Day rose; but silent, sad and pale,
Stood the bravest of Scottish race;
And each warrior's heart began to quail,
When he look'd in his leader's face.

A NOVEMBER NIGHT'S TRAVELLER.

HE, who with journey well begun,
Beneath the beam of morning's sun,
Stretching his view o'er hill and dale,
And distant city, (through its veil
Of smoke, dark spires and chimneys showing,)
O'er harvest lands with plenty flowing,
What time the roused and busy, meeting
On king's highway, exchange their greeting,
Feels his cheer'd heart with pleasure beat,
As on his way he holds. And great
Delight hath he, who travels late,
What time the moon doth hold her state
In the clear sky, while down and dale
Repose in light so pure and pale!—
While lake, and pool, and stream are seen
Weaving their maze of silvery sheen,—
While cot and mansion, rock and glade,
And tower and street, in light and shade
Strongly contrasted, are, I trow!
Grander than aught of noonday show,
Soothing the pensive mind.

And yet,
When moon is dark, and sun is set,
Not reft of pleasure is the wight,
Who, in snug chaise, at close of night
Begins his journey in the dark,
With crack of whip and ban-dog's bark,
And jarring wheels, and children bawling,
And voice of surly ostler, calling
To postboy, through the mingled din,
Some message to a neighbouring inn,
Which sound confusedly in his ear;
The lonely way's commencing cheer.

With dull November's starless sky
O'er head, his fancy soars not high.

The carriage lamps a white light throw
Along the road, and strangely show
Familiar things which cheat the eyes,
Like friends in motley masker's guise.
"What's that? or dame, or mantled maid,
Or herdbo' gather'd in his plaid,
Which leans against yon wall his back?
No; 'tis in sooth a tiny stack
Of turf or peat, or rooty wood,
For cottage fire the winter's food."—
"Ha! yonder shady nook discovers
A gentle pair of rustic lovers.
Out on't! a pair of harmless calves,
Through straggling bushes seen by halve."—
"What thing of strange unshapely height
Approaches slowly on the light,
That like a hunchback'd giant seems,
And now is whitening in its beams?
'Tis but a hind, whose burly back
Is bearing home a loaded sack."—
"What's that, like spots of flecker'd snow,
Which on the road's wide margin show?
'Tis linen left to bleach by night."—
"Gra'mercy on us! see I right?
Some witch is casting cantrips there;
The linen hovers in the air!—
Pooh! soon or late all wonders cease,
We have but scared a flock of geese."—
Thus oft through life we do misdeem
Of things that are not what they seem.
Ah! could we there with as slight scathe
Divest us of our cheated faith!
And then belike, when chiming bells
The near approach of wagon tells,
He wistful looks to see it come,
Its bulk emerging from the gloom,
With dun tarpauling o'er it thrown,
Like a huge mammoth, moving on.
But yet more pleased, through murky air
He spies the distant bonfire's glare;
And, nearer to the spot advancing,
Black imps and goblins round it dancing;
And, nearer still, distinctly traces
The featured disks of happy faces,
Gripping and roaring in their glory,
Like Bacchant's wild of ancient story,
And making murgeons to the flame,
As if were playmate of their game.
Full well, I trow, could modern stage
Such acting for the nonce engage,
A crowded audience every night
Would press to see the jovial sight;
And this, from cost and squeezing free,
November's nightly travellers see.
Through village, lane, or hamlet going,
The light from cottage window showing
Its inmates at their evening fare,
By rousing fire, and earthenware—
And pewter trenches on the shelf,—
Harmless display of worldly pelf!—
Is transient vision to the eye
Of hasty traveller passing by;
Yet much of pleasing import tells,
And cherish'd in the fancy dwells,
Where simple innocence and mirth
Encircle still the cottage hearth.

road a fiery glare
 smith's open forge declare,
 nace blast, and measured din
 rs twain, and all within,—
 y mates their labour plying,
 ed bar the red sparks flying,
 eighbours standing by
 mouth and dazzled eye,
 and sooty walls with store
 and horseshoes studded o'er,—
 of sullied sheen,—
 tly are heard and seen.
 e often fail to meet,
 town's dark narrow street
 n the night on pitchy wings
 hour of bed-time brings,)

it. From the alehouse door,
 l bravely paid his score,
 tipsy artizan,
 r brother of the can,
 while him homeward tries
 ing words, so wondrous wise!
 demure, from visit late,
 a borne before in state
 footboy, paces slow,
 n'd feet and hooded brow.
 seam'd window-board betrays
 ht, full closely lays
 dropper his curious ear,
 bour's fireside talk to hear;
 n an upper casement bending,
 d maid, belike, is sending
 r ewer a slopy shower,
 s him homeward fleetly scour.
 r rooms few gleams are sent,
 ng hearth, through chink or rent;
 ve loftier chambers peer,
 nels doff their gentle geer,
 eparing,) tapers bright,
 : a momentary sight
 r form with visage glowing,
 n'd braids and tresses flowing,
 d, by the mirror stands,
 ng head and upraised hands,
 ring shadow strangely falls
 nlarged on roof and walls.
 are the things, I ween,
 speed's light glam'rie seen!
 ouch'd, will long retain
 ly seen, nor seen again.
 he spies the flaring door
 Swan or gilded Boar,
 he bowing waiter stands
 r' alighting guest's commands.
 bustle, dirt, and din,
 bout, scolding within;
 means and ample boast,
 er's stated halting post,
 rks are missing or deranged,
 : lost and horses changed.
 short scene of noisy coil
 our traveller as a foil,
 what succeeds, and lending
 pensive quiet, sending
 d friends, left far behind,
 st-musings of his mind;

Or, should they stray to thoughts of pain,
 A dimness o'er the haggard train,
 A mood and hour like this will throw,
 As vex'd and burden'd spirits know.

Night, loneliness, and motion are
 Agents of power to distance care;
 To distance, not discard; for then,
 Withdrawn from busy haunts of men,
 Necessity to act suspended,
 The present, past, and future blended,
 Like figures of a mazy dance,
 Weave round the soul a dreamy trance,
 Till jolting stone, or turnpike gate
 Arouse him from the soothing state.

And when the midnight hour is past,
 If through the night his journey last,
 When still and lonely is the road,
 Nor living creature moves abroad,
 Then most of all, like fabled wizard,
 Night slyly dons her cloak and vizard,
 His eyes at every corner greeting,
 With some new slight of dexterous cheating,
 And cunningly his sight betrays,
 E'en with his own lamps' partial rays.

The road, that in fair simple day
 Through pasture land or corn-fields lay,
 A broken hedge-row's ragged screen
 Skirting its weedy margin green,—
 With boughs projecting, interlaced
 With thorn and brier, distinctly traced
 On the deep shadows at their back,
 That deeper sink to pitchy black,
 Appearing oft to fancy's eye,
 Like woven boughs of tapestry,—
 Seems now to wind through tangled wood,
 Or forest wild, where Robin Hood,
 With all his outlaws, stout and bold,
 In olden days his reign might hold,
 Where vagrant school-boy fears to roam,
 The gipsy's haunt, the woodman's home.
 Yes, roofless barn, and ruin'd wall,
 As passing lights upon them fall,
 When favour'd by surrounding gloom,
 The castle's ruin'd state assume.

The steamy vapour that proceeds
 From moisten'd hide of weary steeds,
 And high on either hand doth rise,
 Like clouds, storm-drifted, past him flies;
 While liquid mire, by their hoof'd feet
 Cast up, adds magic to the cheat,
 Glancing presumptuously before him,
 Like yellow diamonds of Cairngorum.

How many are the subtle ways,
 By which sly night the eye betrays,
 When in her wild fantastic mood,
 By lone and wakeful traveller wooed!
 Shall I proceed? O no! for now
 Upon the black horizon's brow
 Appears a line of tawny light;
 Thy reign is ended, witching night!
 And soon thy place a wizard elf,
 (But only second to thyself
 In glam'rie's art) will quickly take,
 Spreading o'er meadow, vale, and brake,
 Her misty shroud of pearly white:—
 A modest, though deceitful wight,

Who in a softer, gentler way,
Will with the wakeful fancy play,
When knolls of woods, their bases losing,
Are islands on a lake reposing,
And streeted town, of high pretence,
As rolls away the vapour dense,
With all its wavy, curling billows,
Is but a row of pollard willows.—
O no ! my traveller, still and lone,
A far, fatiguing way hath gone ;
His eyes are dim, he stoops his crest,
And folds his arms, and goes to rest.

SIR MAURICE.

A BALLAD.

SIR MAURICE was a wealthy lord,
He lived in the north countrie,
Well would he cope with foeman's sword,
Or the glance of a lady's eye.

Now all his armed vassals wait,
A stanch and burly band,
Before his stately castle's gate,
Bound for the Holy Land.

Above the spearmen's lengthen'd file,
Are figured ensigns flying ;
Stroked by their keeper's hand the while,
Are harness'd chargers neighing.

And looks of wo, and looks of cheer,
And looks the two between,
On many a warlike face appear,
Where tears have lately been.

For all they love is left behind ;
Hope beckons them before :
Their parting sails spread to the wind,
Blown from their native shore.

Then through the crowded portal pass'd
Six goodly knights and tall ;
Sir Maurice himself, who came the last,
Was goodliest of them all.

And proudly roved with hasty eye
O'er all the warlike train ;—
" Save ye, brave comrades ! prosperously,
Heaven send us o'er the main !

" But see I right ? an armed band
From Moorham's lordless hall ;
And he who bears the high command,
Its ancient seneschal !

" Return ; your stately keep defend ;
Defend your lady's bower,
Lest rude and lawless hands should rend
That lone and lovely flower."—

" God will defend our lady dear,
And we will cross the sea,
From slavery's chain, his lot severe,
Our noble lord to free."—

" Nay, nay ! some wandering minstrel's tongue,
Hath framed a story vain ;
Thy lord, his liegemen brave among,
Near Acre's wall was slain."—

" Nay, good my lord ! for had his life
Been lost on battle-ground,
When ceased that fell and fatal strife,
His body had been found.

" No faith to such delusions give ;
His mortal term is past."—

" Not so ! not so ! he is alive,
And will be found at last !"

These latter words right eagerly
From a slender stripling broke,
Who stood the ancient warrior by,
And trembled as he spoke.

Sir Maurice started at the sound,
And all from top to toe
The stripling scann'd, who to the ground
His blushing face bent low.

" Is this thy kinsman, seneschal ?
Thine own or thy sister's son ?
A gentler page, in tent or hall,
Mine eyes ne'er look'd upon.—

" To thine own home return, fair youth,
To thine own home return ;
Give ear to likely, sober truth,
Nor prudent counsel spurn.

" War suits thee not, if boy thou art ;
And if a sweeter name
Befit thee, do not lightly part
With maiden's honour'd fame."

He turn'd him from his liegemen all,
Who round their chieftain press'd ;
His very shadow on the wall
His troubled mind express'd.

As sometimes slow and sometimes fast
He paced to and fro,
His plumed crest now upward cast
In air, now drooping low.

Sometimes like one in frantic mood,
Short words of sound he utter'd,
And sometimes, stopping short, he stood,
As to himself he mutter'd.

" A daughter's love, a maiden's pride !
And may they not agree ?
Could man desire a lovelier bride,
A truer friend than she ?

" Down, cursed thought ! a boy's garb
Betrays not wanton will,
Yet, sharper than an arrow's barb,
That fear might haunt me still."

He mutter'd long, then to the gate,
Return'd and look'd around,
But the seneschal and his stripling mate
Were nowhere to be found.

With outward cheer and inward smart,
In warlike fair array,
Did Maurice with his bands depart,
And shoreward bent his way.

Their stately ship rode near the port,
The warriors to receive ;
And there, with blessings kind, but shor
Did friends of friends take leave.

they saw the crowded strand
 dimly from their view ;
 they saw the distant land,
 of hazy blue.

—sail'd ship with favouring breeze,
 her gallant pride,
 the mistress of the seas,
 rippled far and wide.

she with steady course she went,
 wave and surge careering ;
 she with sidelong mast she bent,
 rags the sea-foam sheering.

she, with poles and rigging bare,
 added before the blast ;
 by the Syrian shore,
 her dropt at last.

her trial honours Maurice won,
 with the brave and great,
 fierce, faithless Saracen,
 not here relate.

her last band on bridge or moat,
 champion on the plain,
 she with clustering foes he fought,
 up with grisly slain.

her ant by the valiant styled,
 raise his deeds proclaim'd,
 his liegemen proudly smiled
 : their leader named.

will quell the hero's strength,
 in the loftiest brow ;
 our noble chief, at length
 the dust laid low.

the e heaps of dead beneath,
 the life's flickering flame,
 ght it was the trace of death,
 er his senses came.

she again day's blessed light
 his vision fall,
 od by his side,—a wondrous sight !
 cient seneschal.

she, but could not utter word,
 her senses fled ;
 woke, and Moorham's lord
 nding o'er his bed.

she sank he, as if dead,
 en, his eyelids raising,
 chief with turban'd head,
 y on him gazing.

phet's zealous servant I ;
 titles I've fought and won ;
 s I scorn, their creeds deny,
 near Mary's Son.

have wedded an English dame,
 t her parent free ;
 e, who wears an English name,
 r'er be thrall'd by me.

r dear sake I can endure
 long, all hatred smother ;
 r I feel, thou art secure,
 ough thou wert my brother."—

" And thou hast wedded an English dame !"

Sir Maurice said no more,
 For o'er his heart soft weakness came,
 He sigh'd and wept full sore.

And many a dreary day and night
 With the Moslem chief stay'd he,
 But ne'er could catch, to bless his sight,
 One glimpse of the fair lady.

Oft gazed he on her lattice high
 As he paced the court below,
 And turn'd his listening ear to try
 If word or accent low

Might haply reach him there ; and oft
 Traversed the garden green,
 Wotting her footsteps small and soft
 Might on the turf be seen.

And oft to Moorham's lord he gave
 His listening ear, who told,
 How he became a wretched slave
 Within that Syrian hold ;

What time from liegemen parted far,
 Upon the battle field,
 By stern and adverse fate of war
 He was obliged to yield :

And how his daughter did by stealth
 So boldly cross the sea
 With secret store of gather'd wealth,
 To set her father free :

And how into the foeman's hands
 She and her people fell ;
 And how (herself in captive bands)
 She sought him in his cell ;

And but a captive boy appear'd,
 Till grief her sex betray'd,
 And the fierce Saracen, so fear'd !
 Spoke gently to the maid :

How for her plighted hand sued he,
 And solemn promise gave,
 Her noble father should be free
 With every Christian slave ;

(For many there, in bondage kept,
 Felt the stern rule of vice ;)
 How, long she ponder'd, sorely wept,
 Then paid the fearful price.—

A tale which made his bosom thrill,
 His faded eyes to weep ;
 He, waking, thought upon it still,
 And saw it in his sleep.

But harness rings, and the trumpet's bray
 Again to battle calls ;
 And Christian powers, in grand array,
 Are near those Moslem walls.

Sir Maurice heard ; untoward fate !
 Sad to be thought upon :
 But the castle's lord unlock'd its gate,
 And bade his guest be gone.

" Fight thou for faith by thee adored
 By thee so well maintain'd !
 But never may this trusty sword
 With blood of thine be stain'd !"—

Sir Maurice took him by the hand,
 "God bless thee, too,"—he cried;
 Then to the nearest Christian band
 With mingled feelings bled.

The battle join'd, with dauntless pride
 'Gainst foemen, foemen stood;
 And soon the fatal field was dyed
 With many a brave man's blood.

At length gave way the Moslem force;
 Their valiant chief was slain;
 Maurice protected his lifeless corse,
 And bore it from the plain.

There's mourning in the Moslem halls,
 A dull and dismal sound:
 The lady left its 'leaguer'd walls,
 And safe protection found.

When months were past, the widow'd dame
 Look'd calm and cheerfully;
 Then Maurice to her presence came,
 And bent him on his knee.

What words of penitence or suit
 He utter'd, pass we by;
 The lady wept, awhile was mute,
 Then gave this firm reply:

"That thou didst doubt my maiden pride
 (A thought that rose and vanish'd
 So fleetingly) I will not chide;
 'Tis from remembrance banish'd.

"But thy fair fame, earn'd by thy sword,
 Still spotless shall it be:
 I was the bride of a Moslem lord,
 And will never be bride to thee."

So firm, though gentle, was her look,
 Hope i' the instant fled:
 A solemn, dear farewell he took,
 And from her presence sped.

And she a plighted nun became,
 God serving day and night;
 And he of blest Jerusalem
 A brave and zealous knight.

But that their lot was one of woe,
 Wot ye, because of this
 Their separate single state? if so,
 In sooth ye judge amiss.

She tends the helpless stranger's bed,
 For alms her wealth is stored;
 On her meek worth God's grace is shed,
 Man's grateful blessings pour'd.

He still in warlike mail doth stalk,
 In arms his prowess prove;
 And oft of siege or battle talk,
 And sometimes of his love.

She was the fairest of the fair,
 The gentlest of the kind;
 Search ye the wide world everywhere,
 Her like ye shall not find.

She was the fairest, *is* the best,
 Too good for a monarch's bride;
 I would not give her in her nun's coil dress'd
 -- all her sex beside.

ADDRESS TO A STEAM-VESSEL.

FREIGHTED with passengers of every sort,
 A motley throng, thou leavest the busy port.
 Thy long and ample deck, where scatter'd lie
 Baskets, and cloaks, and shawls of scarlet dye;
 Where dogs and children through the crowd are
 straying,

And, on his bench apart, the fiddler playing,
 While matron dames to tressell'd seats repair,—
 Seems, on the gleamy waves a floating fair.
 Its dark form on the sky's pale azure cast,
 Towers from this clustering group thy pillar'd mast.
 The dense smoke issuing from its narrow vent
 Is to the air in curly volumes sent,
 Which, colling and uncolling on the wind,
 Trails like a writhing serpent far behind.
 Beneath, as each merged wheel its motion plies,
 On either side the white-churn'd waters rise,
 And, newly parted from the noisy fray,
 Track with light ridgy foam thy recent way,
 Then far diverged, in many a welled line
 Of lustre, on the distant surface shine.

Thou hold'st thy course in independent pride;
 No leave ask'st thou of either wind or tide.
 To whate'er point the breeze, inconstant, veer,
 Still doth thy careless helmsman onward steer;
 As if the stroke of some magician's wand
 Had lent thee power the ocean to command.
 What is this power which thus within thee lurks,
 And, all unseen, like a mask'd giant works?
 E'en that which gentle dames, at morning's tea,
 From silver urn ascending, daily see
 With tressy wreathings playing in the air,
 Like the loosed ringlets of a lady's hair;
 Or rising from th' enamell'd cup beneath,
 With the soft fragrance of an infant's breath:
 That which within the peasant's humble cot
 Comes from th' uncover'd mouth of savoury pot,
 As his kind mate prepares his noonday fare,
 Which cur, and cat, and rosy urchins share:
 That which, all silver'd with the moon's pale beam,
 Precedes the mighty Geyser's upcast stream,
 What time, with bellowing din exploded forth,
 It decks the midnight of the frozen north,
 Whilst travellers from their skin-spread couches
 rise

To gaze upon the sight with wondering eyes.

Thou hast to those "in populous city pent,"
 Glimpses of wild and beauteous nature lent;
 A bright remembrance ne'er to be destroy'd,
 Which proves to them a treasure, long enjoy'd,
 And for this scope to beings erst confined,
 I fain would hail thee with a grateful mind.
 They who had naught of verdant freshness seen
 But suburb orchards choked with colworts green
 Now, seated at their ease may glide along,
 Lochlomond's fair and fairy isles among;
 Where bushy promontories fondly peep
 At their own beauty in the nether deep,
 O'er drooping birch and berried row'n that lave
 Their vagrant branches in the glassy wave;
 They, who on higher objects scarce have counted
 Than church's spire with gilded vane surmounted,
 May view, within their near, distinctive keels,
 The rocky summits of the lofty Ben;

his purpled shoulders darkly lower
 In the din drapery of a summer shower.
 Spread in broad and fair expanse, the
 Lyde

his waters with the briny tide,
 the lesser Cumra's rocky shore,
 moss and crusted lichens flecker'd o'er,
 , who hath but warr'd with thieving cat,
 his cupboard chased a hungry rat,
 the cobbler,—scares the wild seamew
 in flight with loud and shrill halloo;
 at last with fearful threatening shakes
 the greasy head at Kittywakes,*
 as that hath no fairer outline seen
 chimney'd walls with slated roofs between,
 hard and harshly edge the smoky sky,
 the sun's softly-vision'd peaks descrie,
 with graceful state her steepy sides,
 when the cloud's broad shadow swiftly glides,
 the sloping slopes that gently merge
 in pearly mist of ocean's verge.
 I admired that work of sordid skill,
 the structure of a cotton mill,
 wondering, now behold the unnumber'd host
 of all'd pillars on fair Ireland's coast,
 on phalanx ranged with sidelong bend,
 in ranks that to the main descend,
 the raoh's army, on the Red Sea shore,
 deep and deeper went to rise no more.
 Nevertheless, whate'er we owe to thee,
 will on river, lake, and sea,
 the bait or pleasure's lure engage,
 the spring of that philosophic sage,
 so in heraldry of science ranks,
 so to whom men owe high meed of thanks,
 I not be forgotten, e'en when fame
 in her annals Davy's splendid name!—
 fancy, to the eye more fair,
 the light skiffs, that to the breezy air
 their swelling sails of snowy hue
 the moving lap of ocean blue:
 the wood swan on summer lake displays,
 the mage brightening in the morning rays,
 the pavilion of erected wings,—
 the nge, and veer, and turn like living things.
 they rigg'd, with shrouding, sails and mast,
 with manly skill the winter blast
 elime,—in vessels rigg'd like these
 Columbus cross the western seas,
 the stunted thoughts of man reveal'd
 the course of ages had conceal'd.
 these, on high adventure bent
 the vast world Magellan's comrades went.
 these are hardy seamen found
 the ties of kindred feeling bound,
 as cans of cheering grog they sip,
 the fortunes of "our gallant ship."
 bring these of bold sagacious man
 the reign of letter'd lore began.
 the truth, compared to these thou art
 labourer, a mechanic swart,
 the ag weeds array'd of homely gray,
 the gentle nymph or lady gay,

unknown or vulgar name of a water-bird frequent.
 est.

To whose free robes the graceful right is given
 To play and dally with the winds of heaven.
 Beholding thee, the great of other days
 And modern men with all their alter'd ways,
 Across my mind with hasty transit gleam,
 Like fleeting shadows of a feverish dream:
 Fitful I gaze with adverse humours teased,
 Half sad, half proud, half angry, and half pleased.

TO MRS. SIDDONS.

GIFTED of Heaven! who hast, in days gone by,
 Moved every heart, delighted every eye,
 While age and youth, of high and low degree,
 In sympathy were join'd, beholding thee,
 As in the drama's ever changing scene
 Thou heldst thy splendid state, our tragic queen!
 No barriers there thy fair domain confined,
 Thy sovereign sway was o'er the human mind;
 And, in the triumph of that witching hour,
 Thy lofty bearing well became thy power.
 Th' impassion'd changes of thy beauteous face,
 Thy stately form and high imperial grace;
 Thine arms impetuous tost, thy robe's wide flow,
 And the dark tempest gather'd on thy brow,
 What time thy flashing eye and lip of scorn
 Down to the dust thy mimic foes have borne;
 Remorseful musings, sunk to deep dejection,
 The fix'd and yearning looks of strong affection;
 The action'd turmoil of a bosom rending,
 When pity, love, and honour are contending,—
 Who have beheld all this, right well I ween!
 A lovely, grand, and wondrous sight have seen.

Thy varied accents, rapid, fitful, slow,
 Loud rage, and fear's snatch'd whisper, quick and
 low,

The burst of stifled love, the wail of grief,
 And tones of high command, full, solemn, brief;
 The change of voice and emphasis that threw
 Light on obscurity, and brought to view
 Distinctions nice, when grave or comic mood,
 Or mingled humours, terse and new, elude
 Common perception, as earth's smallest things
 To size and form the vesting hoarfrost brings,
 Which seem'd as if some secret voice, to clear
 The ravel'd meaning, whisper'd in thine ear,
 And thou had'st even with him communion kept,
 Who hath so long in Stratford's chancel slept,
 Whose lines, where Nature's brightest traces shine,
 Alone were worthy deem'd of powers like thine;
 They, who have heard all this, have proved full
 well

Of soul-exciting sound the mightiest spell.

But though time's lengthen'd shadows o'er thee
 glide,

And pomp of regal state is cast aside,
 Think not the glory of thy course is spent;
 There's moonlight radiance to thy evening lent,
 Which from the mental world can never fade,
 Till all who've seen thee in the grave are laid.
 Thy graceful form still moves in nightly dreams,
 And what thou wert to the wrapt sleeper seems:
 While feverish fancy oft doth fondly trace
 Within her curtain'd couch thy wondrous face.

Yea ; and to many a wight, bereft and lone,
In musing hours, though all to thee unknown,
Soothing his earthly course of good and ill,
With all thy potent charm thou actest still.

And now in crowded room or rich saloon,
Thy stately presence recognised, how soon
The glance of many an eye is on thee cast,
In grateful memory of pleasures past !
Pleased to behold thee with becoming grace
Take, as befits thee well, an honour'd place
(Where, blest by many a heart, long mayst thou
stand)

Amongst the virtuous matrons of the land.

A VOLUNTEER SONG.

YE, who Britain's soldiers be,
Freemen, children of the free,
Who freely come at danger's call
From shop and palace, cot and hall,
And brace ye bravely up in warlike gear
For all that ye hold dear !

Blest in your hands be sword and spear !
There is no banded Briton here
On whom some fond mate hath not smiled,
Or hung in love some lisping child ;
Or aged parent, grasping his last stay
With locks of honour'd gray.

Such men behold with steady pride
The threaten'd tempest gathering wide,
And list, with onward forms inclined,
To sound of foemen on the wind,
And bravely act, mid the wild battle's roar,
In scenes untried before.

Let veterans boast, as well they may,
Nerves steel'd in many a bloody day ;
The generous heart, who takes his stand
Upon his free and native land,
Doth with the first sound of the hostile drum
A fearless man become.

Come then, ye hosts that madly pour
From wave-toss'd floats upon our shore !
If fell or gentle, false or true,
Let those inquire who wish to sue :
Nor fiend nor hero from a foreign strand
Shall lord it in our land.

Come then, ye hosts that madly pour
From wave-toss'd floats upon our shore !
An adverse wind or breezeless main,
Lock'd in their ports our tars detain,
To waste their wistful spirits, vainly keen,
Else here ye had not been.

Yet, ne'ertheless, in strong array,
Prepare ye for a well-fought day.
Let banners wave, and trumpets sound,
And closing cohorts darken round,
And the fierce onset raise its mingled roar
New sound on England's shore !

Freemen, children of the free,
Are brave alike on land or sea ;^{*}
And every rood of British ground,
On which a hostile glave is found,
Proves under their firm tread and vig'rous stroke,
A deck of royal oak.

TO A CHILD.

Whose imp art thou, with dimpled cheek,
And curly pate and merry eye,
And arm and shoulders round and sleek,
And soft and fair ? thou urchin sly !

What boots it who, with sweet caresses,
First call'd thee his, or aquire or hind !—
For thou in every wight that passes,
Dost now a friendly playmate find.

Thy downcast glances, grave, but cunning,
As fringed eyelids rise and fall,
Thy shyness, swiftly from me running,—
'Tis infantine coquetry all !

But far afield thou hast not flown,
With mocks and threats half lisp'd, half spoken,
I feel thee pulling at my gown,
Of right goodwill thy simple token.

And thou must laugh and wrestle too,
A mimic warfare with me waging,
To make, as wily lovers do,
Thy after kindness more engaging.

The wilding rose, sweet as thyself,
And new-cropt daisies are thy treasure :
I'd gladly part with worldly pelf,
To taste again thy youthful pleasure.

But yet for all thy merry look,
Thy frisks and wiles, the time is coming,
When thou shalt sit in cheerless nook,
The weary spell or horn-book thumbing.

Well ; let it be ! through weal and wo,
Thou know'st not now thy future range ;
Life is a motley, shifting show,
And thou a thing of hope and change.

^{*} It was then frequently said, that our seamen enrolled our soldiers.

ROBERT BLOOMFIELD.

BLOOMFIELD, the son of a tailor at , in Suffolk, was born on the 3d of 1766. His mother, who was the village tress, gave him the only education he ed, and placed him first, with a farmer , as his assistant, and afterward with e brother of our poet, who was a shoe-London. His principal occupation was on the journeymen, in fetching their c.; and, in his intervals of leisure, he ewspaper, and, with the help of a dic- is soon able to comprehend and admire s of Burke, Fox, and other statesmen of His next step toward improvement was in nce at a dissenting meeting-house, where, soon learned to accent "hard words," ich, he also visited a debating society, times to the theatre, and read the His- gland, the British Traveller, and a book hy. A perusal of some poetry in the gazine, led to his earliest attempts in verse, nt to a newspaper, under the title of the or the First of May, and the Sailor's ndeed, says his biographer, in the An- ary, he had so generally and diligently himself, that, although only sixteen or years of age, his brother George and workmen began to be instructed by his on.

anxious to avoid a part in some disputes arisen between the journeymen and emakers, by whom himself and his ere employed, Robert returned to his Sapiston, and, for two months, worked

At the expiration of that time he was tice to Mr. Dudbridge, a ladies' snoe- l soon became expert at his trade. In married the daughter of a boat-builder, ome years of conjugal poverty, hired a ne pair of stairs, at No. 14 Bell Alley, itreet. The master of the house, it is ; him leave to work in the light garret, ' stairs higher, he not only there carried pation, but, in the midst of six or seven men, actually completed his Farmer's arts of Autumn and Winter having been in his head before a line of them was to paper. When the manuscript was fit tion, he offered it, but in vain, to various , and to the editor of the Monthly who, in his number for September, 1823, following interesting account of the He brought his poem to our office; and, : unpolished appearance, his coarse hand- nd wretched orthography, afforded no

prospect that his production could be printed, yet he found attention by his repeated calls, and by the humility of his expectations, which were limited to half-a-dozen copies of the magazine. At length, on his name being announced when a literary gentleman, particularly conversant in rural economy, happened to be present, the poem was finally re-examined, and its general aspect excited the risibility of that gentleman in so pointed a manner, that Bloomfield was called into the room, and exhorted not to waste his time, and neglect his employment, in making vain attempts, and particularly in treading on the ground which Thomson had sanctified. His earnestness and confidence, however, led the editor to advise him to consult his countryman, Mr. Capel Loft, of Troton, to whom he gave him a letter of introduction. On his departure, the gentleman present warmly complimented the editor on the sound advice which he had given 'the poor fellow;' and it was mutually conceived that an industrious man was thereby likely to be saved from a ruinous infatuation."

The poem at length reached the hands of Mr. Capel Loft, who sent it, with the strongest recommendations, to Mr. Hill, the proprietor of the Monthly Mirror, who negotiated the sale of the poem with the publishers, Messrs. Verner and Hood. These gentlemen acted with great liberality towards Bloomfield, by voluntarily giving him £200 in addition to the £50 originally stipulated for, and by securing to him a moiety of the copyright of his poem, which, on its appearance, was received with a burst of wonder and applause from all quarters. The most eminent critics and literati of the day were profuse in their praise of both the author and his poem; and the most polished circles of society were smitten with the charms of rural life, as depicted by the Farmer's Boy. He also received some substantial proofs of the estimation in which he was held, by presents from the Duke of York and other persons of distinction; and the Duke of Grafton, after having had him down to Whittlebury Forest, of which his grace was ranger, settled upon him a gratuity of a shilling a-day, and subsequently appointed him under-sealer in the Seal office. Subscriptions were also entered into for his benefit at various places; in addition to which, he derived considerable emolument from the sale of his work, of which, in a short space of time, near forty thousand copies were sold.

His good fortune, which, he said, appeared to him as a dream, enabled him to remove to a comfortable and commodious habitation in the City Road, where, having given up his situation at the Seal office, in consequence of ill health, he worked at

his trade as a shoemaker, and also sold Æolian harps of his own construction. He continued to employ his poetical powers, and, besides contributing several pieces to the *Monthly Mirror*, published three volumes of poems, in 1802, 1804, and 1806, successively. In 1811, appeared his *Banks of the Wye*, the result of a tour made by him into New South Wales, the mountain scenery of which country made a novel and pleasing impression upon his mind. Not long afterward, owing, as some say, to his engaging in the book trade, he became a bankrupt; and about the same time, suffering much from the dropsy, he left London, and took up his abode at Shefford, in Bucks, for the benefit of his health. It seems, that the decreasing sale of his works, and an indiscriminate liberality toward his friends and relations, who were poor and numerous, had materially diminished his finances; and this, together with the illness before mentioned, preying upon his mind, threw him into a state which threatened to terminate in mental aberration. This event was, however, prevented by his death, which took place at Shefford, on the 19th of August, 1823, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He left a widow and four children; and had published, shortly before his death, *May Day with the Muses*, and *Hazlewood Hall*, a *Village Drama*, in three acts.

The characteristics of the poem of the *Farmer's Boy* are too well known to need a repetition of them here; it is sufficient to say, that the popularity of the work is justified by the unqualified eulogy of Parr, Southey, Aikin, Watson, (Bishop of Llandaff,) and all the most eminent critics and poets of a

later date. Dr. Drake, in his *Literary Hours*, has taken a very masterly view of the merits of the poem, which he considers not inferior to the *Seasons* of Thomson, from which Bloomfield probably took the idea of the *Farmer's Boy*; though there is another affinity between the two, than, as Mr. Loft observes, "flowing numbers, feeling piety, poetical imagery and animation, a taste for the picturesque, force of thought, and a true sense of the natural and pathetic." The great difference between the composition of Thomson and Bloomfield consists in that of the latter being exclusively pastoral throughout; and, indeed, says Dr. Drake, "such are its merits, that in true pastoral imagery and simplicity, I do not think any production can be put in competition with it since the days of Theocritus." A Latin version of the *Farmer's Boy*, by Mr. Clubbe, was published in 1805, and it has been translated, by M. Etienne Allard, into French under the title of *le Valet du Fermier*. We enclose our memoir of Bloomfield, who appears to have blended with great genius, an innate modesty and amiableness of character, with the following verse, from a very eloquent tribute to his memory, by Bernard Barton:

It is not quaint and local terms
Besprinkled o'er thy rustic lay,
Though well such dialect confirms
Its power unletter'd minds to sway;
But 'tis not these that most display
Thy sweetest charms, thy gentlest thrall—
Words, phrases, fashions, pass away,
But Truth and Nature live through all.

THE FARMER'S BOY.

SPRING.

ARGUMENT.

Invocation, &c. Seed-time. Harrowing. Morning walks. Milking. The dairy. Suffolk cheese. Spring coming forth. Sheep fond of changing. Lambs at play. The butcher, &c.

O come, blest spirit! whatsoe'er thou art,
Thou kindling warmth that hoverest round my heart,
Sweet inmate, hail! thou source of sterling joy,
That poverty itself cannot destroy,
Be thou my muse; and faithful still to me,
Retrace the paths of wild obscurity.
No deeds of arms my humble lines rehearse;
No Alpine wonders thunder through my verse,
The roaring cataract, the snow-topped hill,
Inspiring awe, till breath itself stands still;
Nature's sublimer scenes ne'er charm'd mine eyes,
Nor science led me through the boundless skies;
From meaner objects far my raptures flow:
O point these raptures! bid my bosom glow!
And lead my soul to ecstasies of praise
For all the blessings of my infant days!
Bear me through regions where gay fancy dwells:
But mould to truth's fair form what memory tells.

Live trifling incidents, and grace my song,
That to the humblest menial belong:
To him whose drudgery unheeded goes,
His joys unreckon'd, as his cares or woes,
Though joys and cares in every path are sown,
And youthful minds have feelings of their own,
Quick springing sorrows, transient as the dew,
Delights from trifles, trifles ever new.
'Twas thus with Giles: meek, fatherless and poor,
Labour his portion, but he felt no more;
No stripes, no tyranny his steps pursued;
His life was constant, cheerful servitude;
Strange to the world, he wore a bashful look.
The fields his study, nature was his book;
And as revolving seasons changed the scene
From heat to cold, tempestuous to serene,
Though every change still varied his employ,
Yet each new duty brought its share of joy.

Where noble Grafton spreads his rich domains
Round Euston's water'd vale, and sloping plains,
Where woods and groves in solemn grandeur rise,
Where the kite brooding unmolested dies;
The woodcock and the painted pheasant race,
And skulking foxes, destined for the chase;
There Giles, untaught and unrepining, stray'd
Through every copse, and grove, and winding glade;
There his first thoughts to nature's charms inclined,
That stamps devotion on th' inquiring mind.

harm his generous master till'd,
 A peculiar grace his station fill'd;
 Of hospitality endear'd,
 Warm affection, for his worth revered;
 Offspring blest his plenteous board,
 Were fruitful, and his barns well stored,
 Score ewes he fed, a sturdy team,
 Ling kine that grazed beside the stream.
 G industry he kept in view;
 Nor lack'd a job for Giles to do.
 Now the sullen murmurs of the north,
 Mid raiment of the Spring peeps forth;
 Versal green, and the clear sky,
 Still more and more the gazing eye.
 'Tis the fields, in rising moisture strong,
 P the simple flower or creeps along
 Low'd soil; imbibing fairer hues,
 S from frequent showers and evening dews;
 Ramon from their sheds the slumbering
 Oughs,
 Mith impregnates every breeze that blows.
 Its support the diving, pointed share;
 Ling ox is doom'd to labour there;
 Notes teach the docile steed his road;
 Unknown the ploughboy and the goad;
 Assisted through each toilsome day,
 Iling brow the ploughman cleaves his way,
 Is fresh parallels, and widening still,
 Low the heavy dale, or climbs the hill:
 On the wing his busy followers play, [day;
 Writhing earth worms meet th' unwelcome
 S changed, and hill and level down
 A livery of sober brown:
 Sturb'd, when Giles with wearying strides
 Ge to ridge the ponderous harrow guides;
 S deep sinking every step he goes,
 Adhesive loads his clouted shoes.
 S, green headland! firm beneath his feet;
 S the friendly bank's refreshing seat;
 Ram with toil, his panting horses browse
 Eltering canopy of pendent boughs;
 S, delicious, chase each transient pain,
 'Born vigour dwell in every vein.
 Nor hour, and day to day succeeds;
 Y elod and deep-drawn furrow spreads
 Bling mould; a level surface clear,
 W'd with corn to crown the rising year;
 The whole Giles once transverse again,
 S moist bosom buries up the grain.
 K is done; no more to man is given.
 Eful farmer trusts the rest to Heaven.
 With anxious heart he looks around,
 'Tis the first green blade that breaks the
 vound:
 Sees his trembling oats uprun,
 D barley yellow with the sun;
 Ads propitious shed their timely store,
 His harvest gather'd round his door,
 Unsafe the big swollen grain below,
 Fits morsel with the rook and crow;
 Led to field the flock increasing goes:
 Crops most formidable foes;
 Nger well the wary plunderers know,
 E a watch on some conspicuous bough;
 He skulking gunner by surprise
 Ties death amongst them as they rise.

These, hung in triumph round the spacious field,
 At best will but a shortlived terror yield:
 Nor guards of property; (not penal law,
 But harmless riflemen of rags and straw!)
 Familiarized to these, they boldly rove,
 Nor heed such sentinels that never move.
 Let then your birds lie prostrate on the earth
 In dying posture, and with wings stretch'd forth
 Shift them at eve or morn from place to place,
 And death shall terrify the pilfering race;
 In the mid air, while circling round and round,
 They call their lifeless comrades from the ground;
 With quickening wing, and note of loud alarm,
 Warn the whole flock to shun th' impending harm.
 This task had Giles, in fields remote from home:
 Off has he wish'd the rosy morn to come:
 Yet never famed was he nor foremost found
 To break the seal of sleep; his sleep was sound;
 But when at daybreak summon'd from his bed,
 Light as the lark that caroll'd o'er his head.—
 His sandy way, deep worn by hasty showers,
 O'erarch'd with oaks that form'd fantastic bowers,
 Waving aloft their towering branches proud,
 In borrow'd tinges from the eastern cloud,
 Gave inspiration, pure as ever flow'd,
 And genuine transport in his bosom glow'd.
 His own shrill matin join'd the various notes
 Of nature's music, from a thousand throats:
 The blackbird strove with emulation sweet,
 And echo answer'd from her close retreat;
 The sporting whitethroat on some twig's end borne,
 Pour'd hymns to freedom and the rising morn;
 Stopt in her song, perchance the starting thrush
 Shook a white shower from the blackthorn bush,
 Where dewdrops thick as early blossoms hung,
 And trembled as the minstrel sweetly sung.
 Across his path, in either grove to hide,
 The timid rabbit scouted by his side;
 Or pheasant boldly stalk'd along the road,
 Whose gold and purple tints alternate glow'd.
 But groves no farther fenced the devious way,
 A wide-extended heath before him lay,
 Where on the grass the stagnant shower had run,
 And shone a mirror to the rising sun,
 Thus doubly seen to light a distant wood,
 To give new life to each expanding bud;
 And chase away the dewy footmarks found,
 Where prowling Reynard trod his nightly round;
 To shun whose thefts was Giles's evening care,
 His feather'd victims to suspend in air,
 High on the bough that nodded o'er his head,
 And thus each morn to strew the field with dead.
 His simple errand done, he homeward hies;
 Another instantly its place supplies.
 The clattering dairy maid, immersed in steam,
 Singing and scrubbing midst her milk and cream,
 Bawls out "*Go fetch the cows!*"—he hears no more;
 For pigs, and ducks, and turkeys throng the door,
 And sitting hens, for constant war prepared;
 A concert strange to that which late he heard.
 Straight to the meadow then he whistling goes;
 With well known halloo calls his lazy cows;
 Down the rich pasture heedlessly they graze,
 Or hear the summons with an idle gaze;
 For well they know the cowyard yields no more
 Its tempting fragrance, nor its wintry store,

Reluctance marks their steps, sedate and slow ;
 The right of conquest all the law they know :
 The strong press on, the weak by turns succeed,
 And one superior always takes the lead ;
 Is ever foremost, wheresoe'er they stray :
 Allow'd precedence, undisputed sway :
 With jealous pride her station is maintain'd,
 For many a broil that post of honour gain'd.
 At home, the yard affords a grateful scene ;
 For Spring makes e'en a miry cowyard clean.
 Thence from its chalky bed behold convey'd
 The rich manure that drenching Winter made,
 Which piled near home, grows green with many a
 A promised nutriment for Autumn's seed. [weed,
 Forth comes the maid, and like the morning smiles ;
 The mistress too, and follow'd close by Giles.
 A friendly tripod forms their humble seat,
 With pails bright scour'd, and delicately sweet.
 Where shadowing elms obstruct the morning ray,
 Begins the work, begins the simple lay ;
 The full charged udder yields its willing streams,
 While Mary sings some lover's amorous dreams ;
 And crouching Giles, beneath a neighbouring tree,
 Tugs o'er his pail, and chants with equal glee :
 Whose hat with tatter'd brim, of nap so bare,
 From the cow's side purloins a coat of hair,
 A mottled ensign of his harmless trade,
 An unambitious, peaceable cockade,
 As unambitious too that cheerful aid
 The mistress yields beside her rosy maid :
 With joy she views her plenteous, reeking store,
 And bears a brimmer to the dairy door ;
 Her cows dismiss'd the luscious mead to roam,
 Till eve again recalls them loaded home.
 And now the dairy claims her choicest care,
 And half her household find employment there :
 Slow rolls the churn, its load of clogging cream
 At once foregoes its quality and name ;
 From knotty particles first floating wide
 Congealing butter's dash'd from side to side ;
 Streams of new milk through flowing coolers stray,
 And snow-white curd abounds, and wholesome
 whey.

Due north th' unglazed windows, cold and clear
 For warming sunbeams are unwelcome here.
 Brisk goes the work beneath each busy hand,
 And Giles must trudge, whoever gives command ;
 A Gibeonite, that serves them all by turns :
 He drains the pump, from him the fagot burns ;
 From him the noisy hogs demand their food ;
 While at his heels run many a chipping brood,
 Or down his path in expectation stand,
 With equal claims upon his strewing hand.
 Thus wastes the morn, till each with pleasure sees
 The bustle o'er, and press'd the new-made cheese.

Unrival'd stands thy county cheese, O Giles !
 Whose very name alone engenders smiles ;
 Whose fame abroad by every tongue is spoke,
 The well-known butt of many a flinty joke,
 That pass like current coin the nation through :
 And, ah ! experience proves the satire true.
 Provision's grave, thou ever craving mart,
 Dependant, huge metropolis ! where art
 Her poring thousands stows in breathless rooms,
Mist poisonous smokes and steams, and rattling
looms ;

Where grandeur revels in unbounded stores ;
 Restraint, a slighted stranger at their doors !
 Thou, like a whirlpool, drain'st the country round,
 Till London market, London price, resound
 Through every town, round every passing load,
 And dairy produce throngs the eastern road :
 Delicious veal, and butter, every hour,
 From Essex lowlands, and the banks of Stour :
 And further far, where numerous herds repose,
 From Orwell's brink, from Waveny, or Ouse.
 Hence Suffolk dairy wives run mad for cream,
 And leave their milk with nothing but its name ;
 Its name derision and reproach pursue,
 And strangers tell of "three times skimm'd sky-
 blue."

To cheese converted, what can be its boast ;
 What, but the common virtues of a post !
 If drought o'ertake it faster than the knife,
 Most fair it bids for stubborn length of life,
 And, like the oaken shelf whereon 'tis laid,
 Mocks the weak efforts of the bending blade ;
 Or in the hog-trough rests in perfect spite,
 Too big to swallow, and too hard to bite.
 Inglorious victory ! Ye Cheshire meads,
 Or Severn's flowery dales, where plenty treads,
 Was your rich milk to suffer wrongs like these,
 Farewell your pride ! farewell renowned cheese !
 The skimmer dread, whose ravages alone,
 Thus turn the mead's sweet nectar into stone.

Neglected now the early daisy lies :
 Nor thou, pale primrose, bloom'st the only prime !
 Advancing Spring profusely spreads abroad
 Flowers of all hues, with sweetest fragrance stor'd ;
 Where'er she treads, Love gladdens every plain,
 Delight on tiptoe bears her lucid train ;
 Sweet Hope with conscious brow before her lies,
 Anticipating wealth from summer skies ;
 All nature feels her renovating sway ;
 The sheep-fed pasture, and the meadow gay,
 And trees, and shrubs, no longer budding seen,
 Display the new-grown branch of lighter green ;
 On airy downs the idling shepherd lies,
 And sees to-morrow in the marbled skies.
 Here then, my soul, thy darling theme pursue,
 For every day was Giles a shepherd too.

Small was his charge ; no wilds had they to
 roam ;

But bright enclosures circling round their home.
 No yellow-blossom'd furze, nor stubborn thorn,
 The heath's rough produce, had their fleeces torn ;
 Yet ever roving, ever seeking thee,
 Enchanting spirit, dear Variety !
 O happy tenants, prisoners of a day !
 Released to ease, to pleasure, and to play ;
 Indulged through every field by turns to range,
 And taste them all in one continual change.
 For though luxuriant their grassy food,
 Sheep long confined but loathe the present good ;
 Bleating around the homeward gate they meet,
 And starve, and pine, with plenty at their feet.
 Loosed from the winding lane, a joyful throng,
 See, o'er yon pasture, how they pour along !
 Giles round their boundaries takes his usual stroll ;
 Sees every pass secured, and fences whole ;
 High fences, proud to charm the gazing eye,
 Where many a nestling first essays to fly ;

ows the woodbine, faintly streak'd with
on every bough its tender head; [red,
young ash its twining branches meet,
the hawthorn with its odours sweet.
that know, ye who have felt and seen
morning smiles, and soul-enlivening green:
ou give the thrilling transport way?
ye brighten, when young lambs at play
r your path with animated pride,
n merry clusters by your side?
in smile, to wisdom no disgrace,
h meaning of a kitten's face:
innocence, and infant mirth,
praise, or gives reflection birth,
like these pursue your favourite joy,
ure's revels, sports that never cloy.
egin a short but vigorous race,
nce abash'd soon flies the place;
lenged forth, see thither one by one,
y side assembling playmates run;
l wily antics mark their stay,
crowd, impatient of delay.
ad dove from fearful prison freed,
s to say, "Come, let us try our speed;"
scour, impetuous, ardent, strong,
turf trembling as they bound along;
slope, then up the hillock climb,
ry molehill is a bed of thyme;
ing stop; yet scarcely can refrain;
af, will set them off again:
e with strength unusual blow,
the wild-briar roses into snow,
limbs increasing efforts try,
rn flower the fair assemblage fly.
rose! sad emblem of their doom;
rself, they perish while they bloom!
offending innocence may plead,
ntic ewes may mourn the savage deed,
herd comes, a messenger of blood,
them bleating from their sports and food.
his brow, and pity wrings his heart,
murdering butcher, with his cart,
se firstlings of his flock to die,
a sport of life and liberty!
npanions Giles beholds no more;
their eyes, their fleeces drench'd in gore.
npassion, with her softest notes,
se knife that plunges through their throats.
dignation! hence, ideas foul!
ocking image from my soul!
r visitants attend my way,
proaching Summer's fervid ray;
as glooms obtrude, nor cares annoy,
sweet theme is universal joy.

SUMMER.

ARGUMENT.

ag. Wheat ripening. Sparrows. Insects.
k. Reaping, &c. Harvest-field. Dairy-
Labourers of the barn. The gander. Night:
orm. Harvest-home. Reflections, &c.

's life displays in every part
ion to the sensual heart.
he lap of plenty, thoughtful still,
romd the present good or ill;

Nor estimates alone one blessing's worth,
From changeful seasons, or capricious earth;
But views the future with the present hours,
And looks for failures as he looks for showers;
For casual as for certain want prepares,
And round his yard the reeking haystack rears;
Or clover, blossom'd lovely to the sight,
His team's rich store through many a wintry night.
What though abundance round his dwelling spreads,
Though ever moist his self-improving meads
Supply his dairy with a copious flood,
And seems to promise unexhausted food;
That promise fails, when buried deep in snow,
And vegetative juices cease to flow.
For this, his plough turns up the destined lands,
Whence stormy Winter draws its full demands;
For this, the seed minutely small, he sows,
Whence, sound and sweet, the hardy turnip grows,
But how unlike to April's closing days!
High climbs the sun, and darts his powerful rays;
Whitens the fresh-drawn mould, and pierces through
The cumbrous clods that tumble round the plough.
O'er heaven's bright azure, hence with joyful eyes,
The farmer sees dark clouds assembling rise;
Borne o'er his fields a heavy torrent falls,
And strikes the earth in hasty driving squalls.
"Right welcome down, ye precious drops," he
cries;

But soon, too soon, the partial blessing flies.
"Boy, bring the harrows, try how deep the rain
Has forced its way." He comes, but comes in
vain,

Dry dust beneath the bubbling surface lurks
And mocks his pains the more, the more he works;
Still, midst huge clods, he plunges on forlorn,
That laugh his harrows and the shower to scorn.
E'en thus the living clod, the stubborn fool,
Resists the stormy lectures of the school,
Till tried with gentler means, the dunce to please,
His head imbibes right reason by degrees:
As when from eve till morning's wakeful hour,
Light, constant rain evinces secret power,
And, ere the day resumes its wonted smiles,
Presents a cheerful, easy task for Giles.
Down with a touch the mellow'd soil is laid,
And yon tall crop next claims his timely aid;
Thither well pleased he hies, assured to find
Wild, trackless haunts, and objects to his mind.

Shot up from broad rank blades that droop below,
The nodding wheat-ear forms a graceful bow,
With milky kernels starting full, weigh'd down,
Ere yet the sun hath tinged its head with brown;
There thousands in a flock, for ever gay,
Loud chirping sparrows welcome on the day,
And from the mazes of the leafy thorn
Drop one by one upon the bending corn.
Giles with a pole assails their close retreats
And round the grass-grown, dewy border beats,
On either side completely overspread,
Here branches bend, there corn o'erstoops his head.
Green covert, hail! for through the varying year
No hours so sweet, no scene to him so dear.
Here wisdom's placid eye delighted sees
His frequent intervals of lonely ease,
And with one ray his infant soul inspires,
Just kindling there her never-dying fire,

Whence solitude derives peculiar charms,
 And heaven directed thought his bosom warms.
 Just where the parting boughs light shadows play,
 Scarce in the shade, nor in the scorching day,
 Stretch'd on the turf he lies, a peopled bed,
 Where swarming insects creep around his head.
 The small, dust-colour'd beetle climbs with pain
 O'er the smooth plantain leaf, a spacious plain !
 Thence higher still, by countless steps convey'd,
 He gains the summit of a shivering blade,
 And flirts his filmy wings, and looks around,
 Exulting in his distance from the ground.
 The tender speckled moth here dancing seen,
 The vaulting grasshopper of glossy green,
 And all prolific summer's sporting train,
 Their little lives by various powers sustain.
 But what can unassisted vision do ?
 What, but recoil where most it would pursue ;
 His patient gaze but finish with a sigh,
 When music waking speaks the skylark nigh.
 Just starting from the corn, he cheerly sings,
 And trusts with conscious pride his downy wings ;
 Still louder breaths, and in the face of day
 Mounts up, and calls on Giles to mark his way.
 Close to his eyes his hat he instant bends,
 And forms a friendly telescope, that lends
 Just aid enough to dull the glaring light,
 And place the wandering bird before his sight,
 That oft beneath a light cloud sweeps along
 Lost for a while, yet pours the varied song ;
 The eye still follows, and the cloud moves by,
 Again he stretches up the clear blue sky ;
 His form, his motion, undistinguish'd quite,
 Save when he wheels direct from shade to light :
 E'en then the songster a mere speck became,
 Gliding like fancy's bubbles in a dream,
 The gazer sees ; but yielding to repose,
 Unwittingly his jaded eyelids close.
 Delicious sleep ! From sleep who could forbear,
 With guilt no more than Giles, and no more care ?
 Peace o'er his slumbers waves her guardian wing,
 Nor conscience once disturbs him with a sting ;
 He wakes refresh'd from every trivial pain,
 And takes his pole, and brushes round again.
 Its dark green hue, its sicklier tints all fall,
 And ripening harvest rustles in the gale.
 A glorious sight, if glory dwells below,
 Where Heaven's munificence makes all the show
 O'er every field and golden prospect found,
 That glads the ploughman's Sunday morning's round,
 When on some eminence he takes his stand,
 To judge the smiling produce of the land.
 Here vanity slinks back, her head to hide ;
 What is there here to flatter human pride ?
 The towering fabric, or the dome's loud roar,
 And steadfast columns may astonish more,
 Where the charm'd gazer long delighted stays,
 Yet traced but to the architect the praise ;
 Whilst here, the veriest clown that treads the sod,
 Without one scruple gives the praise to God ;
 And twofold joys possess his raptur'd mind,
 From gratitude and admiration join'd.
 Here, midst the boldest triumphs of her worth,
 Nature herself invites the reapers forth ;
 Dares the keen sickle from its twelvemonth's rest,
 And gives that ardour which in every breast

From infancy to age alike appears,
 When the first sheaf its plummy top uprears.
 No rake takes here what Heaven to all bestows—
 Children of want, for you the bounty flows !
 And every cottage from the plenteous store
 Receives a burden nightly at its door.

Hark ! where the sweeping scythe now slips
 along :

Each sturdy mower, emulous and strong,
 Whose writhing form meridian heat defies,
 Bends o'er his work, and every sinew tries ;
 Prostrates the waving treasure at his feet,
 But spares the rising clover, short and sweet.
 Come, health ! come, jollity ! light-footed, come ;
 Here hold your revels, and make this your home.
 Each heart awaits and hails you as its own ;
 Each moisten'd brow, that scorns to wear a frown,
 The unpeopled dwelling mourns its tenants
 stray'd ;

E'en the domestic, laughing dairy-maid
 Hies to the field, the general toil to share.
 Meanwhile the farmer quits his elbow chair,
 His cool brick floor, his pitcher, and his ease,
 And braves the sultry beams, and gladly sees
 His gates thrown open, and his team abroad,
 The ready group attendant on his word,
 To turn the swarth, the quivering load to rear,
 Or ply the busy rake, the land to clear.
 Summer's light garb itself now cumbersome grows,
 Each his thin doublet in the shade throws down ;
 Where oft the mastiff skulks with half shut eye,
 And rouses at the stranger passing by ;
 While unrestrain'd the social converse flows,
 And every breast love's powerful impulse knows,
 And rival wits with more than rustic grace
 Confess the presence of a pretty face.

For, lo ! encircled there, the lovely maid,
 In youth's own bloom and native smiles array'd ;
 Her hat awry, divested of her gown,
 Her creaking stays of leather, stout and brown ;
 Invidious barrier ; why art thou so high,
 When the slight covering of her neck slips by,
 There half revealing to the eager sight,
 Her full, ripe bosom, exquisitely white ?
 In many a local tale of harmless mirth,
 And many a joke of momentary birth,
 She bears a part, and as she stops to speak,
 Strokes back the ringlets from her glowing cheek.

Now noon gone by, and four declining hours,
 The weary limbs relax their boasted powers ;
 Thirst rages strong, the fainting spirits fail,
 And ask the sovereign cordial, home-brew'd ale ;
 Beneath some sheltering heap of yellow corn
 Rests the hoop'd keg, and friendly cooling horn,
 That mocks alike the goblet's brittle frame,
 Its costlier potions, and its nobler name.
 To Mary first the brimming draught is given,
 By toil made welcome as the dews of heaven,
 And never lip that press'd its homely edge
 Had kinder blessings, or a heartier pledge.

Of wholesome viands here a banquet smiles,
 A common cheer for all ;—e'en humble Giles,
 Who joys his trivial services to yield
 Amidst the fragrance of the open field ;
 Oft doom'd in suffocating heat to bear
 The cobweb'd barn's impure and dusty air ;

a murky state the panting steed,
aloft th' unloaded grain to tread,
n his path as heaps on heaps are thrown,
and plunges the loose mountain down :
task ! with what delight when done
se and rider greet th' unclouded sun !
th' unclouded sun are hourly bred
assailants that surround thine head,
ient Ball ! and with insulting wing
hine ears, and dart the piercing sting.
half the crest-waved boughs avail
n thy short-clipt remnant of a tail,
g mockery, a useless name,
proof of cruelty and shame.

the man, whatever fame he bore,
c from thee what man can ne'er restore,
pon of defence, thy chiefest good,
arming flies contending suck thy blood.
alone the suffering, thine the care,
ul ewe bemoans an equal share ;
d into sores, her head she hides,
sweeps them from her new-born sides.
the yard, e'en now at closing day,
rws with mark'd impatience stay,
ly striving to escape their foes,
kick down ; a piteous current flows.
enough that plagues like these molest ?
another foe annoy their rest ?
the pest and terror of the yard,
ledg'd progeny's imperious guard ;
er :—spiteful, insolent, and bold,
It's footlock takes his daring hold :
rpent-like, escapes a dreadful blow,
ght attacks a poor defenceless cow :
by goose th' unworthy strife enjoys,
his prowess with redoubled noise.
k be stalks, of self-importance full,
shaggy foretop of the bull,
I'd aloft he falls : a timely check,
dislocate his worthless neck :
fold, he boasts an honour'd wound ;
at broken wing that trails the ground !
s and bravoes kindred pranks pursue,
quite, and oft as fatal too.
man that foils an envious elf,
darts of spleen to serve himself.
by turns the strolling swine engage
st efforts of the bully's rage,
bbling warfare on the grunter's side
e pleasure to his bristly hide ;
stoops, or stretch'd at ease along,
e insults of the gabbling throng,
d exulting round his fallen head,
victors trample on their dead. [thou !
right, welcome ! Rest, how sweet art
erhange the western cloud's thick brow :
retch'd curtain of retiring light,
treasures fraught ; that on the sight
its bulging sides, where darkness lours,
eye, a chain of mouldering towers ;
coasts just rising into view,
fins dire, and darts of streaming blue.
ed labourers bless their sheltering home,
night, and the frightful tempest come.
r wakes, and sees with silent dread
shafts of Heaven gleam round his bed ;

The bursting cloud reiterated roars,
Shakes his straw roof, and jars his bolted doors :
The slow-wing'd storm along the troubled skies
Spreads its dark course ; the wind begins to rise ;
And full-leaf'd elms, his dwelling's shade by day,
With mimic thunder give its fury way :
Sounds in his chimney-top a doleful peal
Midst pouring rain, or gusts of rattling hail ;
With tenfold danger low the tempest bends,
And quick and strong the sulphurous flame de-
scends :

The frighten'd mastiff from his kennel flies,
And cringes at the door with piteous cries.—
Where now's the trifier ? where the child of
pride ?

These are the moments when the heart is tried !
Nor lives the man, with conscience e'er so clear,
But feels a solemn, reverential fear ;
Feels too a joy relieve his aching breast,
When the spent storm hath howl'd itself to rest.
Still, welcome beats the long-continued shower,
And sleep protracted, comes with double power ;
Calm dreams of bliss bring on the morning sun,
For every barn is fill'd, and harvest done !

Now, ere sweet Summer bids its long adieu,
And winds blow keen where late the blossom grew,
The bustling day and jovial night must come,
The long accustomed feast of harvest-home.
No blood-stain'd victory, in story bright,
Can give the philosophic mind delight ;
No triumph please, while rage and death destroy :
Reflection sickens at the monstrous joy.
And where the joy, if rightly understood,
Like cheerful praise for universal good ?
The soul nor check nor doubtful anguish knows,
But pure and free the grateful current flows.

Behold the sound oak table's massy frame
Beside the kitchen floor ! nor careful dame
And generous host invite their friends around,
For all that clear'd the crop, or till'd the ground
Are guests by right of custom :—old and young ;
And many a neighbouring yeoman join the throng,
With artisans that lent their dexterous aid,
When o'er each field the flaming sunbeams play'd.

Yet plenty reigns, and from her boundless hoard,
Though not one jelly trembles on the board,
Supplies the feast with all that sense can crave ;
With all that made our great forefathers brave,
Ere the cloy'd palate countless flavours tried,
And cooks had nature's judgment set aside.
With thanks to heaven, and tales of rustic lore,
The mansion echoes when the banquet's o'er :
A wider circle spreads, and smiles abound,
As quick the frothing horn performs its round ;
Care's mortal foe ; that sprightly joys imparts
To cheer the frame and elevate their hearts.
Here, fresh and brown, the hazel's produce lies
In tempting heaps, and peals of laughter rise,
And crackling music, with the frequent song,
Unheeded bear the midnight hour along.

Here once a year distinction lowers its crest,
The master, servant, and the merry guest,
Are equal all ; and round the happy ring
The reaper's eyes exulting glances fling,
And, warm'd with gratitude, he quits his place,
With sun-burnt hands and ale-enliven'd face,

Refills the jug, his honour'd host to tend,
To serve at once the master and the friend;
Proud thus to meet his smiles, to share his tale,
His nuts, his conversation, and his ale.

Such were the days,—of days long past I sing,
When pride gave place to mirth without a sting;
Ere tyrant customs strength sufficient bore
To violate the feelings of the poor:
To leave them distanced in the maddening race,
Where'er refinement shows its hated face:
Nor causeless hated;—'tis the peasant's curse,
That hourly makes his wretched station worse;
Destroys life's intercourse; the social plan
That rank to rank cements, as man to man:
Wealth flows around him, fashion lordly reigns;
Yet poverty is his, and mental pains.

Methinks I hear the mourner thus impart
The stifled murmurs of his wounded heart:
"Whence comes this change, ungracious, irksome,
cold?

Whence the new grandeur that mine eyes behold?
The widening distance which I daily see,
Has wealth done this?—then wealth's a foe to me;
Foe to our rights; that leaves a powerful few
The paths of emulation to pursue:—
For emulation stoops to us no more:
The hope of humble industry is o'er:
The blameless hope, the cheering sweet presage
Of future comforts for declining age.
Can my sons share from this paternal hand
The profits with the labours of the land?
No; though indulgent Heaven its blessing deigns,
Where's the small farm to suit my scanty means?
Content, the poet sings, with us resides:
In lonely cots like mine, the damsel hides;
And will he then in raptured visions tell
That sweet content with want can ever dwell?
A barley loaf, 'tis true, my table crowns,
That, fast diminishing in lusty rounds,
Stops nature's cravings; yet her sighs will flow
From knowing this,—that once it was not so.
Our annual feast, when earth her plenty yields,
When crown'd with boughs the last load quits the
fields,

The aspect still of ancient joy puts on;
The aspect only, with the substance gone:
The selfsame horn is still at our command,
But serves none now but the plebeian hand:
For home-brew'd ale, neglected and debased,
Is quite discarded from the realms of taste.
Where unaffected freedom charm'd the soul,
The separate table and the costly bowl,
Cool as the blast that checks the budding Spring,
A mockery of gladness round them fling.
For oft the farmer, ere his heart approves,
Yields up the custom which he dearly loves:
Refinement rushes on him like a tide;
Bold innovations down its current ride,
That bear no peace beneath their showy dress,
Nor add one tittle to his happiness.
His guests selected; rank's punctilios known;
What trouble waits upon a casual frown;
Restraint's foul manacles his pleasures maim;
Selected guests selected phrases claim;
Nor reigns that joy, when hand in hand they join,
That good old master felt in shaking mine.

Heaven bless his memory! bless his honour!
(The poor will speak his lasting, worthy
To souls fair-purposed strength and
give;

In pity to us still let goodness live:
Let labour have its due! my cot shall be
From chilling want and guilty murmurs free
Let labour have its due; then peace is mine
And never, never shall my heart repine."

AUTUMN.

ARGUMENT.

Acorns. Hogs in the wood. Wheat-sowing
church. Village girls. The mad girl. T
boy's hut. Disappointment; Reflections, &c.
hall. Fox-hunting. Old Trouncer. Long a
welcome to Winter.

AGAIN, the year's decline, midst storms and
The thundering chase, the yellow fading
Invite my song; that fain would boldly tell
Of upland coverts and the echoing dell,
By turns resounding loud, at eve and morn
The swineherd's halloo, or the huntsman's
No more the fields with scatter'd grain:
The restless, wandering tenants of the sty
From oak to oak they run with eager haste
And wrangling share the first delicious taste
Of fallen acorns; yet but thinly found
Till the strong gale has shook them to the
It comes; and roaring woods obedient wait
Their home well pleased the joint ad-
leave:

The trudging sow leads forth her numerous
Playful, and white, and clean, the briars a
Till briars and thorns increasing, fence the
Where last year's mouldering leaves but
ground,
And o'er their heads, loud lash'd by furious
Bright from their cups the rattling treasure
Hot, thirsty food; whence doubly sweet:
The welcome margin of some rush-grown
The wild duck's lonely haunt, whose jealous
Guards every point; who sits, prepared to
On the calm bosom of her little lake,
Too closely screen'd for ruffian winds to:
And as the bold intruders press around,
At once she starts, and rises with a bound
With bristles raised the sudden noise they
And ludicrously wild, and wing'd with fear
The herd decamp with more than swinish
And snorting dash through sedge, and
reed:

Through tangling thickets headlong on the
Then stop and listen for their fancied foe
The hindmost still the growing panic over
Repeated fright the first alarm succeeds,
Till folly's wages, wounds and thorns, till
Yet glorying in their fortunate escape,
Their groundless terrors by degrees soon
And night's dark reign restores their won
For now the gale subsides, and from each
The roosting pheasant's short but frequent
Invites to rest; and huddling side by side
The herd in closest ambush seek to hide:

Warm slope with shagged moss o'er-
ad,
as their copious covering and their bed.
Giles, through gathering glooms that

a silence, urge his piercing call.
s and nights they tarry midst their store,
e woods till oaks can yield no more.
bleak Winter's rage, beyond the Spring,
g earth's unvarying course will bring,
he ground looks on with mental eye,
ext Summer's sheaves and cloudless sky,
now, whilst nature's beauty dies,
ed, and bids new harvest rise;
prepared, and warm'd with glowing lime,
th-bred grubs, and cold, and lapse of time:
ing frosts and various ills invade,
stry months depress the springing blade.
moves heavily, and strong the soil,
ag harrows with augmented toil
and clinging, mixes with the mould
; treasure from the nightly fold,
; cowyard's highly valued store,
westrew'd the blacken'd surface o'er.
ours are here, when fancy trims
g taper over outstretch'd limbs,
thousand thousand colours dress'd,
i the grassy couch of noontide rest:
for hours of indolence stones
g exertion, and with weary bones,
no leisure, till the distant chime
bell he hears at sermon time,
the brook sound sweetly in the gale,
e rising hill, or skim the dale.
done the sweets of ease to taste:
xtends to all—save one poor beast,
o time and pace, is doom'd to plod,
e pastor to the House of God:
ture; where no bones of heroes lie!
elegance of poverty
e alone; else why that roof of straw?
ow windows with the frequent flaw?
low cells the dock and mallow spread,
at nettles lift the spiry head,
a the hollows of the tower on high
app'd daws in saucy legions fly.
hese lone walls assembling neighbours
t,
departed friends beneath their feet;
riar'd graves, that prompt the secret sigh,
the spot where he himself must lie.
sely greetings village news goes round,
e shorn, or crops that deck the ground;
d ploughmen in the circle join;
ty boys, in feats of strength to shine,
elate, their young associates brave
m hollow-sounding grave to grave;
consulting, each his talent lends
sh sports when tedious service ends.
t times, with cheerfulness of soul,
age maids from neighbouring hamlets
l,
he light-heel'd does o'er lawns that rove,
curious; ripening into love;
their errand: hence the tints that glow
heek, a brighten'd lustre know:

When, conscious of their charms, e'en age looks sly,
And rapture beams from youth's observant eye.
The pride of such a party, nature's pride,
Was lovely Ann, who innocently tried,
With hat of airy shape and ribands gay,
Love to inspire, and stand in Hymen's way:
But, ere her twentieth summer could expand,
Or youth was render'd happy with her hand,
Her mind's serenity, her peace was gone,
Her eye grew languid, and she wept alone:
Yet causeless seem'd her grief; for quick restrain'd,
Mirth follow'd loud; or indignation reign'd;
Whims wild and simple led her from her home,
The heath, the common, or the fields to roam:
Terror and joy alternate ruled her hours;
Now blithe she sung, and gather'd useless flowers;
Now pluck'd a tender twig from every bough,
To whip the hovering demons from her brow.
I'll fated maid! thy guiding spark is fled,
And lasting wretchedness awaits thy bed—
Thy bed of straw! for mark, where even now
O'er their lost child afflicted parents bow;
Their wo she knows not, but perversely coy,
Inverted customs yield her sullen joy;
Her midnight meals in secrecy she takes,
Low muttering to the moon, that rising breaks
Through night's dark gloom: O how much more
forlorn

Her night, that knows of no returning morn!—
Slow from the threshold, once her infant seat,
O'er the cold earth she crawls to her retreat;
Quitting the cot's warm walls, unhoused to lie,
Or share the swine's impure and narrow sty;
The damp night air her shivering limbs assails:
In dreams she moans, and fancied wrongs bewails.
When morning wakes, none earlier roused than
she,

When pendant drops fall glittering from the tree;
But naught her rayless melancholy cheers,
Or soothes her breast, or stops her streaming tears.
Her matted locks unornamented flow;
Clasping her knees, and waving to and fro;—
Her head bow'd down, her faded cheek to hide;—
A piteous mourner by the pathway side.
Some tufted molehill through the livelong day
She calls her throne; there weeps her life away!
And oft the gayly-passing stranger stays
His well-timed step, and takes a silent gaze,
Till sympathetic drops unbidden start,
And pangs quick springing muster round his heart;
And soft he treads with other gazers round,
And fain would catch her sorrow's plaintive sound:
One word alone is all that strikes the ear,
One short, pathetic, simple word,—“Oh dear!”
A thousand times repeated to the wind,
That wafts the sigh, but leaves the pang behind!
For ever of the proffer'd parley shy,
She hears th' unwelcome foot advancing nigh;
Nor quite unconscious of her wretched plight,
Gives one sad look, and hurries out of sight.—

Fair promised sunbeams of terrestrial bliss,
Health's gallant hopes,—and are ye sunk to this?
For in life's road, though thorns abundant grow,
There still are joys poor Ann can never know;
Joys which the gay companions of her prime
Sip, as they drift along the stream of time;

At eve to hear beside their tranquil home
The lifted latch, that speaks the lover come :
That love matured, next playful on the knee
To press the velvet tip of infancy ;
To stay the tottering step, the features trace ;—
Inestimable sweets of social peace !

O thou, who bidst the vernal juices rise !
Thou, on whose blasts autumnal foliage flies !
Let peace ne'er leave me, nor my heart grow cold,
Whilst life and sanity are mine to hold.

Shorn of their flowers that shed th' untreasured
seed,

The withering pasture, and the fading mead,
Less tempting grown, diminish more and more,
The dairy's pride ; sweet Summer's flowing store
New cares succeed, and gentle duties press,
Where the fireside, a school of tenderness,
Revives the languid chirp, and warms the blood
Of cold-nipt weaklings of the latter brood,
That from the shell just bursting into day,
Through yard or pond pursue their venturous
way.

Far weightier cares and wider scenes expand ;
What devastation marks the new-sown land !

" From hungry woodland foes go, Giles, and guard
The rising wheat ; ensure its great reward :
A future sustenance, a Summer's pride,
Demand thy vigilance ; then be it tried :
Exert thy voice, and wield thy shotless gun ;
Go, tarry there from morn till setting sun."

Keen blows the blast, or ceaseless rain descends ;
The half-stripp'd hedge a sorry shelter lends.
O for a hovel, e'er so small or low,
Whose roof, repelling winds or early snow,
Might bring home's comfort fresh before his eyes !
No sooner thought, than see the structure rise,
In some sequester'd nook, embank'd around,
Sods for its walls, and straw in burdens bound :
Dried fuel hoarded is his richest store,
And circling smoke obscures his little door ;
Whence creeping forth, to duty's call he yields,
And strolls the Crusoe of the lonely fields.
On whitethorns towering, and the leafless rose,
A frost-nipt feast in bright vermilion glows :
Where clustering sloes in glossy order rise,
He crops the loaded branch ; a cumbrous prize ;
And o'er the flame the sputtering fruit he rests,
Placing green sods to seat his coming guests ;
His guests by promise ; playmates young and gay :—
But, ah ! fresh pastimes lure their steps away !
He sweeps his hearth, and homeward looks in vain,
Till feeling disappointment's cruel pain,
His fairy revels are exchanged for rage,
His banquet marr'd, grown dull his hermitage.
The field becomes his prison, till on high
Benighted birds to shades and coverts fly.
Midst air, health, daylight, can he prisoner be ?
If fields are prisons, where is liberty ?
Here still she dwells, and here her votaries stroll ;
But disappointed hope untunes the soul :
Restraints unfelt whilst hours of rapture flow,
When troubles press to chains and barriers grow.
Look then from trivial up to greater woes ;
From the poor bird-boy with his roasted sloes,
To where the dungeon'd mourner heaves the sigh ;
Where not one cheering sunbeam meets his eye.

Though ineffectual pity thine may be,
No wealth, no power to set the captive free ;
Though only to thy ravish'd sight is given
The radiant path that Howard trod to heaven ;
Thy slights can make the wretched more forlorn,
And deeper drive affliction's barbed thorn.
Say not, " I'll come and cheer thy gloomy cell
With news of dearest friends ; how good, how
well ;

I'll be a joyful herald to thine heart :"

Then fail, and play the worthless trifler's part,
To sip flat pleasures from thy glass's brim,
And waste the precious hour that's due to him.
In mercy spare the base, unmanly blow :
Where can he turn, to whom complain of you ?
Back to past joys in vain his thoughts may stray,
Trace and retrace the beaten, worn-out way,
The rankling injury will pierce his breast,
And curses on thee break his midnight rest.

Bereft of song, and ever-cheering green,
The soft endearments of the Summer scene,
New harmony pervades the solemn wood,
Dear to the soul, and healthful to the blood :
For bold exertion follows on the sound
Of distant sportsmen, and the chiding bound ;
First heard from kennel bursting, mad with joy,
Where smiling Euston boasts her good Fitzroy,
Lord of pure alms, and gifts that wide extend ;
The farmer's patron and the poor man's friend.
Whose mansion glitters with the eastern ray,
Whose elevated temple points the way,
O'er slopes and lawns, the park's extensive pride,
To where the victims of the chase reside,
Ingulf'd in earth, in conscious safety warm,
Till lo ! a plot portends their coming harm.

In earliest hours of dark and hooded morn,
Ere yet one rosy cloud bespeaks the dawn,
Whilst far abroad the fox pursues his prey,
He's doom'd to risk the perils of the day,
From his strong hold block'd out ; perhaps to bleed
Or owe his life to fortune or to speed.
For now the pack, impatient running on,
Range through the darkest coverts one by one ;
Trace every spot ; whilst down each noble glade
That guides the eye beneath a changeful shade,
The loitering sportsman feels th' instinctive shun
And checks his steed to mark the springing game.
Midst intersecting cuts and winding ways
The huntsman cheers his dogs, and anxious stuns
Where every narrow riding, even shorn,
Gives back the echo of his mellow horn ;
Till fresh and lightsome, every power untired,
The starting fugitive leaps by his side,
His lifted finger to his ear he plies,
And the view hallou bids a chorus rise
Of dogs quick-mouth'd, and shouts that moun-
loud,

As bursting thunder rolls from cloud to cloud
With ears erect, and chest of vigorous mould,
O'er ditch, o'er fence, unconquerably bold,
The shining courser lengthens every bound,
And his strong footlocks suck the moisten'd ground.
As from the confines of the wood they pour,
And joyous villages partake the roar,
O'er heath far stretch'd, or down, or valley low,
The still-lim'd peasant glories in the show,

vain, where youth itself soon tires,
 e transports that the chase inspires :
 ountained long can charm the eye,
 e music of the leading cry ?
 ithful Trouncer ! thou canst lead no
 e ;
 igues and all thy triumphs o'er !
 of worth, whose long-excelling fame
 o follow true the hunted game ;
 ormous oaks, Britannia's boast,
 npenetrable covers lost,
 warm pack in faltering silence stood,
 the note that roused the listening wood,
 ; every joy with tenfold force,
 ll the mazes of the tainted course,
 ost thou the dashing stream to cross,
 along the animated horse ;
 'er fen or level mead to pass,
 the showering dewdrops from the grass ;
 t emerging from the mist below
 be woodland hill's exulting brow.
 thy race ! with worth far less than thine,
 human leaders daily shine !
 less constancy, less generous zeal !—
 sgrace my humble verse shall feel,
 one lying line to riches bows,
 sentiment from rancour flows ;
 are strewn around ambition's car :
 dog's a nobler theme by far.
 man heard the tidings with a sigh,
 h's cold touch had stopt his tuneful
 ;
 high deeds, and fair exalted praise,
 lived, and flow'd in rustic lays,
 the strain of monumental wo :
 oice ! here buried lies your foe !"
 oused, throughout night's lengthening
 ;
 ends forth a loud and piercing strain ;
 ent, as the glooms of midnight flee,
 roll round that brought him liberty,
 mer's early dawn, mild, clear, and bright,
 ck away the transitory night :—
 in darkness veil'd ; yet loud the scream
 impatient for the playful stream ;
 feather'd tribe imprison'd raise
 ing notes of inharmonious praise :
 a clamorous hen and cockrel gay,
 ight slowly through the fog breaks way,
 ly abroad : but, ah, how soon
 of twilight follow hazy noon,
 the busy day !—day that slides by
 unfinished toils of husbandry ;
 each morn resumed with double care,
 e icy terrors of the year ;
 e threats of Boreas undismay'd,
 r's gathering frowns and hoary head.
 come cold ; welcome ye snowy nights !
 det your rage shall mingle pure delights,
 ence of hope the soul sustain,
 astation sweeps along the plain :
 he child of poverty despair,
 he power that rules the changing year,
 - though horrors round his cottage
 a,—
 g will come, and nature smile again.

WINTER.

ARGUMENT.

Tenderness to cattle. Frozen turnips. The coward.
 Night. The farm-house. Fireside. Farmer's advice
 and instruction. Nightly cares of the stable. Dobbin.
 The post-horse. Sheep-stealing dogs. Walks occa-
 sioned thereby. The ghost. Lamb time. Returning
 Spring. Conclusion.

Wrrh kindred pleasures moved, and cares oppress'd,
 Sharing alike our weariness and rest ;
 Who lives the daily partner of our hours,
 Through every change of heat, and frost, and
 showers ;

Partakes our cheerful meals, partaking first
 In mutual labour, and fatigue, and thirst ;
 The kindly intercourse will ever prove
 A bond of amity and social love.
 To more than man this generous warmth extends,
 And oft the team and shivering herd befriends ;
 Tender solicitude the bosom fills,
 And pity executes what reason wills :
 Youth learns compassion's tale from every tongue,
 And flies to aid the helpless and the young.

When now, unsparing as the scourge of war,
 Blasts follow blasts, and groves dismantled roar,
 Around their home the storm-pinch'd cattle lows,
 No nourishment in frozen pastures grows ;
 Yet frozen pastures every morn resound
 With fair abundance thundering to the ground.
 For though on hoary twigs no buds peep out,
 And e'en the hardy brambles cease to sprout,
 Beneath dread Winter's level sheets of snow
 The sweet nutritious turnip deigns to grow.
 Till now imperious want and wide-spread dearth
 Bid labour claim her treasures from the earth.
 On Giles, and such as Giles, the labour falls,
 To strew the frequent load where hunger calls.
 On driving gales sharp hail indignant flies,
 And sleet, more irksome still, assails his eyes ;
 Snow clogs his feet ; or if no snow is seen,
 The field with all its juicy store to screen,
 Deep goes the frost, till every root is found
 A mass of rolling ice upon the ground.
 No tender ewe can break her nightly fast,
 Nor heifer strong begin the cold repast,
 Till Giles with ponderous beetle foremost go,
 And scattering splinters fly at every blow ;
 When pressing round him, eager for the prize,
 From their mix'd breath warm exhalations rise.

In beaded rows if drops now deck the spray,
 While the sun grants a momentary ray,
 Let but a cloud's broad shadow intervene,
 And stiffen'd into gems the drops are seen ;
 And down the furrow'd oak's broad southern side
 Streams of dissolving rime no longer glide.

Though night approaching bids for rest prepare,
 Still the flail echoes through the frosty air,
 Nor stops till deepest shades of darkness come,
 Sending at length the weary labourer home.
 From him, with bed and nightly food supplied,
 Throughout the yard, housed round on every side,
 Deep plunging cows their rustling feast enjoy,
 And snatch sweet mouthfuls from the passing boy
 Who moves unseen beneath his trailing load,
 Fills the tall racks, and leaves a scatter'd road.

Where oft the swine from ambush warm and dry
Bolt out, and scamper headlong to their sty,
When Giles with well-known voice, already there,
Deigns them a portion of his evening care.

Him, though the cold may pierce, and storms
molest,

Succeeding hours shall cheer with warmth and rest;
Gladness to spread, and raise the grateful smile,
He hurls the fagot bursting from the pile,
And many a log and rifted trunk conveys,
To heap the fire, and wide extend the blaze,
That quivering strong through every opening flies,
Whilst smoky columns unobstructed rise.
For the rude architect, unknown to fame,
(Nor symmetry nor elegance his aim,) *Who spread his floors of solid oak on high,*
On beams rough-hewn, from age to age that lie,
Bade his wide fabric unimpair'd sustain
The orchard's store, and cheese, and golden grain;
Bade, from its central base, capacious laid,
The well-wrought chimney rear its lofty head;
Where since hath many a savory ham been stored,
And tempests howl'd, and Christmas gambols roar'd.

Flat on the hearth the glowing embers lie,
And flames reflected dance in every eye:
There the long billet, forced at last to bend,
While gushing sap froths out at either end,
Throws round its welcome heat—the ploughman
smiles,

And oft the joke runs hard on sheepish Giles,
Who sits joint tenant of the corner stool,
The converse sharing, though in duty's school;
For now attentively 'tis his to hear,
Interrogations from the master's chair.
"Left ye your bleating charge, when daylight fled,
Near where the haystack lifts its snowy head?
Whose fence of bushy furze, so close and warm,
May stop the slanting bullets of the storm.
For, hark! it blows; a dark and dismal night:
Heaven guide the traveller's fearful steps aright!
Now from the woods mistrustful and sharp-eyed,
The fox in silent darkness seems to glide,
Stealing around us, listening as he goes,
If chance the cock or stammering capon crows,
Or goose, or nodding duck, should darkling cry
As if apprized of lurking danger nigh:
Destruction waits them, Giles, if e'er you fail
To bolt their doors against the driving gale.
Strew'd you (still mindful of th' unshelter'd head)
Burdens of straw, the cattle's welcome bed? [see,
Thine heart should feel, what thou mayst hourly
That duty's basis is humanity.

Of pain's unsavory cup though thou mayst taste,
(The wrath of Winter from the bleak north-east,) *Thine utmost sufferings in the coldest day*
A period terminates, and joys repay.
Perhaps e'en now, while here those joys we boast,
Full many a bark rides down the neighbouring coast,
Where the high northern waves tremendous roar,
Drove down by blasts from Norway's icy shore.
The seaboys there, less fortunate than thou,
Feels all thy pains in all the gusts that blow;
His freezing hands now drench'd, now dry, by turns;
Now lost, now seen, the distant light that burns,
On some tall cliff upraise'd a flaming guide,
That throws its friendly radiance o'er the tide.

His labours cease not with declining day,
But toils and perils mark his watery way;
And whilst in peaceful dreams secure we lie,
The ruthless whirlwinds rage along the sky,
Round his head whistling;—and shalt thou repine,
While this protecting roof still shelters thine?"

Mild as the vernal shower, his words prevail,
And aid the moral precept of his tale:
His wondering hearers learn, and ever keep
These first ideas of the restless deep;
And, as the opening mind a circuit tries,
Present felicities in value rise.

Increasing pleasures every hour they find,
The warmth more precious, and the shelter kind:
Warmth that long reigning bids the eyelids close,
As through the blood its balmy influence goes,
When the cheer'd heart forgets fatigues and care,
And drowsiness alone dominion bears.

Sweet then the ploughman's slumbers, hark and
young,

When the last topic dies upon his tongue;
Sweet then the bliss his transient dreams inspire,
Till chitblains wake him, or the snapping fire.

He starts, and ever thoughtful of his team,
Along the glittering snow a feeble gleam
Shoots from his lantern, as he yawning goes
To add fresh comforts to their night's repose;
Diffusing fragrance as their food he moves,
And pats the jolly sides of those he loves.
Thus full replenish'd, perfect ease possess'd,
From night till morn alternate food and rest.
No rightful cheer withheld, no sleep debar'd,
Their each day's labour brings its sure reward.
Yet when from plough or lumbering cart set free,
They taste a while the sweets of liberty:
E'en sober Dobbin lifts his clumsy heel
And kicks, disdainful of the dirty wheel:
But soon, his frolic ended, yields again,
To trudge the road, and wear the chinking chain.

Shortsighted Dobbin!—thou canst only see
The trivial hardships that encompass thee:
Thy chains were freedom, and thy toils repose:
Could the poor post-horse tell thee all his woes:
Show thee his bleeding shoulders, and unfold
The dreadful anguish he endures for gold:
Hired at each call of business, lust, or rage,
That prompts the traveller on from stage to stage,
Still on his strength depends their boasted speed:
For them his limbs grow weak, his bare neck
bleed;

And though he groaning quickens at command,
Their extra shilling in the rider's hand
Becomes his bitter scourge:—'tis he must feel
The double efforts of the lash and steel;
Till when, up hill, the destined inn he gains,
And trembling under complicated pains,
Prone from his nostrils, darting on the ground,
His breath emitted floats in clouds around:
Drops chase each other down his chest and sides,
And spatter'd mud his native colour hides:
Through his swollen veins the boiling torrent flows
And every nerve a separate torture knows.
His harness loosed, he welcomes, eager-eyed,
The pail's full draught that quivers by his side:
And joys to see the well-known stable door,
As the starved mariner the friendly shore.

for him if here his sufferings ceased,
 hours of rest his pains appeased!
 again, and sternly bade to rise,
 refreshing slumber from his eyes,
 taunted spirits can return,
 his frame reviving ardour burn, [sore,
 he must, though limping, maim'd, and
 the whip; the chaise is at the door—
 tightens, and again he feels
 all'd wounds inflamed; again the wheels
 some sameness in his ears resound,
 ag dust, or miles of flinty ground.
 ly robb'd, and injured day by day,
 eal murderers wear his life away.
 st thou, Dobbin? what though hounds
 it
 jaws the moment of thy fate,
 ate attends his public race;
 misery, and his end disgrace.
 y bear thy burden to the mill:
 ne short law,—thy driver's will.
 o thy memory ever true,
 of mighty loads that Dobbin drew;
 to childhood shall the mind with pride
 y gentleness in many a ride
 r field, or village fair, when thou
 h thy braided mane and comely brow!
 e tale shall rise to homely fame
 generous spirit and thy name.
 faithful to a proverb we regard
 ght chieftain of the farmer's yard,
 hose guardianship all hearts rejoice,
 he echo of his hollow voice;
 bound may faltering quit the pack,
 owl scent, and hasten yelping back;
 he docile pointer know disgrace,
 the general instinct of his race;
 mastiff, or the meaner cur
 ill from the path of duty err,
 of fidelity by day:
 murderer, lurking for his prey;)
 the pastures or the fold will creep,
 d-like, attack the peaceful sheep.
 wanton mischief he pursues,
 eeking blood his jaws imbrues;
 ain his frighten'd victims round,
 in wild confusion strews the ground;
 ied out, to kennel sneaks away,
 his guilty paws till break of day.
 d discover'd, and the news once spread,
 hangs o'er the unknown culprit's head:
 il shepherds extra hours bestow
 watchings for the common foe;
 dreaded now, when rest and peace
 it the season of the flock's increase.
 ese nightly terrors to dispel,
 he sleeps, his little flock must tell.
 reside with many a shrug he hies,
 full-orb'd moon salute his eyes,
 gh th' unbroken stillness of the night
 s path her beams of cheering light.
 tering step he climbs the distant stile,
 around him wears a placid smile;
 ws the white-robed clouds in clusters
 en,
 : glorious pageantry of heaven.

Low, on the utmost boundary of the sight,
 The rising vapours catch the silver light;
 Thence fancy measures, as they parting fly,
 Which first will throw its shadow on the eye,
 Passing the source of light; and thence away,
 Succeeded quick by brighter still than they.
 Far yet above these wafted clouds are seen
 (In a remoter sky, still more serene,)
 Others, detach'd in ranges through the air,
 Spotless as snow, and countless as they're fair,
 Scatter'd immensely wide from east to west,
 The beauteous semblance of a flock at rest.
 These, to the raptured mind, aloud proclaim
 Their MIGHTY SHEPHERD's everlasting Name.

Whilst thus the loiterer's utmost stretch of soul
 Climbs the still clouds, or passes those that roll,
 And loosed imagination soaring goes
 High o'er his home, and all his little woes,
 Time glides away; neglected duty calls;
 At once from plains of light to earth he falls,
 And down a narrow lane, well known by day,
 With all his speed pursues his sounding way,
 In thought still half-absorb'd, and chill'd with cold,
 When lo! an object frightful to behold;
 A grisly spectre, clothed in silver-gray,
 Around whose feet the waving shadow's play,
 Stands in his path!—He stops, and not a breath
 Heaves from his heart, that sinks almost to death.
 Loud the owl halloos o'er his head unseen;
 All else is silent, dismally serene:
 Some prompt ejaculation, whisper'd low,
 Yet bears him up against the threatening foe;
 And thus poor Giles, though half inclined to fly,
 Mutters his doubts, and strains his steadfast eye.
 "Tis not my crimes thou comest here to reprove;
 No murders stain my soul, no perjured love;
 If thou'rt indeed what here thou seem'st to be,
 Thy dreadful mission cannot reach to me.
 By parents taught still to mistrust mine eyes,
 Still to approach each object of surprise,
 Lest fancy's formful visions should deceive
 In moonlight paths, or glooms of falling eve,
 This then's the moment when my mind should try
 To scan thy motionless deformity;
 But O, the fearful task! yet well I know
 An aged ash, with many a spreading bough,
 (Beneath whose leaves I've found a summer's bower,
 Beneath whose trunk I've weather'd many a
 shower,)

Stands singly down this solitary way,
 But far beyond where now my footsteps stay.
 'Tis true, thus far I've come with heedless haste;
 No reckoning kept, no passing objects traced:
 And can I then have reach'd that very tree?
 Or is its reve end form assumed by thee?"
 The happy thought alleviates his pain:
 He creeps another step; then stops again:
 Till slowly, as his noiseless feet draw near,
 Its perfect lineaments at once appear;
 Its crown of shivering ivy whispering peace,
 And its white bark that fronts the moon's pale face.
 Now, whilst his blood mounts upward, now he
 knows

The solid gain that from conviction flows;
 And strengthen'd confidence shall hence fulfil
 (With conscious innocence more valued still

The dreariest task that winter nights can bring,
By churchyard dark, or grove, or fairy ring;
Still buoying up the timid mind of youth,
Till loitering reason hoists the scale of truth.
With these blest guardians Giles his course pursues,
Till numbering his heavy-sided ewes,
Surrounding stillness tranquillize his breast,
And shape the dreams that wait his hours of rest.

As when retreating tempests we behold,
Whose skirts at length the azure sky unfold,
And full of murmurings and mingled wrath,
Slowly unshroud the smiling face of earth,
Bringing the bosom joy; so Winter flies!—
And see the source of life and light arise!
A heightening arch o'er southern hills he bends;
Warm on the cheek the slanting beam descends,
And gives the reeking mead a brighter hue,
And draws the modest primrose bud to view.
Yet frosts succeed, and winds impetuous rush,
And ballstorms rattle through the budding bush;
And nigh-fall'n lambs require the shepherd's care,
And teeming ewes, that still their burdens bear;
Beneath whose sides to-morrow's dawn may see
The milk-white strangers bow the trembling knee;
At whose first birth the powerful instinct's seen
That fills with champions the daisied green:
For ewes that stood aloof with fearful eye,
With stamping foot now men and dogs defy,
And obstinately faithful to their young,
Guard their first steps to join the bleating throng.

But casualties and death from damps and cold
Will still attend the well-conducted fold:
Her tender offspring dead, the dam aloud
Calls, and runs wild amidst th' unconscious crowd;
And orphan'd sucklings raise the piteous cry;
No wool to warm them, no defenders nigh.
And must her streaming milk then flow in vain?
Must unregarded innocence complain?
No;—ere this strong solicitude subside,
Maternal fondness may be fresh applied,
And the adopted stripling still may find
A parent most assiduously kind.

For this he's doom'd awhile disguised to range,
(For fraud or force must work the woe-
change!)

For this his predecessor's skin he wears,
Till, cheated into tenderness and care,
The unsuspecting dam, contented grown,
Cherish and guard the foundling as her own.

Thus all by turns to fair perfection rise;
Thus twins are parted to increase their size;
Thus instinct yields as interest points the way,
Till the bright flock, augmenting every day,
On sunny hills and vales of springing flowers,
With ceaseless clamour greet the vernal hour.

The humbler shepherd here with joy beholds
Th' approved economy of crowded folds,
And, in his small contracted round of care,
Adjusts the practice of each hint he hears:
For boys with emulation learn to glow,
And boast their pastures, and their healthful dew
Of well-grown lambs, the glory of the Spring;
And field to field in competition bring.

E'en Giles, for all his cares and watchings yet,
And all his contests with the wintry blast,
Claims a full share of that sweet praise bestowed
By gazing neighbours, when along the road,
Or village green, his curly-coated throng
Suspends the chorus of the spinner's song;
When admiration's unaffected grace
Lips from the tongue, and beams in every face.
Delightful moments!—Sunshine, health, and joy,
Play round, and cheer the elevated boy!

"Another spring!" his heart exulting cries;
"Another year! with promised blessings rise!"
EXTERNAL POWER! from whom those blessings
flow,

Teach me still more to wonder, more to know!
Seed-time and harvest let me see again;
Wander the leaf-strewn wood, the frozen plain:
Let the first flower, corn-waving field, plain, tree,
Here round my home, still lift my soul to THEE;
And let me ever, midst thy bounties, raise
An humble note of thankfulness and praise!"

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, the founder of what is called the Lake school of poetry, was born in 1770, in a respectable family, at Cockermouth, in Cumberland. He received his early education at the grammar-school of Hawkshead, where he greatly excelled in his classical studies, and was remarkable for his thoughtful disposition, and taste for poetry, in which he made his first attempt, when at the age of thirteen. In 1787, he was removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1791, and M. A.; and, in 1793, he published a small account of a pedestrian tour on the continent, entitled *Descriptive Sketches in Verse, &c.*, introduced by the *Evening Walk*, an epistle, in verse, addressed to a young lady. In alluding to the *Descriptive Sketches*, says Coleridge, "scarcely, if ever, the emergence of an original poetic genius; the literary horizon more evidently narrowed." After wandering about in various parts of the kingdom, our author took a cottage at Alfoxton, in Somersetshire, near the then residence of Coleridge, where they were regarded by the good people of the neighbourhood as spies and agents of the French Directory. Our benevolent author, however, is not to have been considered the more dangerous member of the two. "As to Coleridge," one of the highest authorities is said to have remarked, "there is not so much harm in him, for he is a wild brain that talks whatever comes uppermost; but that (Wordsworth) he is the dark traitor. You may hear him say a syllable on the subject." In 1797, he published a volume of his *Lyrical Ballads*, which met with much abuse and few admirers, but was who applauded, applauded enthusiastically. In 1803, he married a Miss Mary Hutchinson, of Kendal, and settled at Grasmere, in Westmoreland, which county, as well as that of Cumberland, was subsequently appointed distributor of stamps. In 1807, he gave to the public a second volume of *Ballads*; and, in 1809, with an intention to commend a vigorous prosecution of the war in Spain, he published his only prose production, *Remarks on the relations of Great Britain, Spain, Portugal to each other*. In 1814, appeared, in *his* *Excursion*, a poem, which has been highly extolled, and is undoubtedly one of his most noble and best compositions. It was followed, in 1815, by the *White Doe of Rylstone*; and, in 1817, by his *Peter Bell*, to the merits of which we confess ourselves strangers. During the same year, he published his *Waggoner*, a tale; followed, in 1820, by the *River Duddon*, a series of sonnets; *Vandercour and Julia*, with other pieces; and *poetical Sketches*. In 1832, he printed *Me-*

morials of a Tour on the Continent; also a *Description of the Scenery of the Lakes in the North of England*, with illustrative remarks on the scenery of the Alps. His last publication was *Yarrow Revisited*, which appeared in 1834.

The genius of Mr. Wordsworth has been a matter of critical dispute ever since he first made pretension to any, and it is yet a question with some, whether his productions are not those of "an inspired idiot." It would be, however, useless to deny him the reputation of a poet, though between the equally extravagant adoration and censure, of which he has been the object, it is difficult to define the exact position which will be ultimately assigned him in the rank of literature. Coleridge, who, as might be expected, is one of his most enthusiastic admirers, says that, "in imaginative powers, Wordsworth stands nearest of all modern writers to Shakespeare and Milton, and yet in a kind perfectly unborrowed, and his own." The author of an essay on his theory and writings, printed in *Blackwood's Magazine* for 1830, gives a very fair estimate of his poetical genius. "The variety of subjects," he observes, "which Wordsworth has touched; the varied powers which he has displayed; the passages of redeeming beauty interspersed even amongst the worst and dullest of his productions; the originality of detached thoughts, scattered throughout his works, to which, on the whole, we must deny the praise of originality; the deep pathos, and occasional grandeur of his style; the real poetical feeling which generally runs through his many modulations; his accurate observation of external nature; and the success with which he blends the purest and most devotional thoughts with the glories of the visible universe—all these are merits, which so far 'make up in number what they want in weight,' that, although insufficient to raise him to the shrine, they fairly admit him within the sacred temple of poetry." For our own parts, though we are not among those who call, as some of his admirers do, the poetry of Wordsworth "an actual revelation," we admit to have found in his works beauties which no other poet, perhaps, could have struck out of the peculiar sphere to which he has confined his imagination. His *Recollections of Early Childhood*, and a few others, are sublime compositions; whilst, on the other hand, his lines to a *Glow-worm*, *of id omne genus*, are despicable and ridiculous.

The private character of Mr. Wordsworth has never been impeached by his most virulent enemies, if he has any; and no man is more esteemed and respected for his amiable qualities.

THE EXCURSION,

BEING A PORTION OF THE RECLUSE.

PREFACE.

THE title announces that this is only a portion of a poem; and the reader must be here apprized that it belongs to the second part of a long and laborious work which is to consist of three parts. —The author will candidly acknowledge that, if the first of these had been completed, and in such a manner as to satisfy his own mind, he should have preferred the natural order of publication, and have given that to the world first; but, as the second division of the work was designed to refer more to passing events, and to an existing state of things, than the others were meant to do, more continuous exertion was naturally bestowed upon it, and greater progress made here than in the rest of the poem; and as this part does not depend upon the preceding, to a degree which will materially injure its own peculiar interest, the author, complying with the earnest entreaties of some valued friends, presents the following pages to the public.

It may be proper to state whence the poem, of which the Excursion is a part, derives its title of the Recluse. —Several years ago, when the author retired to his native mountains, with the hope of being enabled to construct a literary work that might live, it was a reasonable thing that he should take a review of his own mind, and examine how far nature and education had qualified him for such employment. As subsidiary to this preparation, he undertook to record, in verse, the origin and progress of his own powers, as far as he was acquainted with them. That work, addressed to a dear friend, most distinguished for his knowledge and genius, and to whom the author's intellect is deeply indebted, has been long finished; and the result of the investigation which gave rise to it was a determination to compose a philosophical poem, containing views of man, nature, and society; and to be entitled, the Recluse; as having for its principal subject the sensations and opinions of a poet living in retirement. —The preparatory poem is biographical, and conducts the history of the author's mind to the point when he was imboldened to hope that his faculties were sufficiently matured for entering upon the arduous labour which he had proposed to himself; and the two works have the same kind of relation to each other, if he may so express himself, as the anti-chapel has to the body of a Gothic church. Continuing this allusion, he may be permitted to add, that his minor pieces, which have been long before the public, when they shall be properly arranged, will be found by the attentive reader to have such connexion with the main work as may give them claim to be likened to the little cells, oratories, and sepulchral recesses, ordinarily included in those edifices.

The author would not have deemed himself justified in saying, upon this occasion, so much of performances either unfinished, or unpublished, if

he had not thought that the labour bestowed by him upon what he has heretofore and now had before the public, entitled him to candid attention for such a statement as he thinks necessary to throw light upon his endeavours to please, and he would hope, to benefit his countrymen. —Nothing further need be added, than that the first and third parts of the Recluse will consist chiefly of meditations in the author's own person; and that in the intermediate part (the Excursion) the intervention of characters speaking is employed, and something of a dramatic form adopted.

It is not the author's intention formally to announce a system: it was more animating to him to proceed in a different course; and if he shall succeed in conveying to the mind clear thoughts, lively images, and strong feelings, the reader will have no difficulty in extracting the system for himself. And in the mean time the following passage, taken from the conclusion of the first book of the Recluse, may be acceptable as a kind of prospectus of the design and scope of the whole poem.

"On man, on nature, and on human life,
Musing in solitude, I oft perceive
Fair trains of imagery before me rise,
Accompanied by feelings of delight
Pure, or with no unpleasing sadness mixt;
And I am conscious of affecting thoughts
And dear remembrances whose presence soothes
Or elevates the mind, intent to weigh
The good and evil of our mortal state.
—To these emotions, whencesoe'er they come,
Whether from breath of outward circumstance,
Or from the soul—an impulse to herself,
I would give utterance in numerous verse.
Of truth, of grandeur, beauty, love, and hope—
And melancholy fear subdued by faith;
Of blessed consolations in distress;
Of moral strength, and intellectual power;
Of joy in widest commonalty spread;
Of the individual mind that keeps her own
Inviolate retirement, subject there
To conscience only, and the law supreme
Of that Intelligence which governs all;
I sing:—fit audience let me find though few."

"So pray'd, more gaining than he ask'd, the
bard,

Holiest of men.—Urania, I shall need
Thy guidance, or a greater muse, if such
Descend to earth or dwell in highest heaven!
For I must tread on shadowy ground, must sink
Deep—and, aloft ascending, breathe in world
To which the heaven of heavens is but a veil.
All strength—all terror, single or in bands,
That ever was put forth in personal form;
Jehovah—with his thunder, and the choir
Of shouting angels, and the empyreal throng—
I pass them unalarm'd. Not chaos, not
The darkest pit of lowest Erebus,
Nor aught of blinder vacancy—scoop'd out
By help of dreams, can breed such fear and awe
As fall upon us often when we look
Into our minds, into the mind of man,
My haunt, and the main region of my song.
—Beauty—a living presence of the earth,

the most fair ideal forms
 of delicate spirits hath composed
 's materials—waits upon my steps ;
 tents before me as I move,
 neighbour. Paradise, and groves
 tunate fields—like those of old
 ' Atlantic main, why should they be
 nly of departed things,
 lection of what never was
 urning intellect of man,
 led to this goodly universe
 holy passion, shall find these
 reduce of the common day.
 efore the blissful hour arrives,
 it, in lonely peace, the spousal verse
 t consummation ;—and, by words
 k of nothing more than what we are,
 ouse the sensual from their sleep
 ad win the vacant and the vain
 uptures ; while my voice proclaims
 sitely the individual mind
 rogressive powers perhaps no less
 le species) to the external world
 and how exquisitely, too,
 but little heard of among men,
 al world is fitted to the mind ;
 eation (by no lower name
 all'd) which they with blended might
 :—this is our high argument.
 eful haunts foregoing, if I oft
 elsewhere—to travel near the tribes
 ahips of men, and see ill sights
 ; passions mutually inflamed ;
 humanity in fields and groves
 ry anguish ; or must hang
 bove the fierce confederate storm
 barricaded evermore
 : walls of cities ; may these sounds
 : authentic comment,—that even these
 be not downcast or forlorn ?
 , prophetic spirit ! that inspirest
 a soul* of universal earth,
 on things to come ; and dost possess
 litan temple in the hearts
 poets ; upon me bestow
 genuine insight ; that my song
 -like virtue in its place may shine ;
 benignant influence,—and secure,
 m all malevolent effect
 ntations that extend their sway
 ut the nether sphere !—And if with this
 re lowly matter ; with the thing
 ated, describe the mind and man
 ating, and who, and what he was,
 itory being that beheld
 m,—when and where, and how he lived ;—
 is labour useless. If such theme
 with highest objects, then, dread power,
 racious favour is the primal source
 umination, may my life
 the image of a better time,
 se desires, and simpler manners ;—nurse

mine own fears, nor the prophetic soul
 : wide world dreaming on things to come.

Shakespeare's Sonnets.

My heart in genuine freedom :—all pure thoughts
 Be with me ;—so shall thy unfailing love
 Guide, and support, and cheer me to the end !”

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

WILLIAM, EARL OF LONSDALE, K. G. &c. &c.

Ort, through thy fair domains, illustrious peer !
 In youth I roam'd, on youthful pleasures bent ;
 And inused in rocky cell or sylvan tent,
 Beside swift-flowing Lowther's current clear.
 —Now, by thy care befriended, I appear
 Before thee, Lonsdale, and this work present,
 A token (may it prove a monument !)
 Of high respect and gratitude sincere.
 Gladly would I have waited till my task
 Had reached its close ; but life is insecure,
 And hope full oft fallacious as a dream :
 Therefore, for what is here produced I ask
 Thy favour ; trusting that thou wilt not deem
 The offering, though imperfect, premature.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

Rydal Mount, Westmoreland,
 July 29, 1814.

THE EXCURSION.

ARGUMENT.

A summer forenoon. The author reaches a ruined cottage upon a common, and there meets with a revered friend the Wanderer, of whom he gives an account. The Wanderer while resting under the shade of the trees that surround the cottage relates the history of his last inhabitant.

BOOK FIRST.

THE WANDERER.

'Twas summer, and the sun had mounted high :
 Southward the landscape indistinctly glared
 Through a pale steam : but all the northern downs,
 In clearest air ascending, show'd far off
 A surface dappled o'er with shadows flung
 From brooding clouds : shadows that lay in spots
 Determined and unmoved, with steady beams
 Of bright and pleasant sunshine interposed ;
 Pleasant to him who on the soft cool moss
 Extends his careless limbs along the front
 Of some huge cave, whose rocky ceiling casts
 A twilight of its own, an ample shade,
 Where the wren warbles ; while the dreaming man,
 Half conscious of the soothing melody,
 With sidelong eye looks out upon the scene,
 By power of that impending covert thrown
 To finer distance. Other lot was mine ;
 Yet with good hope that soon I should obtain
 As grateful resting-place, and livelier joy.
 Across a bare wide common I was toiling
 With languid steps that by the slippery ground
 Were baffled ; nor could my weak arm disperse
 The host of insects gathering round my face,
 And ever with me as I paced along.
 Upon that open level stood a grove,
 The wish'd for port to which my course was bound.

Thither I came, and there, amid the gloom
Spread by a brotherhood of lofty elms,
Appear'd a roofless hut ; four naked walls
That stared upon each other ! I looked round,
And to my wish and to my hope espied
Him whom I sought ; a man of reverend age,
But stout and hale, for travel unimpair'd.
There was he seen upon the cottage bench,
Recumbent in the shade, as if asleep ;
An iron-pointed staff lay at his side.

Him had I mark'd the day before—alone
And station'd in the public way, with face
Turn'd toward the sun then setting, while that staff
Afforded to the figure of the man
Detain'd for contemplation or repose,
Graceful support ; his countenance meanwhile
Was hidden from my view, and he remain'd
Unrecognised ; but, stricken by the sight,
With slacken'd footsteps I advanced, and soon
A glad congratulation we exchanged,
At such unthought of meeting.—For the night
We parted, nothing willingly ; and now
He by appointment waited for me here,
Beneath the shelter of these clustering elms.

We were tried friends : amid a pleasant vale,
In the antique market village where were pass'd
My school-days, an apartment he had own'd,
To which at intervals the Wanderer drew,
And found a kind of home or harbour there.
He loved me ; from a swarm of rosy boys
Singled out me, as he in sport would say,
For my grave looks—too thoughtful for my years.
As I grew up, it was my best delight
To be his chosen comrade. Many a time,
On holydays, we rambled through the woods :
We sate—we walk'd ; he pleased me with report
Of things which he had seen ; and often touch'd
Abstrusest matter, reasonings of the mind
Turn'd inward ; or at my request would sing
Old songs—the product of his native hills ;
A skilful distribution of sweet sounds,
Feeding the soul, and eagerly imbibed
As cool, refreshing water by the care
Of the industrious husbandman, diffused [drought :
Through a parch'd meadow-ground, in time of
Still deeper welcome found his pure discourse :
How precious when in riper days I learn'd
To weigh with care his words, and to rejoice
In the plain presence of his dignity !

O ! many are the poets that are sown
By nature ; men endow'd with highest gifts,
The vision and the faculty divine ;
Yet wanting the accomplishment of verse,
(Which, in the docile season of their youth,
It was denied them to acquire, through lack
Of culture and th' inspiring aid of books,
Or haply by a temper too severe,
Or a nice backwardness afraid of shame,)
Not having here as life advanced, been led
By circumstance to take unto the height
The measure of themselves, these favour'd beings,
All but a scatter'd few, live out their time,
Husbanding that which they possess within,
And go to the grave unthought of. Strongest minds
Are often those of whom the noisy world
Hears least ; else surely this man had not left

His graces unreveal'd and unproclaim'd.
But, as the mind was fill'd with inward light,
So not without distinction had he lived,
Beloved and honour'd—far as he was known.
And some small portion of his eloquent speech,
And something that may serve to set in view
The feeling pleasures of his loneliness,
His observations, and the thoughts his mind
Had dealt with—I will here record in verse ;
Which, if with truth it correspond, and sink
Or rise as venerable nature leads,
The high and tender muses shall accept
With gracious smile, deliberately pleased,
And listening time reward with sacred praise.

Among the hills of Athol he was born ;
Where, on a small hereditary farm,
An unproductive slip of rugged ground,
His parents, with their numerous offspring, dwelt ;
A virtuous household, though exceeding poor !
Pure lovers were they all, austere and grave,
And fearing God ; the very children taught
Stern self-respect, a reverence for God's word,
And an habitual piety, maintain'd
With strictness scarcely known on English ground.

From his sixth year, the boy of whom I speak,
In summer tended cattle on the hills ;
But, through th' inclement and the perilous days
Of long-continuing winter, he repair'd,
Equipp'd with satchel, to a school, that stood
Sole building on a mountain's dreary edge,
Remote from view of city spire, or sound
Of minster clock ! From that bleak tenement
He, many an evening, to his distant home
In solitude returning, saw the hills
Grow larger in the darkness, all alone
Beheld the stars come out above his head,
And travell'd through the wood, with no one near
To whom he might confess the things he saw.
So the foundations of his mind were laid.
In such communion, not from terror free,
While yet a child, and long before his time,
He had perceived the presence and the power
Of greatness ; and deep feelings had impress'd
Great objects on his mind, with portraiture
And colour so distinct, that on his mind
They lay like substances, and almost seem'd
To haunt the bodily sense. He had received
A precious gift ; for, as he grew in years,
With these impressions would he still compare
All his remembrances, thoughts, shapes, and forms ;
And, being still unsatisfied with aught
Of dimmer character, he thence attain'd
An active power to fasten images
Upon his brain ; and on their pictured lines
Intensely brooded, even till they acquired
The liveliness of dreams. Nor did he fail,
While yet a child, with a child's eagerness
Incessantly to turn his ear and eye
On all things which the moving seasons brought
To feed such appetite : nor this alone
Appeased his yearning :—in the after day
Of boyhood, many an hour in caves forlorn,
And mid the hollow depths of naked crags
He sate, and e'en in their fix'd lineaments,
Or from the power of a peculiar eye,
Or by creative feeling overborne.

dominance of thought oppress'd,
 heir fix'd and steady lineaments
 in an ebbing and a flowing mind,
 on ever varying !

Thus inform'd
 small need of books ; for many a tale
 array, round the mountains hung,
 by a legend, peopling the dark woods,
 his imagination in her growth,
 to the mind that apprehensive power
 as she is made quick to recognise
 all properties and scope of things.
 daily he read, and read again,
 to the minister's old shelf supplied ;
 and death of martyrs, who sustain'd,
 his inflexible, those fearful pangs
 untly display'd in records left
 ution, and the covenant—times
 : his rings through Scotland to this hour !
 e, by lucky hap, had been preserved
 ing volume, torn and incomplete,
 half told the preternatural tale,
 of giants, chronicle of fiends,
 a garniture of wooden cuts
 and uncouth ; dire faces, figures dire,
 eed, sharp-elbow'd, and lean-ankled too,
 g and ghostly shanks—forms which once
 in
 ver be forgotten !

In his heart,
 as sate thus, a cherish'd visitant,
 ting yet the pure delight of love
 diffused, or by the breathing air,
 silent looks of happy things,
 g from the universal face
 and sky. But he had felt the power
 , and already was prepared,
 sense conceptions, to receive
 e lesson deep of love which he,
 ture, by whatever means, has taught
 tensely, cannot but receive.
 the boy—but for the growing youth
 t was his, when, from the naked top
 old headland, he beheld the sun
 nd bathe the world in light ! He look'd—
 l earth, the solid frame of earth
 's liquid mass, beneath him lay
 s and deep joy. The clouds were touch'd,
 air silent faces did he read
 le love. Sound needed none,
 vice of joy ; his spirit drank
 acle ; sensation, soul, and form,
 i into him ; they swallow'd up
 l being ; in them did he live,
 em did he live ; they were his life.
 cess of mind, in such high hour
 on from the living God,
 was not ; in enjoyment it expired.
 he breathed, he proffer'd no request ;
 still communion that transcends
 fect offices of prayer and praise.
 was a thanksgiving to the power
 : him, it was blessedness and love !
 man on the lonely mountain tops,
 course was his, and in this sort
 cience oftentimes possess'd.

O then how beautiful, how bright appear'd
 The written promise ! Early had he learn'd
 To reverence the volume that displays
 The mystery, the life which cannot die ;
 But in the mountains did he feel his faith.
 All things, responsive to the writing, there
 Breathed immortality, revolving life,
 And greatness still revolving ; infinite ;
 There littleness was not ; the least of things
 Seem'd infinite ; and there his spirit shaped
 Her prospects, nor did he believe,—he saw.
 What wonder if his being thus became
 Sublime and comprehensive ! Low desires,
 Low thoughts had there no place ; yet was his heart
 Lowly ; for he was meek in gratitude,
 Oft as he call'd those ecstasies to mind,
 And whence they flow'd ; and from them he acquired
 Wisdom, which works through patience ; thence
 he learn'd

In oft-recurring hours of sober thought
 To look on nature with a humble heart,
 Self-question'd where it did not understand,
 And with a superstitious eye of love.

So pass'd the time ; yet to the nearest town
 He duly went with what small overplus
 His earnings might supply, and brought away
 The book that most had tempted his desires
 While at the stall he read. Among the hills
 He gazed upon that mighty orb of song,
 The divine Milton. Lore of different kind,
 The annual savings of a toilsome life,
 His schoolmaster supplied : books that explain
 The purer elements of truth involved
 In lines and numbers, and, by charm severe,
 (Especially perceived where nature droops
 And feeling is suppress'd) preserve the mind
 Busy in solitude and poverty.
 These occupations oftentimes deceived
 The listless hours, while in the hollow vale,
 Hollow and green, he lay on the green turf
 In pensive idleness. What could he do,
 Thus dally thirsting, in that lonesome life,
 With blind endeavours ? Yet still uppermost,
 Nature was at his heart as if he felt,
 Though yet he knew not how, a wasting power
 In all things that from her sweet influence
 Might tend to wean him. Therefore with her hues,
 Her forms, and with the spirit of her forms,
 He clothed the nakedness of austere truth.
 While yet he linger'd in the rudiments
 Of science, and among her simplest laws,
 His triangles—they were the stars of heaven,
 The silent stars ! Oft did he take delight
 To measure the altitude of some small crag
 That is the eagle's birthplace, or some peak
 Familiar with forgotten years, that shows
 Inscribed, as with the silence of the thought,
 Upon its bleak and visionary sides,
 The history of many a winter storm,
 Or obscure records of the path of fire.

And thus before his eighteenth year was told,
 Accumulated feelings press'd his heart
 With still increasing weight ; he was o'erpower'd
 By nature, by the turbulence subdued
 Of his own mind ; by mystery and hope,
 And the first virgin passion of a soul

Communing with the glorious universe.

Full often wish'd he that the winds might rage
When they were silent; far more fondly now
Than in his earlier season did he love
Tempestuous nights—the conflict and the sounds
That live in darkness:—from his intellect
And from the stillness of abstracted thought
He ask'd repose; and, failing oft to win
The peace required, he scan'd the laws of light
Amid the roar of torrents, where they send
From hollow clefts up to the clearer air
A cloud of mist, that smitten by the sun
Varies its rainbow hues. But vainly thus,
And vainly by all other means, he strove
To mitigate the fever of his heart.

In dreams, in study, and in ardent thought,
Thus was he rear'd; much wanting to assist
The growth of intellect, yet gaining more,
And every moral feeling of his soul
Strengthen'd and braced, by breathing in content
The keen, the wholesome air of poverty,
And drinking from the well of homely life.—
But, from past liberty, and tried restraints,
He now was summon'd to select the course
Of humble industry that promised best
To yield him no unworthy maintenance.
Urged by his mother, he essay'd to teach
A village school; but wandering thoughts were then
A misery to him; and the youth resign'd
A task he was unable to perform.

That stern yet kindly spirit, who constrains
The Savoyard to quit his naked rocks
The freeborn Swiss to leave his narrow vales,
(Spirit attach'd to regions mountainous
Like their own steadfast clouds,) did now impel
His restless mind to look abroad with hope.
An irksome drudgery seems it to plod on,
Through hot and dusty ways, or pelting storm,
A vagrant merchant bent beneath his load!
Yet do such travellers find their own delight;
And their hard service, deem'd debasing now,
Gain'd merited respect in simpler times;
When squire, and priest, and they who round them
dwelt

In rustic sequestration—all dependent
Upon the pedlar's toil—supplied their wants,
Or pleased their fancies with the wares he brought.
Not ignorant was the youth that still no few
Of his adventurous countrymen were led
By perseverance in this track of life
To competence and ease;—for him it bore
Attractions manifold;—and this he chose.
His parents on the enterprise bestow'd
Their farewell benediction, but with hearts
Foreboding evil. From his native hills
He wander'd far; much did he see of men,*

* At the risk of giving a shock to the prejudices of artificial society, I have ever been ready to pay homage to the aristocracy of nature: under a conviction that vigorous human-heartedness is the constituent principle of true taste. It may still, however, be satisfactory to have proof testimony how far a character, employed for purposes of imagination, is founded upon general fact. I, therefore, subjoin an extract from an author who had opportunities of being well acquainted with a class of men, from whom my own personal knowledge imboldened me to draw this portrait.

Their manners, their enjoyments and pursuits,
Their passions and their feelings; chiefly those
Essential and eternal in the heart,
That, mid the simpler forms of rural life,
Exist more simple in their elements,
And speak a plainer language. In the woods,
A lone enthusiast, and among the fields,
Itinerant in this labour, he had pass'd
The better portion of his time; and there
Spontaneously had his affections thriven
Amid the bounties of the year, the peace
And liberty of nature; there he kept
In solitude and solitary thought
His mind in a just equipoise of love.
Serene it was, unclouded by the cares
Of ordinary life; unvex'd, unwarp'd
By partial bondage. In his steady course,
No piteous revolutions had he felt,
No wild varieties of joy and grief.
Unoccupied by sorrow of its own,
His heart lay open; and, by nature tuned
And constant disposition of his thoughts
To sympathy with man, he was alive
To all that was enjoy'd where'er he went,
And all that was endured; for in himself
Happy, and quiet in his cheerfulness,
He had no painful pressure from without
That made him turn aside from wretchedness
With coward fears. He could afford to suffer
With those whom he saw suffer. Hence it came
That in our best experience he was rich,
And in the wisdom of our daily life.

"We learn from Caesar and other Roman writers, and the travelling merchants who frequented Gaul and other barbarous countries, either newly conquered by the Roman arms, or bordering on the Roman conquests, were the first to make the inhabitants of those countries familiarly acquainted with the Roman modes of life, and to convert them with an inclination to follow the Roman habits, and to enjoy Roman conveniences. In North America, travelling merchants from the settlements have done and continue to do much more toward civilizing the Indian natives, than all the missionaries, Papist or Protestant, who have ever been sent among them.

"It is farther to be observed, for the credit of this useful class of men, that they commonly contrived, by their personal manners, no less than by the sale of their wares, to the refinement of the people among whom they travel. Their dealings form them to great quickness of wit and acuteness of judgment. Having occasion to recommend themselves and their goods, they acquire habits of the most obliging attention and the most insinuating address. As in their peregrinations they have opportunity of contemplating the manners of various men and various cities, they become eminently skilled in the knowledge of the world. As they wander, even alone through thinly-inhabited districts, they form habits of reflection and of sublime contemplation. With all these qualifications, no wonder, that they should obtain in remote parts of the country, the best mirrors of fashion, and censors of manners: and should contribute much to polish the roughness, and soften the rusticity of our peasantry. It is not more than twenty or thirty years, since a young man going from any part of Scotland to England of purpose to carry the pack, was considered, as going to lead the life, and acquire the fortune of a gentleman. When, after twenty years' absence, in that honorable line of employment, he returned with his acquisitions to his native country, he was regarded as a gentleman: and intents and purposes."—*Heron's Journey in Scotland* vol. i. p. 52.

minutely, in his various rounds,
 served the progress and decay
 inds, of minds and bodies too
 y of many families,
 had prosper'd; how they were o'er-
 wn
 or mischance; or such misrule
 unthinking masters of the earth
 he nations groan.—This active course
 I till provision for his wants
 obtain'd;—the wanderer then resolved
 : remnant of his days—untask'd
 less services—from hardship free.
 laid aside, he lived at ease.
 loved to pace the public roads
 d paths; and by the summer's warmth
 en would he leave his home
 y far, revisiting the scenes
 memory were most endear'd.—
 health, of hopeful spirits, undamp'd
 -mindedness or anxious care;
 studious, thoughtful, and refresh'd
 lge gather'd up from day to day;—
 e lived a long and innocent life.
 tish church, both on himself and those
 : from childhood he grew up, had held
 hand of her purity; and still
 d him with an unrelenting eye.
 ember'd in his riper age
 ude, and reverential thoughts.
 native vigour of his mind,
 usual wanderings out of doors,
 as, and goodness, and kind works,
 a docile childhood or in youth,
 ibed of fear or darker thought
 all away: so true was this,
 mes his religion seem'd to me
 as of a dreamer in the woods;
 model of his own pure heart
 relief as grace divine inspired,
 mson dictated with awe.
 never did there live on earth
 mlied nature. The rough sports
 ways of children vex'd not him;
 sterner was he to the tongue
 age; nor did the sick man's tale,
 mal sympathy address'd,
 tant hearing.

Plain his garb;
 it suit a rustic sire, prepared
 duties; yet he was a man
 e could have pass'd without remark.
 nervous was his gait; his limbs
 le figure breathed intelligence.
 mpress'd the freshness of his cheek
 ver circle of deep red,
 tamed his eye; that, under brows
 gray, had meanings which it brought
 of youth; which, like a being made
 up, he had wondrous skill
 h knowledge of the years to come,
 sch as lie beyond the grave.

med; and such his course of life
 ith no appendage but a staff,
 memorial of relinquish'd toils,

Upon that cottage bench reposed his limbs,
 Screen'd from the sun. Supine the wanderer lay,
 His eyes as if in drowsiness half shut,
 The shadows of the breezy elms above
 Dappling his face. He had not heard the sound
 Of my approaching steps, and in the shade
 Unnoticed did I stand, some minutes' space.
 At length I hail'd him, seeing that his hat
 Was moist with water-drops, as if the brim
 Had newly scoop'd a running stream. He rose,
 And ere our lively greeting into peace
 Had settled, " 'Tis," said I, " a burning day:
 My lips are parch'd with thirst, but you, it seems,
 Have somewhere found relief." He, at the word,
 Pointing towards a sweet-brier, bade me climb
 The fence where that aspiring shrub look'd out
 Upon the public way. It was a plot
 Of garden ground run wild, its matted weeds
 Mark'd with the steps of those, whom, as they
 pass'd,

The gooseberry trees that shot in long lank slips,
 Or currants, hanging from their leafless stems
 In scanty strings, had tempted to o'erleap
 The broken wall. I look'd around, and there,
 Where too tall hedge-rows of thick alder boughs
 Join'd in a cold, damp nook, espied a well
 Shrouded with willow flowers and plummy fern.
 My thirst I slaked, and from the cheerless spot
 Withdrawing, straightway to the shade return'd
 Where sate the old man on the cottage bench;
 And, while beside him, with uncover'd head,
 I yet was standing, freely to respire,
 And cool my temples in the fanning air,
 Thus did he speak. " I see around me here
 Things which you cannot see: we die, my friend,
 Nor we alone, but that which each man loved
 And prized in his peculiar nook of earth
 Dies with him, or is changed; and very soon
 Even of the good is no memorial left.—
 The poets, in their elegies and songs
 Lamenting the departed, call the groves,
 They call upon the hills and streams to mourn,
 And senseless rocks; nor idly; for they speak,
 In these their invocations, with a voice
 Obedient to the strong creative power
 Of human passion. Sympathies there are
 More tranquil, yet perhaps of kindred birth,
 That steal upon the meditative mind,
 And grow with thought. Beside yon spring I stood,
 And eyed its waters till we seem'd to feel
 One sadness, they and I. For them a bond
 Of brotherhood is broken: time has been
 When, every day, the touch of human hand
 Dislodged the natural sleep that binds them up
 In mortal stillness; and they minister'd
 To human comfort. Stooping down to drink,
 Upon the slimy footstone I espied
 The useless fragment of a wooden bowl,
 Green with the moss of years, and subject only
 To the soft handling of the elements:
 There let the relic lie—fond thought—vain words:
 Forgive them;—never—never did my steps
 Approach this door but she who dwelt within
 A daughter's welcome gave me, and I loved her
 As my own child. O, sir! the good die first,
 And they whose hearts are dry as summer dust

Burn to the socket. Many a passenger
Hath bless'd poor Margaret for her gentle looks,
When she upheld the cool refreshment drawn
From that forsaken spring: and no one came
But he was welcome; no one went away
But that it seem'd she loved him. She is dead,
The light extinguish'd of her lonely hut,
The hut itself abandon'd to decay,
And she forgotten in the quiet grave!

"I speak," continued he, "of one whose stock
Of virtues bloom'd beneath this lowly roof.
She was a woman of a steady mind,
Tender and deep in her excess of love,
Not speaking much, pleased rather with the joy
Of her own thoughts: by some especial care
Her temper had been framed, as if to make
A being—who by adding love to peace
Might live on earth a life of happiness.
Her wedded partner lack'd not on his side
The humble worth that satisfied her heart:
Frugal, affectionate, sober, and withal
Keenly industrious. She with pride would tell
That he was often seated at his loom,
In summer, ere the mower was abroad
Among the dewy grass,—in early spring,
Ere the last star had vanish'd,—They who pass'd
At evening, from behind the garden fence
Might hear his busy spade, which he would ply,
After his daily work, until the light
Had fail'd, and every leaf and flower were lost
In the dark hedges. So their days were spent
In peace and comfort; and a pretty boy
Was their best hope,—next to the God in heaven.

"Not twenty years ago, but you I think
Can scarcely bear it now in mind, there came
Two blighting seasons, when the fields were left
With half a harvest. It pleased Heaven to add
A worse affliction in the plague of war;
This happy land was stricken to the heart!
A wanderer then among the cottages
I, with my freight of winter raiment, saw
The hardships of that season; many rich
Sank down, as in a dream, among the poor;
And of the poor did many cease to be,
And their place knew them not. Meanwhile,

abridged
Of daily comforts, gladly reconciled
To numerous self-denials, Margaret
Went struggling on through those calamitous years
With cheerful hope, until the second autumn,
When her life's helpmate on a sick-bed lay,
Smitten with perilous fever. In disease
He linger'd long: and when his strength return'd,
He found the little he had stored, to meet
The hour of accident or crippling age,
Was all consumed. A second infant now
Was added to the troubles of a time
Laden, for them and all of their degree,
With care and sorrow: shoals of artisans
From ill requitted labour turn'd adrift,
Bought daily bread from public charity,
They, and their wives and children—happier far
Could they have lived as do the little birds
That peck along the hedge-rows, or the kite
That makes her dwelling on the mountain rocks!

"A sad reverse it was for him who long

Had fill'd with plenty, and possess'd in peace,
This lonely cottage. At his door he stood,
And whistled many a snatch of merry tunes
That had no mirth in them; or with his knife
Carved uncouth figures on the heads of sticks—
Then, not less idly, sought, through every nook
In house or garden, any casual work
Of use or ornament; and with a strange,
Amusing, yet uneasy novelty,
He blended, where he might, the various tasks
Of summer, autumn, winter, and the spring.
But this endured not; his good humour soon
Became a weight in which no pleasure was:
And poverty brought on a petted mood
And a sore temper: day by day he droop'd,
And he would leave his work—and to the town,
Without an errand, would direct his steps
Or wander here and there among the fields.
One while he would speak lightly of his babes,
And with a cruel tongue: at other times
He toss'd them with a false unnatural joy:
And 'twas a rueful thing to see the looks
Of the poor, innocent children. 'Every smile,'
Said Margaret to me, here beneath these trees,
'Made my heart bleed.'"

At this the wanderer pause
And, looking up to those enormous elms,
He said, "Tis now the hour of deepest noon—
At this still season of repose and peace,
This hour when all things which are not at rest
Are cheerful; while this multitude of fims
Is filling all the air with melody;
Why should a tear be in an old man's eye?
Why should we thus, with an untoward mind,
And in the weakness of humanity,
From natural wisdom turn our hearts away,
To natural comfort shut out eyes and ears,
And, feeding on disquiet, thus disturb
The calm of nature with our restless thoughts?"

He spake with somewhat of a solemn tone:
But, when he ended, there was in his face
Such easy cheerfulness, a look so mild,
That for a little time it stole away
All recollection, and that simple tale
Pass'd from my mind like a forgotten sound.
Awhile on trivial things we held discourse,
To me soon tasteless. In my own despite,
I thought of that poor woman as of one
Whom I had known and loved. He had rehear
Her homely tale with such familiar power,
With such an active countenance, an eye
So busy, that the things of which he spake
Seem'd present; and attention now relax'd,
A heartfelt chillness crept along my veins.
I rose; and, having left the breezy shade,
Stood drinking comfort from the warmer sun,
That had not cheer'd me long—ere, looking round
Upon that tranquil ruin, I return'd,
And begg'd of the old man that, for my sake,
He would resume his story.—

He replied,
"It were a wantonness, and would demand
Severe reproof, if we were men whose beams
Could hold vain dalliance with the misery
Even of the dead: contented thence to draw

itary pleasure, never mark'd
 barren of all future good.
 I have known that there is often found
 ful thoughts, and always might be found,
 to virtue friendly : were 't not so,
 warmer among men, indeed,
 dreamer ! 'tis a common tale,
 my sorrow of man's life,
 silent suffering, hardly clothed
 form.—But without further bidding
 proceed.

“ While thus it fared with them,
 in this cottage, till those hapless years,
 a blessed home, it was my chance
 in a country far remote ;
 on these lofty elms once more appear'd,
 assant expectations lured me on
 flat common !—With quick step I reach'd
 bold, lifted with light hand the latch ;
 on I enter'd, Margaret look'd at me
 while ; then turn'd her head away
 as,—and, sitting down upon a chair,
 early. I wist not what to do,
 to speak to her. Poor wretch ! at last
 from off her seat, and then,—O sir !
 'till how she pronounced my name !—
 rent love, and with a face of grief,
 my helpless, and a look
 as if to cling upon me, she inquired
 seen her husband. As she spake
 surprise and fear came to my heart,
 power to answer ere she told
 ad disappear'd—not two months gone.
 s house : two wretched days had past,
 e third, as wistfully she raised
 from off her pillow, to look forth,
 in trouble, for returning light,
 or chamber casement she espied
 paper, lying as if placed
 her waking eyes. This tremblingly
 d—found no writing, but beheld
 money carefully enclosed,
 I gold.—I shudder'd at the sight,
 pret, 'for I knew it was his hand
 used it there : and ere that day was ended,
 : and anxious day ! I learn'd from one
 or by my husband to impart
 y news,—that he had join'd a troop
 s, going to a distant land.
 e thus—he could not gather heart
 farewell of me ; for he fear'd
 ould follow with my babes, and sink
 be misery of that wandering life.'
 tale did Margaret tell with many tears :
 as she ended, I had little power
 er comfort, and was glad to take
 ds of hope from her own mouth as served
 us both :—but long we had not talk'd
 uilt up a pile of better thoughts
 a brighter eye she look'd around
 had been shedding tears of joy.
 d.—'Twas the time of early spring ;
 busy with her garden tools ;
 remember, o'er that fence she look'd,
 le I paced along the footway path,
 !, and sent a blessing after me,

With tender cheerfulness ; and with a voice
 That seem'd the very sound of happy thoughts.

“ I roved o'er many a hill and many a dale,
 With my accustom'd load ; in heat and cold,
 Through many a wood, and many an open ground,
 In sunshine and in shade, in wet and fair,
 Drooping or blithe of heart, as might befall ;
 My best companions now the driving winds,
 And now the 'trotting brooks' and whispering trees,
 And now the music of my own sad steps,
 With many a shortlived thought that pass'd be-
 tween,

And disappear'd.—I journey'd back this way,
 When, in the warmth of midsummer, the wheat
 Was yellow : and the soft and bladed grass,
 Springing afresh, had o'er the hay-field spread
 Its tender verdure. At the door arrived,
 I found that she was absent. In the shade,
 Where now we sit, I waited her return.
 Her cottage, then a cheerful object, wore
 Its customary look,—only, it seem'd,
 The honeysuckle, crowding round the porch,
 Hung down in heavier tufts : and that bright weed,
 The yellow stonecrop, suffer'd to take root
 Along the window's edge, profusely grew,
 Blinding the lower panes. I turn'd aside,
 And stroll'd into her garden. It appear'd
 To lag behind the season, and had lost
 Its pride of neatness. Daisy flowers and thrift
 Had broken their trim lines, and straggled o'er
 The paths they used to deck :—carnations, once
 Prized for surpassing beauty, and no less
 For the peculiar pains they had required,
 Declined their languid heads, wanting support.
 The cumbrous bindweed, with its wreaths and
 bells,

Had twined about her two small rows of pease,
 And dragg'd them to the earth.—Ere this an hour
 Was wasted.—Back I turn'd my restless steps ;
 A stranger pass'd ; and, guessing whom I sought,
 He said that she was used to ramble far.—
 The sun was sinking in the west ; and now
 I sate with sad impatience. From within
 Her solitary infant cried aloud ;
 Then, like a blast that dies away self-still'd,
 The voice was silent. From the bench I rose ;
 But neither could divert nor soothe my thoughts.
 The spot, though fair, was very desolate—
 The longer I remain'd more desolate
 And, looking round me, now I first observed
 The corner-stones, on either side the porch,
 With dull red stains discolour'd and stuck o'er
 With tufts and hairs of wool, as if the sheep
 That fed upon the common, thither came
 Familiarly ; and found a couching-place
 Even at her threshold. Deeper shadows fell
 From these tall elms,—the cottage clock struck
 eight :—

I turn'd, and saw her distant a few steps.
 Her face was pale and thin—her figure, too,
 Was changed. As she unlock'd the door, she said,
 'It grieves me you have waited here so long,
 But, in good truth, I've wander'd much of late,
 And, sometimes—to my shame I speak—have need
 Of my best prayers to bring me back again.'
 While on the board she spread our evening meal,

She told me—interrupting not the work
Which gave employment to her listless hands—
That she had parted with her elder child ;
To a kind master on a distant farm
Now happily apprenticed.—I perceive
You look at me, and you have cause ; to-day
I have been travelling far ; and many days
About the fields I wander, knowing this
Only, that what I seek I cannot find ;
And so I waste my time : for I am changed ;
And to myself, said she, ' have done much wrong
And to this helpless infant. I have slept
Weeping, and weeping have I waked ; my tears
Have flow'd as if my body were not such
As others are ; and I could never die.
But I am now in mind and in my heart
More easy, and I hope,' said she, ' that God
Will give me patience to endure the things
Which I behold at home.' It would have grieved
Your very soul to see her ; sir, I feel
The story linger in my heart ; I fear
'Tis long and tedious ; but my spirit clings
To that poor woman :—so familiarly
Do I perceive her manner, and her look
And presence, and so deeply do I feel
Her goodness, that, not seldom, in my walks
A momentary trance comes over me ;
And to myself I seem to muse on one
By sorrow laid asleep :—or borne away,
A human being destined to awake
To human life, or something very near
To human life, when he shall come again
For whom she suffer'd. Yes, it would have grieved
Your very soul to see her : evermore
Her eyelids droop'd, her eyes were downward cast ;
And, when she at her table gave me food,
She did not look at me. Her voice was low,
Her body was subdued. In every act
Pertaining to her house affairs, appear'd
The careless stillness of a thinking mind
Self occupied ; to which all outward things
Are like an idle matter. Still she sigh'd,
But yet no motion of the breast was seen,
No heaving of the heart. While by the fire
We sat together, sighs came on my ear,
I knew not how, and hardly whence they came.

" Ere my departure, to her care I gave,
For her son's use, some tokens of regard,
Which with a look of welcome she received ;
And I exhorted her to place her trust
In God's good love, and seek his help by prayer.
I took my staff, and when I kiss'd her babe
The tears stood in her eyes. I left her then
With the best hope and comfort I could give ;
She thank'd me for my wish ;—but for my hope
Methought, she did not thank me.

" I return'd,
And took my rounds along this road again
Ere on its sunny bank the primrose flower
Peep'd forth, to give an earnest of the spring.
I found her sad and drooping ; she had learn'd
No tidings of her husband ; if he lived,
She knew not that he lived ; if he were dead,
She knew not he was dead. She seem'd the same
In person and appearance ; but her house
Bespoke a sleepy hand of negligence ;

The floor was neither dry nor neat, the hearth
Was comfortless, and her small lot of books,
Which in the cottage window, heretofore
Had been piled up against the corner panes
In seemly order, now, with straggling leaves
Lay scatter'd here and there, open or shut,
As they had chanced to fall. Her infant babe
Had from its mother caught the trick of grief,
And sigh'd among its playthings. Once again
I turn'd towards the garden gate, and saw,
More plainly still, that poverty and grief
Were now come nearer to her : weeds defaced
The harden'd soil, and knots of wither'd grass
No ridges there appear'd of clear, black mould,
No winter greenness ; of her herbs and flowers,
It seem'd the better part were gnaw'd away
Or trampled into earth ; a chain of straw,
Which had been twined about the slender stem
Of a young apple tree, lay at its root,
The bark was nibbled round by truant sheep.
Margaret stood near, her infant in her arms,
And noting that my eye was on the tree,
She said, ' I fear it will be dead and gone
Ere Robert come again.' Towards the house
Together we return'd ; and she inquired
If I had any hope :—but for her babe
And for her little orphan boy, she said,
She had no wish to live, that she must die
Of sorrow. Yet I saw the idle loom
Still in its place ; his Sunday garments hung
Upon the selfsame nail ; his very staff
Stood undisturb'd behind the door. And when,
In bleak December, I retraced this way,
She told me that her little babe was dead,
And she was left alone. She now, released
From her maternal cares, had taken up
Th' employment common through these wilds, and
gain'd,

By spinning hemp, a pittance for herself ;
And for this end had hired a neighbour's boy
To give her needful help. That very time
Most willingly she put her work aside,
And walk'd with me along the miry road,
Heedless how far ; and in such piteous sort
That any heart had ached to hear her, begg'd
That, wheresoe'er I went, I still would ask
For him whom she had lost. We parted then—
Our final parting ; for from that time forth
Did many seasons pass ere I return'd
Into this track again.

" Nine tedious years ;
From their first separation, nine long years,
She linger'd in unquiet widowhood ;
A wife and widow. Needs must it have been
A sore heart-wasting ! I have heard, my friend,
That in yon arbour oftentimes she sat
Alone, through half the vacant Sabbath day ;
And, if a dog pass'd by, she still would quit
The shade, and look abroad. On this old bench
For hours she sat ; and evermore her eye
Was busy in the distance, shaping things
That made her heart beat quick. You see that pale
Now faint,—the grass has crept o'er its gray law
There, to and fro, she paced through many a day
Of the warm summer, from a belt of hemp
That girt her waist, spinning the long-drawn thread

ward steps. Yet ever as there pass'd
 those garments show'd the soldier's red,
 ed mendicant in sailor's garb,
 : child who sat to turn the wheel
 om his task; and she with faltering voice
 ny a fond inquiry; and when they,
 resence gave no comfort, were gone by,
 t was still more sad. And by yon gate,
 : the traveller's road, she often stood,
 n a stranger horseman came, the latch
 ft, and in his face look wistfully:
 py, if, from aught discovered there
 : feeling, she might dare repeat
 : sad question. Meanwhile her poor hut
 leacy: for he was gone, whose hand,
 nt sipping of October frost,
 : each chink, and with fresh bands of straw
 d the green-grown thatch. And so she
 red

the long winter, reckless and alone;
 : house by frost, and thaw, and rain,
 'd; and while she slept, the nightly damps
 ber breast: and in the stormy day
 r'd clothes were ruffled by the wind;
 he side of her own fire. Yet still
 d this wretched spot, nor would for worlds
 ted hence: and still that length of road,
 rude bench, one torturing hope endear'd,
 ed at her heart: and here, my friend,
 ss she remain'd; and here she died,
 an tenant of these ruin'd walls."
 d man ceased: he saw that I was moved;
 t low bench, rising instinctively
 aside in weakness, nor had power
 : him for the tale which he had told.
 nd leaning o'er the garden wall,
 d that woman's sufferings; and it seem'd
 rt me while with a brother's love
 ber—in the impotence of grief.
 b towards the cottage I return'd
 —and traced, with interest more mild,
 ret spirit of humanity
 mid the calm, oblivious tendencies
 e, 'mid her plants, and weeds, and flowers,
 nt overgrowings, still survived.
 man, noting this, resumed, and said,
 end! enough to sorrow you have given,
 poses of wisdom ask no more;
 and cheerful; and no longer read
 ss of things with an unworthy eye.
 ps in the calm earth, and peace is here.
 member that those very plumes,
 eads, and the high speargrass on that wall,
 and silent rain-drops silver'd o'er,
 I pass'd, did to my heart convey
 an image of tranquillity,
 and still, and look'd so beautiful
 ' uneasy thoughts which fill'd my mind,
 at we feel of sorrow and despair
 in and from change, and all the grief
 sing shows of being leave behind,
 f an idle dream, that could not live
 meditation was. I turn'd away,
 ik'd along my road in happiness."
 need. Ere long the sun declining shot
 and mellow radiance, which began

To fall upon us, while, beneath the trees,
 We sat on that low bench: and now we felt,
 Admonish'd thus, the sweet hour coming on.
 A linnæ warbled from those lofty elms,
 A thrush sang loud, and other melodies,
 At distance heard, peopled the milder air.
 The old man rose, and, with a sprightly mien
 Of hopeful preparation, grasp'd his staff:
 Together casting then a farewell look
 Upon those silent walls, we left the shade;
 And, ere the stars were visible, had reach'd
 A village inn,—our evening resting place.

BOOK II.

THE SOLITARY.

ARGUMENT.

The author describes his travels with the wanderer, whose character is further illustrated. Morning scene, and view of a village wake. Wanderer's account of a friend whom he purposes to visit. View, from an eminence, of the valley which his friend had chosen for his retreat. Feelings of the author at the sight of it. Sound of singing from below. A funeral procession. Descent into the valley. Observations drawn from the wanderer at sight of a book accidentally discovered in a recess in the valley. Meeting with the wanderer's friend, the solitary. Wanderer's description of the mode of burial in this mountainous district. Solitary contrasts with this, that of the individual carried a few minutes before from the cottage. Brief conversation. The cottage entered. Description of the solitary's apartment. Repast there. View from the window of two mountain summits and the solitary's description of the companionship they afford him. Account of the departed inmate of the cottage. Description of a grand spectacle upon the mountains, with its effect upon the solitary's mind. Quit the house.

In days of yore how fortunately fared
 The minstrel! wandering on from hall to hall,
 Baronial court or royal! cheer'd with gifts
 Munificent, and love, and ladies' praise;
 Now meeting on his road an armed knight,
 Now resting with a pilgrim by the side
 Of a clear brook;—beneath an abbey's roof
 One evening sumptuously lodged; the next
 Humbly in a religious hospital;
 Or with some merry outlaws of the wood;
 Or haply shrouded in a hermit's cell.
 Him, sleeping or awake, the robber spared;
 He walk'd—protected from the sword of war
 By virtue of that sacred instrument
 His harp, suspended at the traveller's side:
 His dear companion wheresoe'er he went
 Opening from land to land an easy way
 By melody, and by the charm of verse.
 Yet not the noblest of that honour'd race
 Drew happier, loftier, more impassion'd thoughts
 From his long journeyings and eventful life,
 Than this obscure itinerant bad skill
 To gather, ranging through the tamer ground
 Of these our unimaginative days;
 Both while he trod the earth in humblest guise
 Accounted with his burden and his staff;
 And now, when free to move with lighter pace.

What wonder, then, if I, whose favourite school

Hath been the fields, the roads, and rural lanes,
 Look'd on this guide with reverential love ?
 Each with the other pleased, we now pursued
 Our journey—beneath favourable skies.
 Turn wheresoe'er we would, he was a light
 Unfailing : not a hamlet could we pass,
 Rarely a house, that did not yield to him
 Remembrances : or from his tongue call forth
 Some way-beguiling tale. Nor less regard
 Accompanied those strains of apt discourse,
 Which nature's various objects might inspire ;
 And in the silence of his face I read
 His overflowing spirit. Birds and beasts,
 And the mute fish that glances in the stream,
 And harmless reptile coiling in the sun,
 And gorgeous insect hovering in the air,
 The fowl domestic, and the household dog,
 In his capacious mind—he loved them all :
 Their rights acknowledging he felt for all.
 Oft was occasion given me to perceive
 How the calm pleasures of the pasturing herd
 To happy contemplation sooth'd his walk ;
 How the poor brute's condition, forced to run
 Its course of suffering in the public road,
 Sad contrast ! all too often smote his heart
 With unavailing pity. Rich in love
 And sweet humanity, he was, himself,
 To the degree that he desired, beloved.
 Greetings and smiles we met with all day long
 From faces that he knew ; we took our seats
 By many a cottage hearth, where he received
 The welcome of an inmate come from far.
 Nor was he loath to enter ragged huts,
 Huts where his charity was blest ; his voice
 Heard as the voice of an experienced friend.
 And, sometimes, where the poor man held dispute

With his own mind, unable to subdue
 Impatience through inability to perceive
 General distress in his particular lot ;
 Or cherishing resentment, or in vain
 Struggling against it, with a soul perplex'd,
 And finding in herself no steady power
 To draw the line of comfort that divides
 Calamity, the chastisement of heaven,
 From the injustice of our brother men ;
 To him appeal was made as to a judge !
 Who, with an understanding heart, allay'd
 The perturbation ; listen'd to the plea ;
 Resolved the dubious point ; and sentence gave
 So grounded, so applied, that it was heard
 With soft'n'd spirit—even when it condemn'd.

Such intercourse I witness'd, while we roved,
 Now as his choice directed, now as mine ;
 Or both, with equal readiness of will,
 Our course submitting to the changeful breeze
 Of accident. But when the rising sun
 Had three times call'd us to renew our walk,
 My fellow traveller, with earnest voice,
 As if the thought were but a moment old,
 Claim'd absolute dominion for the day.
 We started—and he led towards the hills
 Up through an ample vale, with higher hills
 Before us, mountains stern and desolate ;
 But, in the majesty of distance, now
 Set off, and to our ken appearing fair

Of aspect, with aerial softness clad,
 And beautified with morning's purple beams.

The wealthy, the luxurious, by the stren
 Of business roused, or pleasure, ere their time,
 May roll in chariots, or provoke the hoofs
 Of the fleet coursers they bestride, to raise
 From earth the dust of morning, slow to rise ;
 And they, if blest with health and hearts at ease,
 Shall lack not their enjoyment :—but how fast
 Compared with ours ! who, pacing side by side
 Could, with an eye of leisure, look on all
 That we beheld ; and lend the listening sense
 To every grateful sound of earth and air ;
 Pausing at will—our spirits braced, our thoughts
 Pleasant as roses in the thickets blown,
 And pure as dew bathing their crimson leaves.

Mount slowly, sun ! that we may journeying
 By this dark hill protected from thy beams !
 Such is the summer pilgrim's frequent wish ;
 But quickly from among our morning thoughts
 'Twas chased away : for, toward the western side
 Of the broad vale, casting a casual glance,
 We saw a throng of people—wherefore met ?
 Blithe notes of music, suddenly let loose
 On the thrill'd ear, and flags uprising, yield
 Prompt answer : they proclaim the annual wake,
 Which the bright season favours.—Tabor and pipe
 In purpose join to hasten and reprove
 The laggard rustic ; and repay with boons
 Of merriment a party-colour'd knot,
 Already form'd upon the village green.
 Beyond the limits of the shadow cast
 By the broad hill, glisten'd upon our sight
 That gay assemblage. Round them and above
 Glitter, with dark recesses interposed,
 Casement, and cottage-roof, and stems of trees
 Half-veil'd in vapory cloud, the silver steam
 Of dews fast melting on their leafy boughs
 By the strong sunbeams smitten. Like a mist
 Of gold, the maypole shines ; as if the rays
 Of morning, aided by exhaling dew,
 With gladsome influence could reanimate
 The faded garlands dangling from its sides.

Said I, " the music and the sprightly scene
 Invite us ; shall we quit our road, and join
 These festive matins ?"—He replied, " not know
 Here would I linger, and with you partake
 Not one hour merely, but till evening's close
 The simple pastimes of the day and place.
 By the fleet racers, ere the sun be set,
 The turf of yon large pasture will be skimm'd ;
 There, too, the lusty wrestlers shall contend :
 But know we not that he, who intermits
 Th' appointed task and duties of the day,
 Untunes full oft the pleasures of the day ;
 Checking the finer spirits that refuse
 To flow, when purposes are lightly changed ?
 We must proceed—a length of journey yet
 Remains untraced." Then, pointing with his rod
 Raised toward those craggy summits, his intent
 He thus imparted.

" In a spot that lies
 Among yon mountain fastnesses conceal'd
 You will receive, before the hour of noon,
 Good recompense, I hope, for this day's toil—
 From sight of one who lives secluded there

and lost: of whom, and whose past

restall such knowledge as may be
ully collected from himself,)
ommunication shall suffice.
now sojourning there, he, like myself,
n a stock of lowly parentage
wilds of Scotland, in a tract
y a shelter'd and well-tended plant,
he humblest ground of social life,
f piety and innocence.
ul promises his youth display'd:
g shown in study forward zeal,
ministry was duly call'd;
it incited by a curious mind
vague hopes, he undertook the charge
to a military troop,
the Highland bagpipe, as they march'd
rest,—his fellow countrymen.
filling, yet by native power
f native inclination, made
tual ruler in the haunts
nity—he walk'd the world,
feeling graceful gayety;
nt—less a pastor with his flock
lier among soldiers—lived and roam'd
une led:—and fortune, who oft proves
s wanderer's friend, to him made known
: lady—a conspicuous flower,
r beauty, for her sweetness praised;
ad sensibility to love,
o attempt, and skill to win.
s fair bride, most rich in gifts of mind,
ly endow'd with worldly wealth
e relinquish'd; and retired
orld's notice to a rural home.
son yet with him was scarcely past,
s in youth's prime. How full their joy,
heir love! nor did that love decay,
te, till, pitiable doom!
t course of one undreaded year
ed all.—Death suddenly o'erthrew
children—all that they possess'd!
: follow'd:—miserably bare
rvivor stood; he wept, he pray'd
nissal; day and night, compell'd
turn his thoughts towards the grave,
ie regions of eternity.
plaining apathy displaced
sh; and, indifferent to delight,
purpose, he consumed his days,
interest dead, and public care.
; so he might have died.

“But now,

e world's astonishment, appear'd
opening, the unlook'd for dawn,
sed everlasting joy to France!
if social transport reach'd e'en him!
rom his contracted bounds, repair'd
at city, an emporium then
xpectations, and receiving
ery day from a new world of hope.
popular talents he transferr'd
the pulpit, zealously maintain'd
of Christ and civil liberty,
d moving to one glorious end.

Intoxicating service! I might say
A happy service; for he was sincere
As vanity and fondness for applause,
And new and shapeless wishes, would allow.

“That righteous cause (such power hath freedom)
bound,

For one hostility, in friendly league
Ethereal natures and the worst of slaves;
Was served by rival advocates that came
From regions opposite as heaven and hell,
One courage seem'd to animate them all:
And, from the dazzling conquests daily gain'd
By their united efforts, there arose
A proud and most presumptuous confidence
In the transcendent wisdom of the age,
And her discernment; not alone in rights,
And in the origin and bounds of power
Social and temporal; but in laws divine,
Deduced by reason, or to faith reveal'd.
An overweening trust was raised; and fear
Cast out, alike of person and of thing.
Plague from this union spread, whose subtle bane
The strongest did not easily escape:
And he, what wonder! took a mortal taint.
How shall I trace the change, how bear to tell
That he broke faith with them whom he had laid
In earth's dark chambers, with a Christian's hope!
An infidel contempt of holy writ
Stole by degrees upon his mind; and hence
Life, like that Roman Janus, double-faced;
Vilest hypocrisy, the laughing, gay
Hypocrisy, not leagued with fear, but pride.
Smooth words he had to wheedle simple souls
But, for disciples of the inner school,
Old freedom was old servitude, and they
The wisest whose opinions stoop'd the least
To known restraints: and who most boldly drew
Hopeful prognostications from a creed,
That, in the light of false philosophy,
Spread like a halo round a misty moon,
Widening its circle as the storms advance.

“His sacred function was at length renounced;
And every day and every place enjoy'd
Th' unshackled layman's natural liberty;
Speech, manners, morals, all without disguise.
I do not wish to wrong him;—though the course
Of private life licentiously display'd
Unhallow'd actions—planted like a crown
Upon the insolent, aspiring brow
Of spurious notions—worn as open signs
Of prejudice subdued—he still retain'd,
Mid such abasement, what he had received
From nature—an intense and glowing mind.
Wherefore, when humbled liberty grew weak,
And mortal sickness on her face appear'd,
He colour'd objects to his own desire
As with a lover's passion. Yet his moods
Of pain were keen as those of better men,
Nay keener—as his fortitude was less,
And he continued, when worse days were come,
To deal about his sparkling eloquence,
Struggling against the strange reverse with zeal
That show'd like happiness: but, in despite
Of all this outside bravery, within,
He neither felt encouragement nor hope:
For moral dignity, and strength of mind,

Were wanting; and simplicity of life;
And reverence for himself; and, last and best,
Confiding thoughts, through love and fear of him
Before whose sight the troubles of this world
Are vain as billows in a tossing sea.

"The glory of the times fading away,
The splendour, which had given a festal air
To self-importance, hallow'd it, and veil'd
From his own sight,—this gone, he forfeited
All joy in human nature; was consumed,
And vex'd, and chafed, by levity and scorn,
And fruitless indignation; gall'd by pride;
Made desperate by contempt of men who thrive
Before his sight in power or fame, and won,
Without desert, what he desired; weak men,
Too weak e'en for his envy or his hate!
Tormented thus, after a wandering course
Of discontent, and inwardly oppress'd
With malady—in part, I fear, provoked
By weariness of life, he fix'd his home,
Or, rather say, sate down by very chance,
Among these rugged hills; where now he dwells,
And wastes the sad remainder of his hours
In self-indulging spleen, that doth not want
Its own voluptuousness; on this resolved,
With this content, that he will live and die
Forgotten,—at safe distance from a 'world
Not moving to his mind.'"

These serious words

Closed the preparatory notices
That served my fellow traveller to beguile
The way, while we advanced up that wide vale.
Diverging now (as if his quest had been
Some secret of the mountains, cavern, fall
(Of water—or some boastful eminence,
Renown'd for splendid prospect far and wide)
We scaled, without a track to ease our steps,
A steep ascent; and reach'd a dreary plain,
With a tumultuous waste of huge hill tops
Before us; savage region! which I paced
Dispirited: when, all at once, behold!
Beneath our feet, a little lowly vale,
A lowly vale, and yet uplifted high
Among the mountains; even as if the spot
Had been, from eldest time by wish of theirs,
So placed, to be shut out from all the world!
Urn-like it was in shape, deep as an urn;
With rocks encompass'd, save that to the south
Was one small opening, where a heath-clad ridge
Supplied a boundary less abrupt and close:
A quiet, treeless nook, with two green fields,
A liquid pool that glitter'd in the sun,
And one bare dwelling; one abode, no more!
It seem'd the home of poverty and toil,
Though not of want: the little fields, made green
By husbandry of many thrifty years,
Paid cheerful tribute to the moorland house.
There crows the cock, single in his domain:
The small birds find in spring no thicket there
To shroud them; only from the neighbouring vales
The cuckoo, straggling up to the hill tops,
Shouteth faint tidings of some gladder place.

Ah! what a sweet recess, thought I, is here!
Instantly throwing down my limbs at ease
Upon a bed of heath,—full many a spot
Of hidden beauty have I chanced to espy

Among the mountains; never one like this;
So lonesome, and so perfectly secure:
Not melancholy—no, for it is green,
And bright, and fertile, furnish'd in itself
With the few needful things that life requires.
In rugged arms how soft it seems to lie,
How tenderly protected! Far and near
We have an image of the pristine earth,
The planet in its nakedness; were this
Man's only dwelling, sole appointed seat,
First, last, and single in the breathing world,
It could not be more quiet: peace is here
Or nowhere; days unruffled by the gale
Of public news or private; years that pass
Forgetfully; uncall'd upon to pay
The common penalties of mortal life,
Sickness or accident, or grief, or pain.

On these and kindred thoughts intent I lay
In silence musing by my comrade's side,
He also silent: when from out the heart
Of that profound abyss a solemn voice,
Or several voices in one solemn sound,
Was heard—ascending: mournful, deep, and slow
The cadence, as of psalms—a funeral dirge;
We listen'd, looking down upon the hut,
But seeing no one: meanwhile from below
The strain continued, spiritual as before.
And now distinctly could I recognise
These words:—"Shall in the grave thy name
known,

In death thy faithfulness?"—"God rest his soul!"
The wanderer cried, abruptly breaking silent:
"He is departed, and finds peace at last!"

This scarcely spoken, and those holy strains
Not ceasing, forth appear'd in view a band
Of rustic persons, from behind the hut
Bearing a coffin in the midst, with which
They shaped their course along the sloping side
Of that small valley; singing as they moved:
A sober company and few, the men
Bareheaded, and all decently attired!
Some steps when they had thus advanced, the band
Ended; and, from the stillness that ensued
Recovering, to my friend I said, "You spake,
Methought, with apprehension that these rites
Are paid to him upon whose shy retreat
This day we purposed to intrude."—"I did so,
But let us hence, that we may learn the truth:
Perhaps it is not he but some one else
For whom this pious service is perform'd;
Some other tenant of the solitude."

So, to a steep and difficult descent
Trusting ourselves, we wound from crag to crag
Where passage could be won; and, as the last
Of the mute train, upon the heathy top
Of that off-sloping outlet, disappear'd,
I, more impatient in my downward course,
Had landed upon easy ground; and there
Stood waiting for my comrade. When behold
An object that enticed my steps aside!
A narrow, winding entry open'd out
Into a platform—that lay, sheepfold wise,
Enclosed between an upright mass of rock
And one old moss-grown wall;—a cool recess,
And fanciful! For, where the rock and wall
Met in an angle, hung a penthouse, framed,

g two rude staves into the wall
ring them with mountain sods ;
-fend a little turf-built seat
full grown man might rest, nor dread
; sunshine, or a transient shower ;
le plainly wrought by children's hands !
had throng'd the floor with a proud show
ses, curiously arranged ;
; ornaments of walks between,
trees inserted in the turf,
interposed. Pleased with the sight,
chose but beckon to my guide,
ng, round him threw a careless glance,
pass on, when I exclaim'd,
Is here ?" and stooping down, drew

, in the midst of stones and moss
of party-colour'd earthenware
ed, had lent its help to raise
petty structures. "Gracious heaven !"
er cried, "it cannot but be his,
me ?" The book, which in my hand
of itself, (for it was swollen
ing damp, and seemingly had lain
ious elements exposed
to week,) I found to be a work
h tongue, a novel of Voltaire,
optimist. "Unhappy man !"
y friend : "here then has been to him
in retreat, a sheltering place
deep a shelter ! He had fits,
ast, of genuine tenderness,
e haunts of children here, no doubt.
pleased, he shared their simple sports,
anionless ; and here the book,
otten in his careless way,
cottage children have been found :
them, and their inconsiderate work !
purpose have the darlings turn'd
norial of their hapless friend !"
d I, "most doth it surprise to find
such a place !"—"A book it is,"
," "to the person suited well,
suited to surrounding things ;
I grant ; and stranger still had been
an who own'd it, dwelling here,
r shepherd, far from all the world !
rand bath been thrown away,
e intimations I forbode,
I be—less for my sake than yours ;
all for him who is no more."
; book was in the old man's hand ;
sued, glancing on the leaves
rn. "The lover," said he, "doom'd
hope hath fail'd him—whom no depth
deep enough to hide,
bracelet or his lock of hair,
ry to him. When change of times
d kings to scaffolds, do but give
servant, who must hide his head
; whatsoever nook he may,
rinkled with his master's blood,
ith his comforter. How poor,
very how destitute,
a have been left, who, hither driven,
king, could yet bring with him

No dearer relic, and no better stay,
Than this dull product of a scoffer's pen,
Impure conceits discharging from a heart
Harden'd by impious pride ! I did not fear
To tax you with this journey ;"—mildly said
My venerable friend, as forth we stepp'd
Into the presence of the cheerful light—
"For I have knowledge that you do not shrink
From moving spectacles ;—but let us on."

So speaking, on he went, and at the word
I follow'd, till he made a sudden stand :
For full in view, approaching through a gate
That open'd from the enclosure of green fields
Into the rough uncultivated ground,
Behold the man whom he had fancied dead !
I knew, from his deportment, mien, and dress,
That it could be no other ; a pale face,
A tall and meagre person, in a garb
Not rustic, dull and faded like himself !
He saw us not, though distant but few steps ;
For he was busy, dealing, from a store
Upon a broad leaf carried, choicest strings
Of red, ripe currants ; gift by which he strove,
With intermixture of endearing words,
To soothe a child, who walk'd beside him, weeping
As if disconsolate.—"They to the grave
Are bearing him, my little one," he said,
"To the dark pit ; but he will feel no pain ;
His body is at rest, his soul in heaven."

More might have follow'd—but my honour'd
friend
Broke in upon the speaker with a frank
And cordial greeting.—Vivid was the light
That flash'd and sparkled from the other's eyes :
He was all fire : the sickness from his face
Pass'd like a fancy that is swept away ;
Hands join'd he with his visitant,—a grasp,
An eager grasp ; and many moments' space,
When the first glow of pleasure was no more,
And much of what had vanish'd was return'd,
An amicable smile retain'd the life
Which it had unexpectedly received,
Upon his hollow cheek. "How kind," he said,
"Nor could your coming have been better timed :
For this, you see, is in our narrow world
A day of sorrow. I have here a charge"—
And, speaking thus, he patted tenderly
The sunburnt forehead of the weeping child—
"A little mourner, whom it is my task
To comfort ;—but how came ye ?—if you track
(Which doth at once befriend us and betray)
Conducted hither your most welcome feet,
Ye could not miss the funeral train—they yet
Have scarcely disappear'd." "This blooming child,"
Said the old man, "is of an age to weep
At any grave or solemn spectacle,
Inly distress'd or overpower'd with awe,
He knows not why ;—but he, perchance, this day,
Is shedding orphan's tears ; and you yourself
Must have sustain'd a loss."—"The hand of death,"
He answer'd, "has been here ; but could not well
Have fall'n more lightly, if it had not fall'n
Upon myself."—The other left these words
Unnoticed, thus continuing.—

"From you rag
Down whose steep sides we dropp'd into the vale,

We heard the hymn they sang—a solemn sound
 Heard anywhere, but in a place like this
 'Tis more than human! Many precious rites
 And customs of our rural ancestry
 Are gone, or stealing from us; this, I hope,
 Will last for ever. Often have I stopp'd
 When on my way, I could not choose but stop,
 So much I felt the awfulness of life,
 In that one moment when the corse is lifted
 In silence, with a hush of decency,
 Then from the threshold moves with song of peace,
 And confidential earnings, to its home,
 Its final home in earth. What traveller—who—
 (How far soe'er a stranger) does not own
 The bond of brotherhood, when he sees them go,
 A mute procession on the houseless road;
 Or passing by some single tenement
 Or cluster'd dwellings, where again they raise
 The monitory voice? But most of all
 It touches, it confirms, and elevates,
 Then, when the body, soon to be consign'd
 Ashes to ashes, dust bequeath'd to dust,
 Is raised from the church aisle, and forward borne
 Upon the shoulders of the next in love,
 The nearest in affection or in blood;
 Yea, by the very mourners who had knelt
 Beside the coffin, resting on its lid
 In silent grief their unuplifted heads,
 And heard meanwhile the psalmist's mournful
 plaint,

And that most awful scripture which declares
 We shall not sleep, but we shall all be changed!—
 Have I not seen?—Ye likewise may have seen—
 Son, husband, brothers—brothers side by side,
 And son and father also side by side,
 Rise from that posture;—and in concert move,
 On the green turf following the vested priest,
 Four dear supporters of one senseless weight,
 From which they do not shrink, and under which
 They faint not, but advance toward the grave
 Step after step—together, with their firm
 Unhidden faces; he that suffers most,
 He outwardly, and inwardly perhaps,
 The most serene, with most undaunted eye!
 O! blest are they who live and die like these,
 Loved with such love, and with such sorrow
 mourn'd!"

"That poor man taken hence to-day," replied
 The solitary, with a faint, sarcastic smile
 Which did not please me, "must be deem'd, I fear,
 Of the unblest; for he will surely sink
 Into his mother earth without such pomp
 Of grief, depart without occasion given
 By him for such array of fortitude.
 Full seventy winters hath he lived, and mark!
 This simple child will mourn his one short hour
 And I shall miss him; scanty tribute! yet,
 This wanting, he would leave the sight of men,
 If love were his sole claim upon their care,
 Like a ripe date which in the desert falls
 Without a hand to gather it." At this
 I interposed, though loath to speak, and said,
 "Can it be thus among so small a band
 As ye must needs be here? in such a place
 I would not willingly, methinks, lose sight
 Of a departing cloud."—"Twas not for love,"

Answer'd the sick man with a careless voice—
 "That I came hither; neither have I found
 Among associates who have power of speech,
 Nor in such other converse as is here,
 Temptation so prevailing as to change
 That mood, or undermine my first resolve."—
 Then speaking in like careless sort, he said
 To my benign companion,—“Pity 'tis
 That fortune did not guide you to this house
 A few days earlier; then would you have seen
 What stuff the dwellers in a solitude,
 That seems by nature hollow'd out to be
 The seat and bosom of pure innocence,
 Are made of; an ungracious matter this!
 Which, for truth's sake, yet in remembrance to
 Of past discussions with this zealous friend
 And advocate of humble life, I now
 Will force upon his notice; undeter'd
 By the example of his own pure course,
 And that respect and deference which a soul
 May fairly claim, by niggard age enrich'd
 In what she values most—the love of God
 And his frail creature, man:—but ye shall hear
 I talk—and ye are standing in the sun
 Without refreshment!”

Saying this, he led
 Towards the cottage;—homely was the spot;
 And, to my feeling, ere we reach'd the door,
 Had almost a forbidding nakedness;
 Less fair, I grant, e'en painfully less fair,
 Than it appear'd when from the beetling rock
 We had look'd down upon it. All within,
 As left by the departed company,
 Was silent; and the solitary clock
 Tick'd, as I thought, with melancholy sound—
 Following our guide, we clomb the cottage stairs
 And reach'd a small apartment dark and low,
 Which was no sooner enter'd than our host
 Said gayly, “This is my domain, my cell,
 My hermitage, my cabin,—what you will—
 I love it better than a snail his house.
 But now ye shall be feasted with our best.”
 So, with more ardour than an unripe girl
 Left one day mistress of her mother's stores,
 He went about his hospitable task.
 My eyes were busy, and my thoughts no less,
 And pleas'd I look'd upon my gray-hair'd friend,
 As if to thank him: he return'd that look,
 Cheer'd, plainly, and yet serious. What a wreck
 Had we around us! scatter'd was the floor,
 And, in like sort, chair, window-seat, and shelf,
 With books, maps, fossils, wither'd plants &
 flowers,
 And tufts of mountain moss: mechanic tools
 Lay intermix'd with scraps of paper,—some
 Scribbled with verse; a broken angling-rod
 And shatter'd telescope, together link'd
 By cobwebs, stood within a dusty nook;
 And instruments of music, some half made,
 Some in disgrace, hung dangling from the wall—
 But speedily the promise was fulfill'd;
 A feast before us, and a courteous host
 Inviting us in glee to sit and eat.
 A napkin, white as foam of that rough brook
 By which it had been bleach'd, o'erspread the board;
 And was itself half cover'd with a load

es,—oaten bread, curd, cheese, and cream.
 As of butter curiously emboss'd,
 As had imbibed from meadow flowers
 hue, delicate as their own,
 effected in a lingering stream;
 'd, for more delight on that warm day,
 small parade of garden fruits,
 rtleberries from the mountain side.
 I, who long ere this had still'd his sobe
 a help to his late comforter,
 ed, a willing page, as he was bid,
 ng to our need.

In genial mood,
 our pastoral banquet thus we sate
 the window of that little cell,
 ot, ever and anon, forbear
 e an upward look on two huge peaks,
 n some other vale peer'd into this.
 lusty twins," exclaim'd our host, "if here
 our lot to dwell, would soon become
 red companions.—Many are the notes
 n his tuneful course, the wind draws forth
 ks, woods, caverns, heaths, and dashing
 ores;
 I those lofty brethren bear their part
 id concert—chiefly when the storm
 h; then all the upper air they fill
 ring sound, that ceases not to flow,
 ke, along the level of the blast,
 y current; theirs, too, is the song
 and headlong flood that seldom fails;
 he grim and breathless hour of noon,
 that I have heard them echo back
 der's greeting:—nor have nature's laws
 a ungifted with a power to yield
 finer tone; a harmony,
 all it, though it be the hand
 e, though there be no voice;—the clouds,
 , the shadows, light of golden suns,
 of moonlight, all come thither—touch,
 an answer—thither come, and shape
 ge not unwelcome to sick hearts
 spirits:—there the sun himself,
 lm close of summer's longest day,
 substantial orb;—between those heights
 be top of either pinnacle,
 nly than elsewhere in night's blue vault,
 he stars, as of their station proud.
 are not busier in the mind of man
 mute agents stirring there:—alone
 I sit and watch."—

A fall of voice,
 I like the nightingale's last note,
 ely closed this high-wrought rhapsody,
 inviting smile the wanderer said,
 r the tale with which you threaten'd us!"
 the threat escaped me unawares;
 e tale tire you, let this challenge stand
 xcuse. Dissever'd from mankind,
 r eyes and thoughts we must have seem'd
 look'd down upon us from the crag,
 of a stormy mountain sea.
 ot so;—perpetually we touch
 vulgar ordinance of the world,
 whom this our cottage hath to-day
 h'd, lived dependent for his bread

Upon the laws of public charity.
 The housewife, tempted by such slender gain
 As might from that occasion be distill'd,
 Open'd, as she before had done for me,
 Her doors t' admit this homeless pensioner;
 The portion gave of course but wholesome fare
 Which appetite required—a blind, dull nook
 Such as she had—the kennel of his rest!
 This, in itself not ill, would yet have been
 Ill borne in earlier life, but his was now
 The still contentedness of seventy years.
 Calm did he sit beneath the wide-spread tree
 Of his old age; and yet less calm and meek.
 Willingly meek or venerably calm,
 Than slow and torpid; paying in this wise
 A penalty, if penalty it were,
 For spendthrift feasts, excesses of his prime.
 I loved the old man, for I pitied him!
 A task it was, I own, to hold discourse
 With one so slow in gathering up his thoughts,
 But he was a cheap pleasure to my eyes;
 Mild, inoffensive, ready in his way,
 And helpful to his utmost power: and there
 Our housewife knew full well what she possess'd!
 He was her vassal of all labour, till'd
 Her garden, from the pasture fetch'd her kine;
 And, one among the orderly array
 Of haymakers, beneath the burning sun
 Maintain'd his place: or heedfully pursued
 His course, on errands bound, to other vales,
 Leading sometimes an inexperienced child,
 Too young for any profitable task.
 So moved he like a shadow that perform'd
 Substantial service. Mark me now, and learn
 For what reward! The moon her monthly round
 Hath not completed since our dame, the queen
 Of this one cottage and this lonely dale,
 Into my little sanctuary rush'd—
 Voice to a rueful treble humanized,
 And features in deplorable dismay—
 I treat the matter lightly, but, alas!
 It is most serious: persevering rain
 Had fall'n in torrents; all the mountain tops
 Were hidden, and black vapours coursed their sides;
 This had I seen, and saw; but, till she spake,
 Was wholly ignorant that my ancient friend,
 Who at her bidding, early and alone,
 Had clomb aloft to delve the moorland turf
 For winter fuel, to his noontide meal
 Return'd not, and now, haply, on the heights
 Lay at the mercy of this raging storm.
 'Inhuman!'—said I, 'was an old man's life
 Not worth the trouble of a thought?—alas?
 This notice comes too late.' With joy I saw
 Her husband enter—from a distant vale.
 We sallied forth together; found the tools
 Which the neglected veteran had dropp'd,
 But through all quarters look'd for him in vain.
 We shouted—but no answer! Darkness fell
 Without remission of the blast or shower,
 And fears for our own safety drove us home.
 I, who weep little, did I will confess,
 The moment I was seated here alone,
 Honour my little cell with some few tears
 Which anger and resentment could not dry.
 All night the storm endured; and soon as help

Had been collected from the neighbouring vale,
 With morning we renew'd our quest; the wind
 Was fall'n, the rain abated, but the hills
 Lay shrouded in impenetrable mist;
 And long and hopelessly we sought in vain.
 Till, chancing on that lofty ridge to pass
 A heap of ruin, almost without walls,
 And wholly without roof, (the bleach'd remains
 Of a small chapel, where, in ancient time,
 The peasants of these lonely valleys used
 To meet for worship on that central height)—
 We there espied the object of our search,
 Lying full three parts buried among tufts
 (Of heath plant, under and above him strewn,
 To baffle, as he might, the watery storm:
 And there we found him breathing peaceably,
 Snug as a child that hides itself in sport
 'Mid a green haycock in a sunny field.
 We spake—he made reply, but would not stir
 At our entreaty; less from want of power
 Than apprehension and bewildering thoughts.
 So was he lifted gently from the ground,
 And with their freight the shepherds homeward
 moved

Through the dull mist, I following—when a step,
 A single step, that freed me from the skirts
 Of the blind vapour, open'd to my view
 Glory beyond all glory ever seen
 By waking sense or by the dreaming soul!
 Th' appearance, instantaneously disclosed,
 Was of a mighty city—boldly say
 A wilderness of building, sinking far
 And self-withdrawn into a wondrous depth,
 Far sinking into splendour—without end!
 Fabric it seem'd of diamond and of gold,
 With alabaster domes, and silver spires.
 And blazing terrace upon terrace, high
 Uplifted; here, serene pavilions bright,
 In avenues disposed; there towers begirt
 With battlements that on their restless fronts
 Bore stars—illumination of all gems!
 By earthly nature had the effect been wrought
 Upon the dark materials of the storm
 Now pacified; on them, and on the coves
 And mountain steeps and summits, whereunto
 The vapours had receded, taking there
 Their station under a cerulean sky.
 O, 'twas an unimaginable sight!
 Clouds, mists, streams, watery rocks and emerald
 turf.

Clouds of all tincture, rocks and sapphire sky,
 Confused, commingled, mutually inflamed,
 Molten together, and composing thus,
 Each lost in each, that marvellous array
 Of temple, palace, citadel, and huge
 Fantastic pomp of structure without name,
 In fleecy folds voluminous inwrapp'd.
 Right in the midst, where interspace appear'd
 Of open court, an object like a throne
 Beneath a shining canopy of state
 Stood fix'd; and fix'd resemblances were seen
 To implements of ordinary use,
 But vast in size, in substance glorified;
 Such as by Hebrew prophets were beheld
 In vision—forms uncouth of mightiest power
 For admiration and mysterious awe.

Below me was the earth; this little vale
 Lay low beneath my feet; 'twas visible—
 I saw not, but I felt that it was there.
 That which I saw was the reveal'd abode
 Of spirits in beatitude: my heart
 Swell'd in my breast.—'I have been dead,' I cry
 'And now I live! O! wherefore do I live?'
 And with that pang I pray'd to be no more!
 But I forgot our charge, as utterly
 I then forgot him:—there I stood and gazed;
 The apparition faded not away,
 And I descended. Having reach'd the house,
 I found its rescued inmate safely lodged,
 And in serene possession of himself,
 Beside a genial fire; that seem'd to spread
 A gleam of comfort o'er his pallid face.
 Great show of joy the housewife made, and truly
 Was glad to find her conscience set at ease;
 And not less glad, for sake of her good name,
 That the poor sufferer had escaped with life.
 But, though he seem'd at first to have received
 No harm, and uncomplaining as before
 Went through his usual tasks, a silent change
 Soon show'd itself; he linger'd three short weeks
 And from the cottage hath been borne to-day.

"So ends my dolorous tale, and glad I am
 That it is ended." At these words he turn'd—
 And, with blithe air of open fellowship,
 Brought from the cupboard wine and stouter cheer
 Like one who would be merry. Seeing this,
 My gray-hair'd friend said courteously—"Nay, nay,
 You have regaled us as a hermit ought;
 Now let us forth into the sun!"—Our host
 Rose, though reluctantly, and forth we went.

BOOK III.

DESPONDENCY.

ARGUMENT.

Images in the valley. Another recess in it external and described. Wanderer's sensations. Solitary scenes by the same objects. Contrast between those. Despondency of the solitary gently repressed. Conversation exhibiting the solitary's past and present feelings, till he enters upon his own history of length. His domestic felicity. Afflictions. Dejection. Roused by the French revolution. Disappointment and disgust. Voyage to America. Disappointment and disgust pursue him. His return. His laziness and depression of mind, from want of faith in the great truths of religion, and want of confidence in the virtue of mankind.

A HUMMING bee—a little tinkling rill—
 A pair of falcons, wheeling on the wing,
 In clamorous agitation, round the crest
 Of a tall rock, their airy citadel—
 By each and all of these the pensive ear
 Was greeted, in the silence that ensued,
 When through the cottage threshold we had pass'd.
 And, deep within that lonesome valley stood
 Once more, beneath the concave of a blue
 And cloudless sky. Anon! exclaim'd our host
 Triumphantly dispersing with the taunt
 The shade of discontent which on his brow
 Had gather'd,—"Ye have left my cell,—but now
 How nature beams you in with friendly arms!
 And by her help ye are my prisoners still

ray shall I lead you? how contrive,
 Unsimoniously endow'd,
 Of hours, which yet remain, may reap
 Penance of knowledge or delight?"
 And he look'd, as if perplex'd;
 "We those doubts, my gray-hair'd friend
 Shall we take this pathway for our guide?
 Winds, as if, in summer heats,
 First been fashion'd by the flock
 Of age seeking at the root
 Of yew tree; whose protruded boughs
 Diver bosom of the crag,
 She draws her meagre sustenance.
 A modious shelter may we rest.
 Be this streamlet to his source;
 Kicks with an earthly sound,
 Steps may bring us to the spot
 Y, crown'd with flowerets and green

An infant to the sun comes forth,
 Life from darkness."—A quick turn
 Ratch passage of incumber'd ground,
 Such hope was vain:—for now we stood
 A prospect of the open vale,
 Water, that composed this rill,
 Disembodied, and diffused
 Oth surface of an ample crag,
 Aep, and naked as a tower.
 Progress here was barr'd. And who,
 Master of a vacant hour,
 Not linger, willingly detain'd?
 Such wild objects he were led
 As rains have magnified the stream
 And white-robed waterfall,
 I at this more quiet time.
 A cirque of turf-clad ground,
 Look discover'd to our view
 Dark, resembling, as it lay
 Foot of that moist precipice,
 Slip, with keel upturn'd,—that rests
 Winds and waves. Three several stones
 Of smaller size, and not unlike
 Tall pillars; and from these
 Pairs disjoin'd, a pair were seen,
 Jointed shoulders bore aloft
 Like an altar, flat and smooth;
 A blet, yet thereon appear'd
 Lining holly, that had found
 Chink, and stood upright,
 Led by some human hand
 To wither in the sun,
 Duty flat before a breeze,
 Enter'd. But no breeze did now
 As; high or low appear'd no trace
 Ve the water that descended,
 On that barrier of steep rock,
 Seeping, like a breath of air,
 Netimes seen, and hardly seen,
 Still breast of a crystal lake.
 Cabinet for sages built,
 Might envy!" Praise to this effect
 He happy old man's reverend lip;
 Solitary turn'd, and said,
 With love's familiar privilege,
 Tried the wealth which is your own.
 Rocks and stones, methinks, I see

More than the heedless impress that belongs
 To lonely nature's casual work; they bear
 A semblance strange of power intelligent,
 And of design not wholly worn away.
 Boldest of plants that ever faced the wind,
 How gracefully that slender shrub looks forth
 From its fantastic birthplace! And I own,
 Some shadowy intimations haunt me here,
 That in these shows a chronicle survives
 Of purposes akin to those of man,
 But wrought with mightier arm than now prevails.
 Voiceless the stream descends into the gulf
 With timid lapse; and lo! while in this strait
 I stand—the chasm of sky above my head
 Is heaven's profoundest azure; no domain
 For fickle, shortlived clouds to occupy,
 Or to pass through, but rather an abyss
 In which the everlasting stars abide;
 And whose soft gloom, and boundless depth, might
 Tempt

The curious eye to look for them by day.
 Hail contemplation! from the stately towers
 Rear'd by the industrious hand of human art
 To lift thee high above the misty air
 And turbulence of murmuring cities vast:
 From academic groves, that have for thee
 Been planted; hither come and find a lodge
 To which thou mayst resort for holier peace,—
 From whose calm centre thou, through height or
 Depth,

Mayst penetrate, wherever truth shall lead;
 Measuring through all degrees, until the scale
 Of time and conscious nature disappear,
 Lost in unsearchable eternity!"

A pause ensued; and with minuter care
 We scan'd the various features of the scene:
 And soon the tenant of that lonely vale
 With courteous voice thus spake—

"I should have grieved
 Hereafter, not escaping self-reproach,
 If from my poor retirement ye had gone
 Leaving this nook unvisited: but, in sooth,
 Your unexpected presence had so roused
 My spirits, that they were bent on enterprise;
 And, like an ardent hunter, I forgot,
 Or, shall I say?—disdain'd the game that lurks
 At my own door. The shapes before our eyes,
 And their arrangement, doubtless must be deem'd
 The sport of nature, aided by blind chance
 Rudely to mock the works of toiling man.
 And hence, this upright shaft of unhewn stone,
 From fancy, willing to set off her stores
 By sounding titles, hath acquired the name
 Of Pompey's pillar; that I gravely style
 My Theban obelisk; and, there, behold
 A Druid cromlech!—thus I entertain
 The antiquarian humour, and am pleased
 To skim along the surfaces of things,
 Beguiling harmlessly the listless hours.
 But if the spirit be oppress'd by sense
 Of instability, revolt, decay,
 And change, and emptiness, these freaks of nature
 And her blind helper, chance, do then suffice.
 To quicken, and to aggravate—to feed
 Pity and scorn, and melancholy pride,
 Not less than that huge pile (from some abyss
 2 O

Of mortal power unquestionably sprung)
Whose hoary diadem of pendent rocks
Confines the shrill-voiced whirlwind, round and round

Eddying within its vast circumference,
On Sarum's naked plain; than pyramid
Of Egypt, unsubverted, undissolved;
Or Syria's marble ruins towering high
Above the sandy desert, in the light
Of sun or moon,—forgive me, if I say
That an appearance which hath raised your minds
To an exalted pitch (the self-same cause
Different effect producing) is for me
Fraught rather with depression than delight,
Though shame it were, could I not look around,
By the reflection of your pleasure, pleased.
Yet happier in my judgment, e'en than you
With your bright transports fairly may be deem'd,
The wandering herbalist,—who, clear alike
From vain, and, that worse evil, vexing thoughts,
Casts, if he ever chance to enter here,
Upon these uncouth forms a slight regard
Of transitory interest, and peeps round
For some rare floweret of the hills, or plant
Of craggy fountain; what he hopes for wins,
Or learns, at least, that 'tis not to be won:
'Then, keen and eager, as a fine-nosed hound
By soul-engrossing instinct driven along
Through wood or open field, the harmless man
Departs, intent upon his onward quest!
Nor is that fellow wanderer, so deem I,
Less to be envied, (you may trace him off
By scars which his activity has left
Beside our roads and pathways, though, thank Heaven!

This covert nook reports not of his hand,)
He who with pocket hammer smites the edge
Of luckless rock or prominent stone, disguised
In weather stains or crusted o'er by nature
With her first growths—detaching by the stroke
A chip or splinter—to resolve his doubts;
And, with that ready answer satisfied,
The substance classes by some barbarous name,
And hurries on; or from the fragments picks
His specimen, if haply intervein'd
With sparkling mineral, or should crystal cube
Lurk in its cells—and thinks himself enrich'd,
Wealthier, and doubtless wiser, than before!
Intrusted safely each to his pursuit,
Earnest alike, let both from hill to hill
Range; if it please them, speed from clime to clime;
The mind is full—no pain is in their sport."

"Then," said I, interposing, "one is near,
Who cannot but possess in your esteem
Place worthier still of envy. May I name,
Without offence, that fair-faced cottage boy?
Dame nature's pupil of the lowest form,
Youngest apprentice in the school of art!
Him, as we enter'd from the open glen,
You might have noticed busily engaged,
Heart, soul, and hands,—in mending the defects
Left in the fabric of a leaky dam
Raised for enabling this penurious stream
'To turn a slender mill (that new-made plaything)
For his delight—the happiest he of all!"

"Far happier," answer'd the desponding man,

"If, such as now he is, he might remain!
Ah! what avails imagination high
Or question deep? what profits all that earth,
Or heaven's blue vault, is suffer'd to put forth
Of impulse or allurements, for the soul
To quit the beaten track of life, and soar
Far as she finds a yielding element
In past or future; far as she can go
Through time or space; if neither in the one,
Nor in the other region, nor in aught
That fancy, dreaming o'er the map of things,
Hath placed beyond these penetrable bounds,
Words of assurance can be heard; if nowhere
A habitation, for consummate good,
Nor for progressive virtue, by the search
Can be attain'd,—a better sanctuary
From doubt and sorrow, than the senseless grave!"

"Is this," the gray-hair'd wanderer mildly said
"The voice, which we so lately overheard,
To that same child addressing tenderly
The consolations of a hopeful mind?
'His body is at rest, his soul in heaven.'
These were your words; and, verily, methinks
Wisdom is oftentimes nearer when we stoop
Than when we soar."

The other, not displeased,
Promptly replied—"My notion is the same.
And I, without reluctance, could decline
All act of inquisition whence we rise,
And what, when breath hath ceased, we may hence
come.

Here are we, in a bright and breathing world—
Our origin, what matters it? In lack
Of worthier explanation, say at once
With the American (a thought which suits
The place where now we stand) that certain man
Leapt out together from a rocky cave;
And these were the first parents of mankind:
Or, if a different image be recall'd
By the warm sunshine, and the jocund voice
Of insects—chirping out their careless lives
On these soft beds of thyme-besprinkled turf,
Choose, with the gay Athenian, a conceit
As sound—blithe race! whose mantles were
deck'd

With golden grasshoppers, in sign that they
Had sprung, like those bright creatures, from the
soil

Whereon their endless generations dwell.
But stop!—these theoretic fancies jar
On serious minds: then, as the Hindoos draw
Their holy Ganges from a skyey fount,
E'en so deduce the stream of human life
From seats of power divine; and hope, or trust,
That our existence winds her stately course
Beneath the sun, like Ganges, to make part
Of a living ocean; or, to sink ingulf'd,
Like Niger in impenetrable sands
And utter darkness: thought which may be fatal
Though comfortless! Not of myself I speak;
Such acquiescence neither doth imply,
In me, a meekly bending spirit—sooth'd
By natural piety; nor a lofty mind,
By philosophic discipline prepared
For calm subjection to acknowledged law;
Pleased to have been, contented not to be.

I boast not ; no ! to me, who find,
 my past way, much to condemn,
 aise, and nothing to regret,
 remembrances of dream-like joys
 ly seem to have belong'd to me,)
 ke my choice between the pair
 lternately the weary hours,
 n day more acceptable ; sleep
 estimate of good, appear
 te than waking ; death than sleep :
 weet is stillness after storm,
 er covert of the wormy ground !
 it said, in justice to myself,
 e genial times, when I was free
 the destiny of human kind,
 ntellectual game pursued
 s subtilty, from wish to cheat
 sations ; but by love of truth
 : haply by intense delight
 bough, wherever thought could feed,)
 ik with those (too dull or nice,
 idgment such they then appear'd,
 ng, thankless at the best)
 : frame of human life, perceive
 hereunto their souls are tied
 ted wedlock ; nor did e'er,
 ose dark, impervious shades, that hang
 gion whither we are bound,
 over to enjoy the vital beams,
 anshine. Deities that float
 gelic spirits, I could muse
 om eldest time we have been told
 ht forms and glorious faculties,
 e imagination be content.
 more ; repining not to tread
 nuous path of earthly care,
 mbellish'd, and by springs refresh'd.
 : of autumn !—let your chilling breath
 e herbage from the mead, and strip
 rest of its green attire,—
 bursting clouds to fury rouse
 rooks ! Your desolating sway,
 im'd, 'no sadness sheds on me,
 der in your rage I find.
 r, what beauty, in this change
 o angry, and from sad to gay,
 d revolving ! How benign,
 animation and delight,
 ul these elements—compared
 as more desirable and fair
 ancy for the golden age ;
 tual warbling that prevails
 enearth unalter'd skies,
 long year in constant quiet bound,
 as night, and day serene as day !"
 : tedious record ? Age, we know,
 ; and solitude is apt
 the privilege of age.
 come ; and surely with a hope
 entertainment—let us hence !"
 rshake the spot, and still more loath
 d from our present theme,
 thoughts agreeing, sir, with yours,
 this censure farther ; for, if smiles
 ity be the just reward
 a *courteously employ'd*

In framing models to improve the scheme
 Of man's existence, and recast the world,
 Why should not grave philosophy be styled
 Herself, a dreamer of a kindred stock,
 A dreamer yet more spiritless and dull ?
 Yes, shall the fine immunities she boasts
 Establish sounder titles of esteem
 For her, who (all too timid and reserved
 For onset, for resistance too inert,
 Too weak for suffering, and for hope too tame)
 Placed among flowery gardens, curtain'd round
 With world-excluding groves, the brotherhood
 Of soft epicureans, taught—if they
 The ends of being would secure, and win
 The crown of wisdom—to yield up their souls
 To a voluptuous unconcern, preferring
 Tranquillity to all things. Or is she,"
 I cried, "more worthy of regard, the power,
 Who, for the sake of sterner quiet, closed
 The stoic's heart against the vain approach
 Of admiration, and all sense of joy ?"
 His countenance gave notice that my zeal
 Accorded little with his present mind ;
 I ceased, and he resumed. "Ah ! gentle sir,
 Slight, if you will, the means : but spare to slight
 The end of those, who did, by system, rank,
 As the prime object of a wise man's aim,
 Security from shock of accident,
 Release from fear ; and cherish'd peaceful days
 For their own sakes, as mortal life's chief good,
 And only reasonable felicity.
 What motive drew, what impulse, I would ask,
 Through a long course of later ages, drove
 The hermit to his cell in forest wide ;
 Or what detain'd him, till his closing eyes
 Took their last farewell of the sun and stars,
 Fast anchor'd in the desert ? Not alone
 Dread of the persecuting sword—remorse.
 Wrongs unredress'd, or insults unavenged
 And unavengeable, defeated pride,
 Prosperity subverted, maddening want,
 Friendship betray'd, affection unreturn'd,
 Love with despair, or grief in agony ;
 Not always from intolerable pangs
 He fled ; but, compass'd round by pleasure, sigh'd
 For independent happiness : craving peace,
 The central feeling of all happiness,
 Not as a refuge from distress or pain,
 A breathing-time, vacation, or a truce,
 But for its absolute self ; a life of peace,
 Stability without regret or fear ;
 That hath been, is, and shall be evermore !
 Such the reward he sought ; and wore out life,
 There, where on few external things his heart
 Was set, and those his own ; or, if not his,
 Subsisting under nature's steadfast law.
 "What other yearning was the master tie
 Of the monastic brotherhood, upon rock
 Aërial, or in green secluded vale,
 One after one, collected from afar
 An undissolving fellowship ?—What but this,
 The universal instinct of repose,
 The longing for confirm'd tranquillity,
 Inward and outward ; humble, yet sublime :
 The life where hope and memory are as one ;
 Earth quiet and unchanged ; the human soul

Consistent in self-rule; and heaven reveal'd
To meditation in that quietness!
Such was their scheme—thrice happy he who gain'd
The end proposed! And,—though the same were
miss'd

By multitudes, perhaps obtain'd by none,—
They, for the attempt, and for the pains employ'd,
Do, in my present censure, stand redeem'd
From the unqualified disdain, that once
Would have been cast upon them, by my voice
Delivering her decisions from the seat
Of forward youth: that scruples not to solve
Doubts, and determine questions, by the rules
Of inexperienced judgment, ever prone
To overweening faith; and is inflamed,
By courage, to demand from real life
The test of act and suffering—to provoke
Hostility, how dreadful when it comes,
Whether affliction be the foe, or guilt!

“A child of earth, I rested, in that stage
Of my past course to which these thoughts advert,
Upon earth's native energies; forgetting
That mine was a condition which required
Nor energy, nor fortitude—a calm
Without vicissitude; which, if the like
Had been presented to my view elsewhere,
I might have e'en been tempted to despise.
But that which was serene was also bright;
Enliven'd happiness with joy o'erflowing,
With joy, and—O! that memory should survive
To speak the word—with rapture! Nature's boon,
Life's genuine inspiration, happiness
Above what rules can teach, or fancy feign;
Abused, as all possessions are abused
That are not prized according to their worth.
And yet, what worth? what good is given to men,
More solid than the gilded clouds of heaven?
What joy more lasting than a vernal flower?
None! 'tis the general plaint of human kind
In solitude, and mutually address'd
From each to all, for wisdom's sake. This truth
The priest announces from his holy seat:
And, crown'd with garlands in the summer grove,
The poet fits it to his pensive lyre.
Yet, ere that final resting place be gain'd,
Sharp contradictions may arise by doom
Of this same life, compelling us to grieve
That the prosperities of love and joy
Should be permitted, oftentimes, to endure
So long, and be at once cast down for ever.
O! tremble, ye, to whom hath been assign'd
A course of days composing happy months,
And then as happy years; the present still
So like the past, and both so firm a pledge
Of a congenial future, that the wheels
Of pleasure move without the aid of hope:
For mutability is nature's bane;
And slighted hope *will* be avenged: and, when
Ye need her favours, ye shall find her not;
But in her stead—fear—doubt—and agony!”

This was the bitter language of the heart:
But, while he spake, look, gesture, tone of voice,
Though discomposed and vehement, were such
As skill and graceful nature might suggest
To a proficient of the tragic scene
Standing before the multitude, beset

With dark events. Desirous to divert
Or stem the current of the speaker's thoughts,
We signified a wish to leave that place.
Of stillness and close privacy, a nook
That seem'd for self-examination made,
Or, for confession, in the sinner's need,
Hidden from all men's view. To our attempt
He yielded not; but pointing to a slope
Of mossy turf defended from the sun,
And, on that couch inviting us to rest,
Full on that tender-hearted man he turn'd
A serious eye, and thus his speech renew'd.

“You never saw, your eyes did never look
On the bright form of her whom once I loved:
Her silver voice was heard upon the earth,
A sound unknown to you; else, honour'd friend
Your heart had borne a pitiable share
Of what I suffer'd, when I wept that loss,
And suffer now, not seldom, from the thought
That I remember, and can weep no more.
Stripp'd as I am of all the golden fruit
Of self-esteem; and by the cutting blasts
Of self-reproach familiarly assail'd;
I would not yet be of such wintry barrenness
But that some leaf of your regard should hang
Upon my naked branches; lively thoughts
Give birth, full often, to unguarded words.
I grieve that, in your presence, from my lips
Too much of frailty hath already dropp'd;
But that too much demands still more.

—You know

Revered compatriot; and to you, kind sir,
(Not to be deem'd a stranger, as you come
Following the guidance of these welcome feet
To our secluded vale,) it may be told,
That my demerits did not sue in vain
To one on whose mild radiance many gazed
With hope, and all with pleasure. This fair task
In the devotedness of youthful love,
Preferring me to parents, and the choir
Of gay companions, to the natal roof,
And all known places and familiar sights,
(Resign'd with sadness gently weighing down
Her trembling expectations, but no more
Than did to her due honour, and to me
Yielded, that day, a confidence sublime
In what I had to build upon,) this bride,
Young, modest, meek, and beautiful, I led
To a low cottage in a sunny bay,
Where the salt sea innocuously breaks,
And the sea breeze as innocently breathes.
On Devon's leafy shores; a shelter'd hold,
In a soft clime encouraging the soil
To a luxuriant bounty! As our steps
Approach the embower'd abode—our chosen seat—
See, rooted in the earth, her kindly bed,
The unendanger'd myrtle, deck'd with flowers.
Before the threshold stands to welcome us!
While in the flowering myrtle's neighbourhood,
Not overlook'd but courting no regard,
Those native plants, the holly and the yew,
Gave modest intimation to the mind
How willingly their aid they would unite
With the green myrtle, to endure the hours
Of winter, and protect that pleasant place.
Wild were the walks upon those lonely downs

eading into track, how mark'd, how worn
 ht verdure, between fern and gorse
 ; away its never-ending line
 smooth surface, evidence was none:
 re, lay open to our daily haunt,
 of unappropriated earth,
 outh's ambitious feet might move at large;
 , unmolested wanderers, we beheld
 ing giver of the day diffuse
 htness o'er a tract of sea and land
 ur spirits, free as our desires,
 njoyments, boundless. From those heights
 p'd, at pleasure, into sylvan combs;
 urbours of impenetrable shade,
 my seats, detain'd us side by side,
 arts at ease, and knowledge in our hearts
 ll the grove and all the day was ours.
 ' nature call'd my partner to resign
 re in the pure freedom of that life,
 by us in common. To my hope,
 heart's wish, my tender mate became
 nkful captive of maternal bonds;
 se wild paths were left to me alone.
 ould I meditate on follies past;
 e a weary voyager escaped
 ik and hardship, inwardly retrace
 e of vain delights and thoughtless guilt,
 -indulgence—without shame pursued.
 ndisturb'd, could think of, and could thank
 hose submissive spirit was to me
 d restraint—my guardian—shall I say
 thly providence, whose guiding love
 a port of rest had lodged me safe;
 n temptation, and from danger far?
 ollow'd of acknowledgment address'd
 uthority enthroned above
 ch of sight: from whom, as from their
 urce,
 all visible ministers of good
 lk the earth—Father of heaven and earth,
 and King, and Judge, adored and fear'd!
 rts of mind, and memory, and heart,
 it—interrupted and relieved
 vations transient as the glance
 ; sunbeams, or to the outward form
 ; with power inherent and intense,
 ute insect fix'd upon the plant
 se soft leaves it hangs, and from whose
 op
 nperceptibly its nourishment—
 l my wanderings; and the mother's kiss
 unt's smile awaited my return.
 rivacy we dwelt—a wedded pair—
 ons daily, often all day long:
 ed by fortune within easy reach
 us intercourse, nor wishing aught
 the allowance of our own fireside,
 in within our happy cottage born,
 , and heirs of our united love;
 mutually by difference of sex,
 ndearing names of nature bound,
 h no wider interval of time
 , their several births than served for one
 lish something of a leader's sway;
 them join'd by sympathy in age;
 a pleasure, fellows in pursuit.

On these two pillars rested as in air
 Our solitude.

"It soothes me to perceive,
 Your courtesy withholds not from my words
 Attentive audience. But, O! gentle friends,
 As times of quiet and unbroken peace,
 Though, for a nation, times of blessedness,
 Give back faint echoes from the historian's page!
 So, in th' imperfect sounds of this discourse,
 Depress'd I hear, how faithless is the voice
 Which those most blissful days reverberate.
 What special record can, or need, be given
 To rules and habits, whereby much was done,
 But all within the sphere of little things,
 Of humble, though, to us, important cares,
 And precious interests? Smoothly did our life
 Advance, not swerving from the path prescribed:
 Her annual, her diurnal round alike
 Maintain'd with faithful care. And you divine
 The worst effects that our condition saw
 If you imagine changes slowly wrought,
 And in their progress imperceptible;
 Not wish'd for, sometimes noticed with a sigh,
 (Whate'er of good or lovely they might bring,)
 Sighs of regret, for the familiar good,
 And loveliness endear'd—which they removed.

"Seven years of occupation undisturb'd
 Establish'd seemingly a right to hold
 That happiness: and use and habit gave
 To what an alien spirit had acquired
 A patrimonial sanctity. And thus,
 With thoughts and wishes bounded to this world,
 I lived and breathed; most grateful, if 't' enjoy
 Without repining or desire for more,
 For different lot, or change to higher sphere
 (Only except some impulses of pride
 With no determined object, though upheld
 By theories with suitable support)
 Most grateful, if in such wise to enjoy
 Be proof of gratitude for what we have;
 Else, I allow, most thankless. But, at once,
 From some dark seat of fatal power was urged
 A claim that shatter'd all. Our blooming girl,
 Caught in the gripe of death, with such grief time
 To struggle in as scarcely would allow
 Her cheek to change its colour, was convey'd
 From us to regions inaccessible;
 Where height or depth, admits not the approach
 Of living man, though longing to pursue.
 With e'en as brief a warning—and how soon,
 With what short interval of time between,
 I tremble yet to think of—our last prop,
 Our happy life's only remaining stay—
 The brother follow'd; and was seen no more!

"Calm as a frozen lake when ruthless winds
 Blow fiercely, agitating earth and sky,
 The mother now remain'd; as if in her,
 Who to the lowest region of the soul,
 Had been erewhile unsettled and disturb'd,
 This second visitation had no power
 To shake; but only to bind up and seal;
 And to establish thankfulness of heart
 In Heaven's determinations, ever just.
 The eminence on which her spirit stood,
 Mine was unable to attain. Immense
 The space that sever'd us! But, as the night

Communicates with heaven's ethereal orbs
Incalculably distant; so, I felt
That consolation may descend from far
(And that is intercourse and union, too,) While, overcome with speechless gratitude,
And with a holier love inspired, I look'd
On her—at once superior to my woes
And partner of my loss. O heavy change!
Dimness o'er this clear luminary crept
Insensibly; th' immortal and divine
Yielded to mortal reflux; her pure glory,
As from the pinnacle of worldly state
Wretched ambition drops astounded, fell
Into a gulf obscure of silent grief,
And keen heart anguish—of itself ashamed,
Yet obstinately cherishing itself;
And, so consumed, she melted from my arms,
And left me, on this earth, disconsolate.

"What follow'd cannot be review'd in thought;
Much less, retraced in words. If she, of life
Blameless, so intimate with love and joy
And all the tender motions of the soul,
Had been supplanted, could I hope to stand—
Infirm, dependent, and now destitute?
I call'd on dreams and visions, to disclose
That which is veil'd from waking thought; con-
jured

Eternity, as men constrain a ghost
T' appear and answer; to the grave I spake
Imploringly; look'd up, and ask'd the heavens
If angels traversed their cerulean floors,
If fix'd or wandering star could tidings yield
Of the departed spirit—what abode
It occupies—what consciousness retains
Of former loves and interests. Then my soul
Turn'd inward, to examine of what stuff
Time's fetters are composed; and life was put
To inquisition, long and profitless!
By pain of heart, now check'd, and now impell'd—
Th' intellectual power, through words and things,
Went sounding on, a dim and perilous way!
And from those transports, and these toils abstruse,
Some trace am I enabled to retain
Of time, else lost; existing unto me
Only by records in myself not found.

"From that abstraction I was roused,—and how?
E'en as a thoughtful shepherd by a flash
Of lightning startled in a gloomy cave
Of these wild hills. 'Nor, lo! the dread Bastille,
With all the chambers in its horrid towers,
Fell to the ground: by violence o'erthrown
Of indignation; and with shouts that drown'd
The crash it made in falling! From the wreck
A golden palace rose, or seem'd to rise
Th' appointed seat of equitable law,
And mild, paternal sway. The potent shock
I felt: the transformation I perceived,
As marvellously seized as in that moment
When from the blind mist issuing, I beheld
Glory—beyond all glory ever seen,
Confusion infinite of heaven and earth,
Dazzling the soul. Meanwhile, prophetic harps
In every grove were ringing. 'War shall cease;
Did ye not hear that conquest is adjured?
Bring garlands, bring forth choicest flowers, to deck
The tree of liberty.' My heart rebounded;

My melancholy voice the chorus join'd;
'Be joyful all ye nations, in all lands,
Ye that are capable of joy be glad!
Henceforth, whate'er is wanting to yourselves
In others ye shall promptly find; and all
Enrich'd by mutual and reflected wealth,
Shall with one heart honour their common kind.'

"Thus was I reconverted to the world;
Society became my glittering bride,
And airy hopes my children. From the depths
Of natural passion, seemingly escaped,
My soul diffused herself in wide embrace
Of institutions, and the forms of things;
As they exist in mutable array,
Upon life's surface. What, though in my vein
There flow'd no Gallic blood, nor had I breathed
The air of France, not less than Gallic zeal
Kindled and burnt among the sapless twigs
Of my exhausted heart. If busy men
In sober conclave met, to weave a web
Of amity, whose living threads should stretch
Beyond the seas, and to the farthest pole,
There did I sit, assisting. If, with noise
And acclamations, crowds in open air
Express'd the tumult of their minds, my veins
There mingled, heard or not. The powers of song
I left not uninvoked; and, in still groves,
Where mild enthusiasts tuned a pensive lay
Of thanks and expectation, in accord
With their belief, I sang saturnian rule
Return'd,—a progeny of golden years
Permitted to descend, and bless mankind.
With promises the Hebrew Scriptures teem:
I felt the invitation; and resumed
A long suspended office in the house
Of public worship, where, the glowing phase
Of ancient inspiration serving me,
I promised also,—with undaunted trust
Foretold, and added prayer to prophecy;
The admiration winning of the crowd;
The help desiring of the pure devout.

"Scorn and contempt forbid me to proceed!
But history, time's slavish scribe, will tell
How rapidly the zealots of the cause
Disbanded, or in hostile ranks appear'd:
Some, tired of honest service; these, outdone,
Disgusted, therefore, or appall'd, by aims
Of fiercer zealots; so confusion reign'd,
And the more faithful were compell'd to exclaim,
As Brutus did to virtue, 'Liberty,
I worshipp'd thee, and find thee but a shade!'

"Such recantation had for me no charm,
Nor would I bend to it; who should have grieved
At aught, however fair, that bore the mien
Of a conclusion, or catastrophe.
Why then conceal, that, when the simply good
In timid selfishness withdrew, I sought
Other support, not scrupulous whence it came
And, by what compromise it stood, not nice?
Enough if notions seem'd to be high pitch'd,
And qualities determined. Among men
So character'd did I maintain a strife
Hopeless, and still more hopeless every hour;
But, in the process, I began to feel
That, if th' emancipation of the world
Were miss'd, I should at least secure my own,

part compensated. For rights,
 I've usurp'd upon,
 With vehemence; and promptly seized
 Retraction furnish'd for my needs
 ; nor scrupled to proclaim,
 Fate, by liberty of life,
 Persuasions. Not that I rejoiced,
 And pleasure, in such vagrant course,
 I seek; but farthest from the walk
 I trod in happiness and peace,
 Inviting to a troubled mind;
 Struggling and distemper'd world,
 Active image of herself.
 The contradictions of which man
 Sport! Here nature was my guide,
 Of the dissolute; but thee,
 Nature! I rejected—smiled
 Tears in pity: and in scorn
 Which thy soft influence sometimes drew
 Unguarded heart. The tranquil shores
 Circumscribed me; else, perhaps,
 I've been entangled among deeds,
 As, as infamous, I should abhor—
 Senseless: for my spirit relish'd
 The exasperation of that land,
 I'd an angry beak against the down
 Breast; confounded into hope
 Numbering thus her fretful wings.
 I quieted by iron bonds
 Away. The shifting aims,
 Interests, the creative might,
 Functions and high attributes
 I yielded to a power
 So odious, and contemptible.
 I ruled a panic dread of change;
 I were praised, rewarded, and advanced;
 The impulse of a just disdain,
 Did I retire into myself.
 Finding no contentment, I resolved
 Safeguard, to some foreign shore,
 On Europe; from her blasted hopes;
 Of carnage, and polluted air.
 I blew the wind, when o'er the Atlantic
 I went gliding with her thoughtless crew;
 Among them but an exile, freed
 Content, indifferent, pleased to sit
 I busily employ'd, not more
 Attention charged, with service tax'd,
 I wore pendant—to the idle wind
 All mast streaming: but, ye powers
 I sense—mysteriously allied,
 To the wretched, if a choice
 I trust the freight of his distress
 Voyage on the silent deep!
 Plague, will memory break out;
 I blank and solitude of things,
 I spirit, with a fever's strength,
 I once prey. Feebly must they have felt
 I time, attired with snakes and whips
 I furies. *Beautiful* regards
 I'd on me—the face of her I loved;
 And mother, pitifully fixing
 I roaches, insupportable!
 That boasted liberty? No welcome
 I own objects I received; and those,

Known and familiar, which the vaulted sky
 Did, in the placid clearness of the night,
 Disclose, had accusations to prefer
 Against my peace. Within the cabin stood
 That volume—as a compass for the soul—
 Revered among the nations. I implored
 Its guidance; but the infallible support
 Of faith was wanting. Tell me, why refused
 To one by storms annoy'd and adverse winds;
 Perplex'd with currents; of his weakness sick;
 Of vain endeavours tired; and by his own,
 And by his nature's, ignorance, dismay'd!
 "Long-wish'd for sight, the western world ap-
 pear'd;
 And, when the ship was moor'd, I leapt ashore
 Indignantly—resolved to be a man,
 Who, having o'er the past no power, would live
 No longer in subjection to the past,
 With abject mind—from a tyrannic lord
 Inviting penance, fruitlessly endured.
 So, like a fugitive, whose feet have clear'd
 Some boundary, which his followers may not cross
 In prosecution of their deadly chase,
 Respiring I look'd round. How bright the sun,
 How promising the breeze! Can aught produced
 In the old world compare, thought I, for power
 And majesty with this gigantic stream,
 Sprung from the desert? And behold a city
 Fresh, youthful, and aspiring! What are these
 To me, or I to them? As much at least
 As he desires that they should be, whom winds
 And waves have wafted to this distant shore,
 In the condition of a damaged seed,
 Whose fibres cannot, if they would, take root.
 Here may I roam at large; my business is,
 Roaming at large, to observe, and not to feel;
 And, therefore, not to act—convinced that all
 Which bears the name of action, howsoever
 Beginning, ends in servitude—still painful,
 And mostly profitless. And, sooth to say,
 On nearer view, a motley spectacle
 Appear'd, of high pretensions—unreproved
 But by the obstreperous voice of higher still;
 Big passions strutting on a petty stage;
 Which a detach'd spectator may regard
 Not unamused. But ridicule demands
 Quick change of objects; and, to laugh alone,
 At a composing distance from the haunts
 Of strife and folly, though it be a treat
 As choice as musing leisure can bestow;
 Yet, in the very centre of the crowd,
 To keep the secret of a poignant scorn,
 Howsoever airy demon's suitable,
 Of all unsocial courses, is least fit
 For the gross spirit of mankind,—the one
 That soonest fails to please, and quickest turns
 Into vexation. Let us, then, I said,
 Leave this unknit republic to the scourge
 Of her own passions; and to regions haste,
 Whose shades have never felt th' encroaching axe,
 Or soil endured a transfer in the mart
 Of dire rapacity. There, man abides,
 Primeval nature's child. A creature weak
 In combination, (wherefore else driven back
 So far, and of his old inheritance
 So easily deprived?) but, for that cause,

More dignified, and stronger in himself;
Whether to act, judge, suffer, or enjoy.
True, the intelligence of social art
Hath overpower'd his forefathers, and soon
Will sweep the remnant of his line away;
But contemplations, worthier, nobler far
Than her destructive energies, attend
His independence, when along the side
Of Mississippi, or that northern stream*
That spreads into successive seas, he walks;
Pleased to perceive his own unshackled life,
And his innate capacities of soul,
There imaged: or, when having gain'd the top
Of some commanding eminence, which yet
Intruder ne'er beheld, he thence surveys
Regions of wood and wide Savannah, vast
Expanse of unappropriated earth,
With mind that sheds a light on what he sees;
Free as the sun, and lonely as the sun,
Pouring above his head its radiance down
Upon a living, and rejoicing world!

"So, westward, toward th' unviolated woods
I bent my way; and, roaming far and wide,
Fail'd not to greet the merry mocking-bird;
And, while the melancholy muceawiss
(The sportive bird's companion in the grove)
Repeated, o'er and o'er, his plaintive cry,
I sympathized at leisure with the sound;
But that pure archetype of human greatness,
I found him not. There, in his stead, appear'd
A creature, squalid, vengeful, and impure;
Remorseless, and submissive to no law
But superstitious fear, and abject sloth.
Enough is told! Here am I. Ye have heard
What evidence I seek, and vainly seek;
What from my fellow beings I require,
And cannot find; what I myself have lost,
Nor can regain. How languidly I look

* "A man is supposed to improve by going out into the world, by visiting London. Artificial man does; he extends with his sphere; but, alas! that sphere is microscopic: it is formed of intuition, and he surrenders his genuine vision to the artist, in order to embrace it in his ken. His bodily senses grow acute, even to barren and inhuman pruriency; while his mental become proportionally obtuse. The reverse is the man of mind: He who is placed in the sphere of nature and of God, might be a mock at Tattersall's and Brookes's, and a sneer at St. James's: he would certainly be swallowed alive by the first Pizarro that crossed him:—But when he walks along the river of Amazons; when he rests his eye on the unrivalled Andes; when he measures the long and watered Savannah; or contemplates, from a sudden promontory, the distant, vast Pacific—and feels himself a freeman in this vast theatre, and commanding each ready produced fruit of this wilderness, and each progeny of this stream—His exultation is not less than imperial. He is as gentle, too, as he is great. His emotions of tenderness keep pace with his elevation of sentiment; for he says, 'These were made by a good Being, who, unsought by me, placed me here to enjoy them.' He becomes at once a child and a king. His mind is in himself: from hence he argues, and from hence he acts, and he argues unerringly, and acts unalterably: His mind in himself is also in his God; and therefore he loves, and therefore he roars."—*From the Notes upon the Hurricane, a poem, by William Gilbert.*

The reader, I am sure, will thank me for the above quotation, which, though from a strange book, is one of the finest passages of modern English prose.

Upon this visible fabric of the world,
May be divined—perhaps it hath been said
But spare your pity, if there be in me
Aught that deserves respect: for I exist—
Within myself—not comfortless. The tenor
Which my life holds, he readily may conceive
Whoe'er hath stood to watch a mountain brook
In some still passage of its course, and seen,
Within the depths of its capacious breast,
Inverted trees, and rocks, and azure sky;
And, on its glassy surface, specks of foam,
And conglobated bubbles undissolved,
Numerous as stars; that, by their onward lap,
Betray to sight the motion of the stream,
Else imperceptible; meanwhile, is heard
A soften'd roar, a murmur; and the sound
Though soothing, and the little floating isles
Though beautiful, are both by nature charged
With the same pensive office; and make known
Through what perplexing labyrinths, abrupt
Precipitations, and untoward straits,
The earth-born wanderer hath pass'd; and quickly,
That respite o'er, like traverses and toils
Must be again encounter'd. Such a stream
Is human life; and so the spirit fares
In the best quiet to its course allow'd;
And such is mine,—save only for a hope
That my particular current soon will reach
The unfathomable gulf, where all is still!

BOOK IV.

DESPONDENCY CORRECTED.

ARGUMENT.

State of feeling produced by the foregoing narrative. A belief in a superintending Providence the only adequate support under affliction. Wanderer's exaltation. Account of his own devotional feelings largely involved. Acknowledges the difficulty of a steady faith. Hence immoderate sorrow. Doubt or despondence not therefore to be inferred. Consolation in the solitary. Exhortations. How received. Wanderer applies his discourse to that other cause of dejection in the solitary's mind. Disappointment from the French revolution. States grounds of hope. Insists on the necessity of patience and fortitude with respect to the course of great revolutions. Knowledge the source of tranquillity. Rural solitude favourable to knowledge of the inferior creatures. Study of their habits and ways recommended. Exhortation to bodily exercise and communion with nature. Morbid solitude pitiable. Superstition better than apathy. Apathy and desolation unknown in the infancy of society. The various modes of religion prevented it. Illustrated in the Jewish, Persian, Babylonian, Chaldean, and Grecian modes of belief. Solitary interposes. Wanderer points out the influence of religious and imaginative feeling in the humble ranks of society. Illustrated from present and past times. These principles tend to recall exploded superstitions and popery. Wanderer rebuts this charge, and contrasts the dignities of the imagination with the presumptive littleness of certain modern philosophers. Recommends other lights and guides. Asserts the power of the soul to regenerate herself. Solitary asks how. Reply. Personal appeal. Happy that the imagination and the affections mitigate the evils of that intellectual slavery which the calculating understanding is apt to produce. Exhortation to activity of body renewed. How to commence with nature. Wanderer concludes with a legitimate wish.

agination, affections, understanding, and effect of his discourse. Evening. Return age.

ed the tenant of that lonely vale
ful narrative—commenced in pain,
nenced, and ended without peace :
r'd, not unfrequently, with strains
eeling, grateful to our minds ;
less yielding some relief to his,
ate listening with compassion due.
yet surviving, with firm voice
ot falter though the heart was moved,
rter said—

“ One adequate support
lamities of mortal life
only ; an assured belief
recession of our fate, howe'er
urb'd, is order'd by a Being
benevolence and power ;
rlasting purposes embrace
its, converting them to good.
of anguish fir not where the seat
g hath been thoroughly fortified
cence in the will supreme
nd for eternity ; by faith,
ute in God, including hope,
fence that lies in boundless love
actions ; with habitual dread
nworthily conceived, endured
r ; ill-done, or left undone,
honour of his holy name.
souls, and safeguard of the world
ou only canst, the sick of heart ;
air languid spirits, and recall
affections unto thee and thine ! ”
we issued from that covert nook,
ntinued, lifting up his eyes
“ How beautiful this dome of sky,
st hills, in fluctuation fix'd
mand, how awful ! Shall the soul,
d rational, report of thee
han these ? Be mute who will, who can,
praise thee with impassion'd voice ;
at may forget thee in the crowd,
get thee here ; where thou hast built,
rn glory, in the wilderness !
hou constitute a priest of thine,
emple as we now behold
thy presence ; therefore, am I bound
p, here, and everywhere, as one
d to ignorance, though forced to tread,
hood up, the ways of poverty ;
flecting ignorance preserved,
debasement rescued. By thy grace
le divine remain'd unquench'd ;
the wild weeds of a rugged soil,
y caused to flourish deathless flowers,
dise transplanted ; wintry age
the frost will gather round my heart ;
ry wither, I am worse than dead !
er, when the worn-out frame requires
Sabbath ; come, disease and want ;
clusion through decay of sense ;
me unabated trust in Thee,
y favour, to the end of life,
with ability to seek

Repose and hope among eternal things—

Father of heaven and earth ! and I am rich,
And will possess my portion in content !

“ And what are things eternal ? Powers depart,”

The gray-hair'd wanderer steadfastly replied,

Answering the question which himself had ask'd,

“ Possessions vanish, and opinions change,

And passions hold a fluctuating seat :

But, by the storms of circumstance unshaken,

And subject neither to eclipse nor wane,

Duty exists ; immutably survive,

For our support, the measures and the forms,

Which an abstract intelligence supplies ;

Whose kingdom is, where time and space are not,

Of other converse which mind, soul, and heart,

Do, with united urgency, require.

What more that may not perish ? Thou, dread
source,

Prime, self-existing cause and end of all,

That, in the scale of being fill their place,

Above our human region, or below,

Set and sustain'd ; Thou, who didst wrap the cloud

Of infancy around us, that thyself,

Therein, with our simplicity a while

Might'st hold, on earth, communion undisturb'd—

Who from the anarchy of dreaming sleep,

Or from its deathlike void, with punctual care,

And touch as gentle as the morning light,

Restorest us daily to the powers of sense,

And reason's steadfast rule,—Thou, thou alone

Art everlasting, and the blessed spirits,

Which thou includest, as the sea her waves :

For adoration thou endurest ; endure

For consciousness the motions of thy will ;

For apprehension those transcendent truths

Of the pure intellect, that stand as laws,

(Submission constituting strength and power,) E'en to thy being's infinite majesty !

This universe shall pass away—a work

Glorious ! because the shadow of thy might,

A step, or link, for intercourse with thee.

Ah ! if the time must come, in which my feet

No more shall stray where meditation leads,

By flowing stream, through wood, or craggy wild,

Loved haunts like these, the unimprison'd mind

May yet have scope to range among her own,

Her thoughts, her images, her high desires.

If the dear faculty of sight should fail,

Still, it may be allow'd me to remember

What visionary powers of eye and soul

In youth were mine ; when, station'd on the top

Of some huge hill, expectant, I beheld

The sun rise up, from distant climes return'd

Darkness to chase, and sleep, and bring the day

His bounteous gift ! or saw him toward the deep

Sink, with a retinue of flaming clouds

Attended ; then, my spirit was entranced

With joy exalted to beatitude ;

The measure of my soul was fill'd with bliss,

And holiest love ; as earth, sea, air, with light,

With pomp, with glory, with magnificence !

“ Those fervent raptures are for ever flown ;

And, since their date, my soul hath undergone

Change manifold, for better or for worse ;

Yet cease I not to struggle, and aspire

Heavenward ; and hide the part of me that flags

Through sinful choice; or dread necessity,
On human nature from above imposed.
'Tis, by comparison, an easy task
Earth to despise; but to converse with Heaven,
This is not easy; to relinquish all
We have, or hope, of happiness and joy,
And stand in freedom loosen'd from this world,
I deem not arduous; but must needs confess
That 'tis a thing impossible to frame
Conceptions equal to the soul's desires;
And the most difficult of tasks to keep
Heights which the soul is competent to gain.
Man is of dust: ethereal hopes are his,
Which, when they should sustain themselves
aloft

Want due consistence; like a pillar of smoke,
That with majestic energy from earth
Rises; but, having reach'd the thinner air,
Melts, and dissolves, and is no longer seen.
From this infirmity of mortal kind
Sorrow proceeds, which else were not; at least,
If grief be something hallow'd and ordain'd,
If, in proportion, it be just and meet,
Through this, 'tis able to maintain its hold,
In that excess which conscience disapproves.
For who could sink and settle to that point
Of selfishness: so senseless who could be
As long and perseveringly to mourn
For any object of his love, removed
From this unstable world, if he could fix
A satisfying view upon that state
Of pure, imperishable blessedness,
Which reason promises, and holy writ
Ensures to all believers? Yet mistrust
Is of such incapacity, methinks,
No natural branch; despondency far less.
And, if there be whose tender frames have droop'd
E'en to the dust; apparently, through weight
Of anguish unrelieved, and lack of power
An agonizing sorrow to transmute,
Infer not hence a hope from those withheld
When wanted most; a confidence impair'd
So pitifully, that, having ceased to see
With bodily eyes, they are borne down by love
Of what is lost, and perish through regret.
O! no, full oft th' innocent sufferer sees
Too clearly; feels too vividly; and longs
To realize the vision, with intense
And over-constant yearning—there—there lies
Th' excess, by which the balance is destroy'd.
Too, too contracted are these walls of flesh,
This vital warmth too cold, these visual orbs,
Though inconceivably endow'd, too dim
For any passion of the soul that leads
To ecstasy; and, all the crooked paths
Of time and change disdaining, takes its course
Along the line of limitless desires.
I speaking now from such disorder free,
Nor rapt, nor craving, but in settled peace.
I cannot doubt that they whom you deplore
Are glorified; or, if they sleep, shall wake
From sleep, and dwell with God in endless love.
Hope, below this, consists not with belief
In mercy, carried infinite degrees
Beyond the tenderness of human hearts:
Hope, below this, consists not with belief

In perfect wisdom, guiding mightiest power,
That finds no limits but her own pure will.

"Here then we rest: not fearing for our creed
The worst that human reasoning can achieve,
T' unsettle or perplex it; yet with pain
Acknowledging, and grievous self-reproach,
That, though immovably convinced, we want
Zeal, and the virtue to exist by faith
As soldiers live by courage: as, by strength
Of heart, the sailor fights with roaring seas.
Alas! th' endowment of immortal power
Is match'd unequally with custom, time,
And domineering faculties of sense
In all; in most with superadded foes,
Idle temptations, open vanities,
Ephemeral offspring of th' unblushing world;
And, in the private regions of the mind,
Ill govern'd passions, ranklings of despite,
Immoderate wishes, pining discontent,
Distress and care. What then remains? To seek
Those helps, for his occasions ever near,
Who lacks not will to use them; vows, renew'd
On the first motion of a holy thought;
Vigils of contemplation; praise; and prayer,
A stream, which, from the fountain of the heart
Issuing, however feebly, nowhere flows
Without access of unexpected strength.
But, above all, the victory is most sure
For him, who, seeking faith by virtue, strives
To yield entire submission to the law
Of conscience; conscience revered and obey'd
As God's most intimate presence in the soul,
And his most perfect image in the world.
Endeavour thus to live; these rules regard;
These helps solicit; and a steadfast seat
Shall then be yours among the happy few
Who dwell on earth, yet breathe empyreal air,
Sons of the morning. For your nobler part,
Ere disencumber'd of her mortal chains,
Doubt shall be quell'd and trouble chased away:
With only such degree of sadness left
As may support longings of pure desire;
And strengthen love, rejoicing secretly
In the sublime attractions of the grave."

While, in this strain, the venerable sage
Pour'd forth his aspirations, and announced
His judgments, near that lonely house we pass'd
A plot of greensward, seemingly preserved
By nature's care from wreck of scatter'd stones,
And from encroachment of encircling heath:
Small space! but, for reiterated steps,
Smooth and commodious; as a stately deck
Which to and fro the mariner is used
To tread for pastime, talking with his mates
Or haply thinking of far-distant friends,
While the ship glides before a steady breeze.
Stillness prevail'd around us; and the voice,
That spake, was capable to lift the soul
Toward regions yet more tranquil. But, methought
That he, whose fix'd despondency had given
Impulse and motive to that strong discourse,
Was less upraised in spirit than abash'd,
Shrinking from admonition, like a man
Who feels, that to exhort is to reproach.
Yet not to be diverted from his aim,
The sage continued: "For that other loss,

f confidence in social man,
 expected transports of our age
 high, that every thought, which look'd
 e temporal destiny of the kind
 seem'd superfluous: as, no cause
 exalted confidence could e'er
 none is now for fix'd despair;
 extremes are equally disown'd
 ; if, with sharp recoil, from one
 been driven far as its opposite,
 hem seek the point whereon to build
 ectations. So doth he advise
 d at first the illusion; but was soon
 the pedestal of pride by shocks
 ure gently gave, in woods and fields;
 roved by Providence, thus speaking
 attentive children of the world,
 ous generation! what new powers
 ve been conferr'd? what gifts, withheld
 progenitors, have ye received,
 sense of new desert? what claim
 pared to urge, that my decrees
 ould undergo a sudden change;
 eak functions of one busy day,
 g and extirpating, perform
 he slowly moving years of time,
 : united force, have left undone?
 's gradual processes be taught;
 e confounded! Ye aspire
 : fall once more; and that false fruit
 your overweening spirits, yields
 flight celestial, will produce
 d shame. But wisdom of her sons
 the less, though late, be justified.
 ly warning," said the wanderer, "gave
 ary voice; and, at this day,
 'artarean darkness overspreads
 ing nations; when the impious rule,
 : by establish'd ordinance,
 : dire agents, and constrain the good
 hich they abhor; though I bewail
 sph, yet the pity of my heart
 ne not from owning, that the law,
 mankind now suffers, is most just.
 perior energies; more strict
 n each other; faith more firm
 shallow'd principles; the bad
 ly earn'd a victory o'er the weak,
 lating, inconsistent good.
 , not unconsol'd, I wait—in hope
 : moment, when the righteous cause
 . defenders zealous and devout
 ho have opposed her; in which virtue
 r efforts, tolerate no bounds
 ot lofty as her rights; aspiring
 e of her own ethereal zeal.
 it only can redeem mankind;
 : that sacred spirit shall appear,
 ll our triumph be complete as theirs.
 d this confidence prove vain, the wise
 the keeping of their proper peace;
 lians of their own tranquillity.
 or they recede, observe, and feel;
 ; the heart of man is set to be
 e of this world, about the which
 olutions of disturbances

Still roll; where all the aspects of misery
 Predominate: whose strong effects are such
 As he must bear, being powerless to redress;
 And that unless above himself he can
 Erect himself, how poor a thing is man!"

"Happy is he who lives to understand—
 Not human nature only, but explores
 All natures,—to the end that he may find
 The law that governs each; and where begins
 The union, the partition where, that makes
 Kind and degree, among all visible beings;
 The constitutions, powers, and faculties,
 Which they inherit,—cannot step beyond,—
 And cannot fall beneath; that do assign
 To every class its station and its office,
 Through all the mighty commonwealth of things;
 Up from the creeping plant to sovereign man.
 Such converse, if directed by a meek,
 Sincere, and humble spirit, teaches love;
 For knowledge is delight; and such delight
 Breeds love: yet, suited as it rather is
 To thought and to the climbing intellect,
 It teaches less to love, than to adore;
 If that be not indeed the highest love!"

"Yet," said I, tempted here to interpose,
 "The dignity of life is not impair'd
 By aught that innocently satisfies
 The humbler cravings of the heart; and he
 Is a still happier man, who, for those heights
 Of speculation not unfit, descends;
 And such benign affections cultivates
 Among the inferior kind; not merely those
 That he may call his own, and which depend,
 As individual objects of regard,
 Upon his care,—from whom he also looks
 For signs and tokens of a mutual bond,—
 But others, far beyond this narrow sphere,
 Whom, for the very sake of love, he loves.
 Nor is it a mean praise of rural life
 And solitude, that they do favour most,
 Most frequently call forth, and best sustain
 These pure sensations; that can penetrate
 Th' obstreperous city; on the barren seas
 Are not unfelt,—and much might recommend,
 How much they might inspirit and endear,
 The loneliness of this sublime retreat!"

"Yes," said the sage, resuming the discourse
 Again directed to his downcast friend,
 "If, with the froward will and grovelling soul
 Of man offended, liberty is here,
 And invitation every hour renew'd,
 To mark *their* placid state, who never heard
 Of a command which they have power to break,
 Or rule which they are tempted to transgress;
 These, with a soothed or elevated heart,
 May we behold; their knowledge register;
 Observe their ways; and, free from envy, find
 Complacence there: but wherefore this to you?
 I guess that, welcome to your lonely hearth,
 The redbreast feeds in winter from your hand;
 A box, perchance, is from your casement hung
 For the small wren to build in; not in vain,
 The barriers disregarding that surround
 This deep abiding-place, before your sight
 Mounts on the breeze the butterfly—and soars,
 Small creature as she is, from earth's bright flowers

Into the dewy clouds. Ambition reigns
In the waste wilderness: the soul ascends
Towards her native firmament of heaven,
When the fresh eagle, in the month of May,
Upborne, at evening, on replenish'd wing,
This shaded valley leaves,—and leaves the dark
Impurpled hills,—conspicuously renewing
A proud communication with the sun
Low sunk beneath the horizon! List! I heard,
From yon huge breast of rock, a solemn bleat;
Sent forth as if it were the mountain's voice,
As if the visible mountain made the cry.
Again!" The effect upon the soul was such
As he express'd; from out the mountain's heart
The solemn bleat appear'd to issue, startling
The blank air—for the region all around
Stood silent, empty of all shape of life;
It was a lamb—left somewhere to itself,
The plaintive spirit of the solitude!
He paused, as if unwilling to proceed,
Through consciousness that silence in such place
Was best,—the most affecting eloquence.
But soon his thoughts return'd upon themselves,
And in soft tone of speech, he thus resumed.

"Ah! if the heart, too confidently raised,
Perchance too lightly occupied, or lull'd
Too easily, despise or overlook
The vassalage that binds her to the earth,
Her sad dependence upon time, and all
The trepidations of mortality,
What place so destitute and void—but there
The little flower her vanity shall check;
The training worm reprove her thoughtless pride?"

"These craggy regions, these chaotic wilds
Does that benignity pervade, that warms
The mole contented with her darksome walk
In the cold ground; and to the emmet gives
Her foresight, and intelligence that makes
The tiny creatures strong by social league;
Supports the generations, multiplies
Their tribes, till we behold a spacious plain
Or grassy bottom, all, with little hills—
Their labour—cover'd, as a lake with waves;
Thousands of cities, in the desert place
Built up of life, and food, and means of life!
Nor wanting here, to entertain the thought,
Creatures that in communities exist,
Less, as might seem, for general guardianship,
Or through dependence upon mutual aid,
Than by participation of delight
And a strict love of fellowship, combined.
What other spirit can it be that prompts
The gilded summer flies to mix and weave
Their sports together in the solar beam,
Or in the gloom of twilight hum their joy?
More obviously, the self-same influence rules
The feather'd kinds; the fieldfare's pensive flock,
The cawing rooks, and seamews from afar,
Hovering above these inland solitudes,
By the rough wind unscatter'd, at whose call
Their voyage was begun: nor is its power
Unfelt among the sedentary fowl
That seek yon pool, and there prolong their stay
In silent congress; or together roused
Take flight: while with their clang the air resounds.
And, over all, in that ethereal vault,

Is the mute company of changeful clouds;
Bright apparition suddenly put forth,
The rainbow, smiling on the faded storm;
The mild assemblage of the starry heavens;
And the great sun, earth's universal lord!

"How bountiful is nature! he shall find
Who seeks not; and to him, who hath not ask'd,
Large measure shall be dealt. Three Sabbath-days
Are scarcely told, since, on a service bent
Of mere humanity, you climb those heights;
And what a marvellous and heavenly show
Was to your sight reveal'd! the swains moved on
And heeded not; you linger'd, and perceived.
There is a luxury in self-dispraise;
And inward self-disparagement affords
To meditative spleen a grateful feast.
Trust me, pronouncing on your own desert,
You judge unthankfully; distemper'd nerves
Infect the thoughts: the languor of the frame
Depresses the soul's vigour. Quit your couch—
Cleave not so fondly to your moody cell;
Nor let the hallow'd powers, that shed from heav'n
Stillness and rest, with disapproving eye
Look down upon your taper, through a watch
Of midnight hours, unseasonably twinkling
In this deep hollow, like a sullen star
Dimly reflected in a lonely pool.

Take courage, and withdraw yourself from ways
That run not parallel to nature's course.
Rise with the lark! your matins shall obtain
Grace, be their composition what it may,
If but with hers perform'd; climb once again,
Climb every day, those ramparts; meet the hour
Upon their tops,—adventurous as a bee
That from your garden thither soars, to feed
On new blown heath; let yon commanding rock
Be your frequented watchtower; roll the stone
In thunder down the mountains: with all ye
might

Chase the wild goat; and, if the bold red deer
Fly to these harbours, driven by hound and horn
Loud echoing, add your speed to the pursuit:
So, wearied to your hut shall you return,
And sink at evening into sound repose."

The solitary lifted toward the hills
A kindling eye; poetic feelings rush'd
Into my bosom, whence these words broke forth
"O! what a joy it were, in vigorous health,
To have a body (this our vital frame
With shrinking sensibility endued,
And all the nice regards of flesh and blood)
And to the elements surrender it
As if it were a spirit! How divine,
The liberty, for frail, for mortal man
To roam at large among unpeopled glens
And mountainous retirements, only trod
By devious footsteps; regions consecrate
To oldest time! and, reckless of the storm
That keeps the raven quiet in her nest,
Be as a presence or a motion—one
Among the many there; and, while the mists
Flying, and rainy vapours, call out shapes
And phantoms from the crags and shadow'd earth
As fast as a musician scatters sounds
Out of an instrument; and, while the streams—
(As at a first creation and in haste

e their untried faculties)
 ; from the region of the clouds,
 ;g from the hollows of the earth
 itudinous every moment, rend
 before them—what a joy to roam
 among mightiest energies:
 sometimes with articulate voice,
 leafening tumult, scarcely heard
 it utters it, exclaim aloud,
 ntinued so from day to day,
 ; fierce commotion have an end,
 ough it be, from month to month!" "
 said the wanderer, taking from my lips
 of transport, "whose'er in youth
 gh ambition of his soul, given way
 sires, and grasp'd at such delight,
 congenial stirrings late and long,
 all the weakness that life brings,
 nd sorrows; he though taught to own
 uilizing power of time, shall wake,
 etimes to a noble restlessness—
 ; sports which once he gloried in.
 triot, friend, remote are Garry's hills,
 as far distant of your native glen;
 ir form and image here express'd
 herly resemblance. Turn your steps
 fancy leads, by day, by night,
 s engines working, not the same
 y which your soul in youth was moved,
 ; great Artificer endued
 sferior power. You dwell alone:
 you live, you speculate alone;
 emembrance, like a sovereign prince,
 stately gallery maintain
 tragic pictures. You have seen,
 l, suffer'd, travell'd far, observed
 urious eye; and books are yours,
 ose silent chambers treasure lies
 from age to age: more precious far
 accumulated store of gold
 : gems, which, for a day of need,
 : hides within ancestral tombs
 rds of truth you can unlock at will:
 waits upon your skilful touch,
 ich the wandering shepherd from these
 rhts
 forgets his purpose; furnish'd thus,
 ou droop, if willing to be raised?
 ous lot it were to flee from man—
 plice in nature. He—whose hours
 nestic pleasures uncaress'd
 iven'd; who exists whole years
 : benefits received or done
 unactions of the bustling crowd;
 er hears, nor feels a wish to hear,
 id's interests—such a one hath need
 fancy, and an active heart,
 he day's consumption, books may yield
 wholesome food, and earth and air
 morbid humour with delight.
 her pleasure grounds, her haunts of ease
 ontemplation,—gay parterres,
 nthine walks, her sunny glades
 groves for recreation framed;
 he range, if willing to partake
 indulgences, and in due time

May issue thence, recruited for the tasks
 And course of service truth requires from those
 Who tend her altars, wait upon her throne,
 And guard her fortresses. Who thinks, and feels,
 And recognises ever and anon
 The breeze of nature stirring in his soul,
 Why need such man go desperately astray,
 And nurse 'the dreadful appetite of death!'
 If tired with systems—each in its degree
 Substantial, and all crumbling in their turn,—
 Let him build systems of his own, and smile
 At the fond work, demolish'd with a touch;
 If unreligious, let him be at once,
 Among ten thousand innocents, enroll'd
 A pupil in the many chamber'd school,
 Where superstition weaves her airy dreams.
 "Life's autumn past, I stand on winter's verge,
 And daily lose what I desire to keep;
 Yet rather would I instantly decline
 To the traditional sympathies
 Of a most rustic ignorance, and take
 A fearful apprehension from the owl
 Or death-watch, and as readily rejoice,
 If two auspicious magpies cross'd my way;
 To this would rather bend than see and hear
 The repetitions wearisome of sense,
 Where soul is dead, and feeling hath no place;
 Where knowledge, ill begun in cold remark
 On outward things, with formal inference ends;
 Or, if the mind turn inward, 'tis perplex'd,
 Lost in a gloom of uninspired research;
 Meanwhile, the heart within the heart, the seat
 Where peace and happy consciousness should dwell,
 On its own axis restlessly revolves,
 Yet nowhere finds the cheering light of truth.
 "Upon the breast of new-created earth
 Man walk'd; and when and wheresoe'er he moved,
 Alone or mated, solitude was not.
 He heard, upon the wind, the articulate voice
 Of God; and angels to his sight appear'd,
 Crowning the glorious hills of paradise;
 Or through the groves gliding like morning mist
 Enkindled by the sun. He sate, and talk'd
 With winged messengers; who daily brought
 To his small island in the ethereal deep
 Tidings of joy and love. From these pure heights
 (Whether of actual vision, sensible
 To sight and feeling, or that in this sort
 Have condescendingly been shadow'd forth
 Communications spiritually maintain'd,
 And intuitions moral and divine)
 Fell human kind—to banishment condemn'd
 That flowing years repeal'd not; and distress
 And grief spread wide; but man escaped the doom
 Of destitution; solitude was not.
 Jehovah—shapeless Power above all powers,
 Single and one, the omnipresent God,
 By vocal utterance, or blaze of light,
 Or cloud of darkness, localized in heaven;
 On earth enshrined within the wandering ark;
 Or, out of Zion, thundering from his throne
 Between the cherubim, on the chosen race
 Shower'd miracles, and ceased not to dispense
 Judgments, that fill'd the land from age to age
 With hope, and love, and gratitude, and fear;
 And with amazement smote: thereby t' assert

His scorn'd, or unacknowledged sovereignty.
 And when the One, ineffable of name,
 Of nature indivisible, withdrew
 From mortal adoration or regard,
 Not then was deity ingulf'd, nor man,
 The rational creature, left, to feel the weight
 Of his own reason, without sense or thought,
 Of higher reason and a purer will,
 To benefit and bless, through mightier power;
 Whether the Persian—zealous to reject
 Altar and image, and the inclusive walls
 And roofs of temples built by human hands—
 To loftiest heights ascending from their tops,
 With myrtle-wreath'd tiara on his brow,
 Presented sacrifice to moon and stars,
 And to the winds and mother elements,
 And the whole circle of the heavens, for him
 A sensitive existence, and a God,
 With lifted hands invoked, and songs of praise:
 Or, less reluctantly to bonds of sense
 Yielding his soul, the Babylonian framed
 For influence undefined a personal shape;
 And, from the plain, with toil immense, uprear'd
 Tower eight times planted on the top of tower;
 That Belus, nightly to his splendid couch
 Descending, there might rest; upon that height
 Pure and serene, diffused—to overlook
 Winding Euphrates, and the city vast
 Of his devoted worshippers, far-stretch'd,
 With grove, and field, and garden, interspersed;
 Their town, and foodful region for support
 Against the pressure of beleaguering war.

“Chaldean shepherds, ranging trackless fields,
 Beneath the concave of unclouded skies
 Spread like a sea, in boundless solitude,
 Look'd on the polar star, as on a guide
 And guardian of their course, that never closed
 His steadfast eye. The planetary five
 With a submissive reverence they beheld:
 Watch'd, from the centre of their sleeping flocks
 Those radiant Mercuries, that seem to move
 Carrying through ether, in perpetual round,
 Decrees and resolutions of the gods;
 And, by their aspects, signifying works
 Of dim futurity, to man reveal'd.
 The imaginative faculty was lord
 Of observations natural; and, thus
 Led on, those shepherds made report of stars
 In set rotation passing to and fro,
 Between the orbs of our apparent sphere
 And its invisible counterpart, adorn'd
 With answering constellations, under earth,
 Removed from all approach of living sight,
 But present to the dead; who, so they deem'd,
 Like those celestial messengers beheld
 All accidents, and judges were of all.

“The lively Grecian, in a land of hills,
 Rivers, and fertile plains, and sounding shores,
 Under a cope of variegated sky,
 Could find commodious place for every god,
 Promptly received, as prodigally brought,
 From the surrounding countries—at the choice
 Of all adventurers. With unrival'd skill,
 As nicest observation furnish'd hints
 For studious fancy, did his hand bestow
 On fluent operations a fix'd shape;

Metal or stone, idolatrously served,
 And yet triumphant o'er this pompous show
 Of art, this palpable array of sense,
 On every side encounter'd; in despite
 Of the gross fictions chanted in the streets
 By wandering rhapsodists; and in contempt
 Of doubt and bold denial hourly urged
 Amid the wrangling schools—a spriar hung,
 Beautiful region! o'er thy towns and farms,
 Statues and temples, and memorial tombs;
 And emanations were perceived; and acts
 Of immortality, in nature's course,
 Exemplified by mysteries, that were felt
 As bonds, on grave philosopher imposed
 And armed warrior; and in every grove
 A gay or pensive tenderness prevail'd,
 When piety more awful had relax'd.

“Take, running river, take these locks of mine—
 Thus would the votary say—this sever'd hair,
 My vow fulfilling, do I here present,
 Thankful for my beloved child's return.
 Thy banks, Cephissus, he again hath trod,
 Thy murmurs heard; and drunk the crystal hymn
 With which thou dost refresh the thirsty lip,
 And moisten all day long these flowery fields.”
 And doubtless, sometimes, when the hair was shed
 Upon the flowing stream, a thought arose
 Of life continuous, being unimpair'd:
 That hath been, is, and where it was and is
 There shall endure,—existence unexposed
 To the blind walk of mortal accident;
 From diminutions safe and weakening age;
 While man grows old, and dwindles, and decays;
 And countless generations of mankind
 Depart; and leave no vestige where they trod.

“We live by admiration, hope, and love;
 And, e'en as these are well and wisely fix'd,
 In dignity of being we ascend.
 But what is error?”—“Answer he who can.”
 The skeptic somewhat haughtily exclaim'd:
 “Love, hope, and admiration—are they not
 Mad fancy's favourite vassals? Does not life
 Use them, full oft, as pioneers to ruin,
 Guides to destruction? Is it well to trust
 Imagination's light when reason's fails,
 Th' unguarded taper where the guarded fane?
 Stoop from those heights, and soberly declare
 What error is; and, of our errors, which
 Doth most debase the mind; the genuine seats
 Of power, where are they? Who shall regulate,
 With truth, the scale of intellectual rank?”

“Methinks,” persuasively the sage replied,
 “That for this arduous office you possess
 Some rare advantages. Your early days
 A grateful recollection must supply
 Of much exalted good by Heaven vouchsafed
 To dignify the humblest state. Your voice
 Hath, in my hearing, often testified
 That poor men's children, they, and they alone,
 By their condition taught, can understand
 The wisdom of the prayer that daily asks
 For daily bread. A consciousness is yours
 How feelingly religion may be learn'd
 In smoky cabins, from a mother's tongue—
 Heard while the dwelling vibrates to the din
 Of the contiguous torrent, gathering strength

ment, and, with strength, increase
 while snow is at the door,
 and defending, and the wind,
 labourer, whistles at his work—
 resignation tempers fear,
 sweet to infant minds.
 A lad, who in the sunshine carves,
 a turf, a dial, to divide
 hours; and who to that report
 about his pleasures, and adapt
 pastoral duties, is not left
 intelligence for *moral* things
 apart. Early he perceives,
 an elf, a measure and a rule,
 the sun of truth he can apply,
 for him, and shines for all mankind.
 Daily fixing his regards
 on wants, he knows how few they are,
 they lie, how answer'd and appeased.
 A large ample recompense affords
 for privations; he refers
 to this standard, on this rock
 sits; and hence, in after life,
 meaning patience, and sublime content.
 —not permitted here
 to powers, as in the worldling's mind,
 assures, and superfluous cares
 ostentation—is left free
 to range the solemn walks
 of nature, girded by a zone
 it binds, invigorates and supports.
 He, then, that whether by the side
 of a stream, or on the mountain top,
 in a tured field, a man so bred
 to him what you will upon the score
 of illusion) lives and breathes
 the hopes of mind: his heart
 heroic song of ancient days;
 he conquishes, his soul creates.
 Illusions, which excite the scorn
 of pity of unthinking minds,
 mainly outward ministers
 of conscience? with whose service charged
 he goes, appear'd and disappear,
 for his purposes, remorse
 chastening an intemperate grief
 heart abating: and, when'er
 important ends those phantoms move
 forbid them, if their presence serve
 mountains and unpeopled heaths,
 or, else vacant, to exalt
 the nature, and enlarge her powers?
 He is to distant ages of the world
 to sit, and place before our thoughts
 which rural solitude might wear
 mighten'd swains of pagan Greece.
 At times, the lonely herdsman, stretch'd
 across through half a summer's day,
 would lull'd his indolent repose:
 unfit of weariness, if he,
 when breath was silent, chanced to hear
 again, far sweeter than the sounds
 of skill could make, his fancy fetch'd,
 the blazing chariot of the sun
 youth, who touch'd a golden lute,
 illuminated groves with ravishment.

The nightly hunter, lifting up his eyes
 Towards the crescent moon, with grateful heart
 Call'd on the lovely wanderer who bestow'd
 That timely light, to share his joyous sport:
 And hence, a beaming goddess with her nymphs,
 Across the lawn and through the darksome grove
 (Not unaccompanied with tuneful notes
 By echo multiplied from rock or cave)
 Swept in the storm of chase, as moon and stars
 Glance rapidly along the clouded heaven,
 When winds are blowing strong. The traveller
 slaked

His thirst from rill or gushing fount, and thank'd
 The naiad. Sunbeams, upon distant hills
 Gliding apace, with shadows in their train,
 Might, with small help from fancy, be transform'd
 Into fleet oreads sporting visibly.

The zephyrs, fanning as they pass'd, their wings,
 Lack'd not, for love, fair objects whom they woo'd
 With gentle whisper. Wither'd boughs grotesque,
 Stripp'd of their leaves and twigs by hoary age,
 From depth of shaggy covert peeping forth
 In the low vale, or on steep mountain side;
 And, sometimes, intermix'd with stirring horns
 Of the live deer, or goat's depending beard—
 These were the lurking satyrs, a wild brood
 Of gamesome deities; or Pan himself,
 The simple shepherd's awe-inspiring god!"

As this apt strain proceeded, I could mark
 Its kindly influence, o'er the yielding brow
 Of our companion, gradually diffused
 While, listening he had paced the noiseless turf,
 Like one whose untired ear a murmuring stream
 Detains; but tempted now to interpose,
 He with a smile exclaim'd—

" 'Tis well you speak

At a safe distance from our native land,
 And from the mansions where our youth was taught.
 The true descendants of those godly men
 Who swept from Scotland, in a flame of zeal,
 Shrine, altar, image, and the massy piles
 That harbour'd them,—the souls retaining yet
 The churlish features of that after race
 Who fled to caves, and woods, and naked rocks,
 In deadly scorn of superstitious rites,
 Or what their scruples construed to be such—
 How, think you, would they tolerate this scheme
 Of fine propensities, that tends, if urged
 Far as it might be urged, to sow afresh
 The weeds of Roman phantasy, in vain
 Uprooted; would re-consecrate our wells
 To good Saint Fillan and to fair Saint Anne;
 And from long banishment recall Saint Giles,
 To watch again with tutelary love
 O'er stately Edinborough throned on crags?
 A blessed restoration, to behold
 The patron, on the shoulders of his priests,
 Once more parading through her crowded streets;
 Now simply guarded by the sober powers
 Of science, and philosophy, and sense!"

This answer follow'd. "You have turn'd my
 thoughts

Upon our brave progenitors, who rose
 Against idolatry with warlike mind,
 And shrunk from vain observances, to lurk
 In caves, and woods, and under dismal rocks,

Deprived of shelter, covering, fire, and food ;
 Why ? for this very reason that they felt,
 And did acknowledge, wheresoe'er they moved,
 A spiritual presence, oftentimes misconceived ;
 But still a high dependence, a divine
 Bounty and government, that fill'd their hearts
 With joy, and gratitude, and fear, and love :
 And from their fervent lips drew hymns of praise,
 That through the desert rang. Though favour'd
 less,

Far less, than these, yet such, in their degree,
 Were those bewilder'd pagans of old time.
 Beyond their own poor natures and above
 They look'd : were humbly thankful for the good
 Which the warm sun solicited—and earth
 Bestow'd ; were gladsome,—and their moral sense
 They fortified with reverence for the gods
 And they had hopes that overstepp'd the grave.

“ Now, shall our great discoverers,” he exclaim'd,
 Raising his voice triumphantly, “ obtain
 From sense and reason less than these obtain'd,
 Though far misled ? Shall men for whom our age
 Unbaffled powers of vision hath prepar'd,
 T' explore the world without and world within,
 Be joyless as the blind ? Ambitious souls—
 Whom earth, at this late season, hath produced
 To regulate the moving spheres, and weigh
 The planets in the hollow of their hand ;
 And they who rather die than soar, whose pains
 Have solved the elements, or analyzed
 The thinking principle—shall they in fact
 Prove a degraded race ? and what avails
 Renown, if their presumption make them such ?
 O ! there is laughter at their work in heaven !
 Inquire of ancient wisdom : g, demand
 Of mighty nature, if 'twas ever meant
 That we should pry far off yet be unraised ;
 That we should pore, and dwindle as we pore,
 Viewing all objects unremittingly
 In disconnection dead and spiritless ;
 And still dividing, and dividing still,
 Break down all grandeur, still unsatisfied
 With the perverse attempt, while littleness
 May yet become more little ; waging thus
 An impious warfare with the very life
 Of our own souls ! And if indeed there be
 An all-pervading spirit, upon whom
 Our dark foundations rest, could he design
 That this magnificent effect of power,
 The earth we tread, the sky that we behold
 By day, and all the pomp which night reveals,
 That these—and that superior mystery,
 Our vital frame, so fearfully devised,
 And the dread soul within it—should exist
 Only to be examined, ponder'd, search'd,
 Probed, vex'd, and criticised ? Accuse me not
 Of arrogance, unknown wanderer as I am,
 If, having walk'd with nature threescore years,
 And offer'd, far as frailty would allow,
 My heart a daily sacrifice to truth,
 I now affirm of nature and of truth,
 Whom I have served, that their DIVINITY
 Revolts, offended at the ways of men
 Sway'd by such motives, to such end employ'd ;
 Philosophers, who, though the human soul
 Be of a thousand faculties composed,

And twice ten thousand interests, do yet prize
 This soul, and the transcendent universe,
 No more than as a mirror that reflects
 To proud self-love her own intelligence ;
 That one, poor, infinite object, in the abyss
 Of infinite being, twinkling restlessly !

“ Nor higher place can be assign'd to him
 And his compeers—the laughing sage of France.
 Crown'd was he, if my memory do not err,
 With laurel planted upon hoary hairs,
 In sign of conquest by his wit achieved,
 And benefits his wisdom had conferr'd,
 His tottering body was with wreaths of flowers
 Opprest, far less becoming ornaments
 Than spring oft twines about a mouldering tree ;
 Yet so it pleased a fond, a vain old man,
 And a most frivolous people. Him I mean
 Who penn'd, to ridicule confiding faith,
 This sorry legend ; which by chance we found
 Piled in a nook, through malice, as might seem,
 Among more innocent rubbish.” Speaking thus,
 With a brief notice when, and how, and where,
 We had espied the book, he drew it forth ;
 And courteously, as if the act removed,
 At once, all traces from the good man's heart
 Of unbegrudging aversion or contempt,
 Restored it to its owner. “ Gentle friend,”
 Herewith he grasp'd the solitary's hand,
 “ You have known better lights and guides than
 these—

Ah ! let not aught amiss within dispose
 A noble mind to practise on herself,
 And tempt opinion to support the wrongs
 Of passion : whatsoever be felt or fear'd,
 From higher judgment seats make no appeal
 To lower : can you question that the soul
 Inherits an allegiance, not by choice
 To be cast off, upon an oath proposed
 By each new upstart notion ? In the ports
 Of levity no refuge can be found,
 No shelter, for a spirit in distress.
 He, who by wilful disesteem of life,
 And proud insensibility to hope,
 Affronts the eye of solitude, shall learn
 That her mild nature can be terrible ;
 That neither she nor silence lack the power
 T' avenge their own insulted majesty.
 O blest seclusion ! when the mind admits
 The law of duty ; and can therefore move
 Through each vicissitude of loss and gain,
 Link'd in entire complacence with her choice ;
 When youth's presumptuousness is mellow'd down,
 And manhood's vain anxiety dismiss'd ;
 When wisdom shows her seasonable fruit,
 Upon the boughs of sheltering leisure hung
 In sober plenty ; when the spirit stoops
 To drink with gratitude the crystal stream
 Of unrepented enjoyment ; and is pleased
 To muse,—and be saluted by the air
 Of meek repentance, wafting wall-flower scents
 From out the crumbling ruins of fall'n pride
 And chambers of transgression now forlorn.
 O, calm, contented days, and peaceful nights
 Who, when such good can be obtain'd, would stir
 To reconcile his manhood to a couch
 Soft, as may seem, but, under that disguise

the thorny substance of the past,
 joyance; and full oft beset
 ; dreams, disconsolate and black,
 phantoms of futurity?
 he soul a faculty abides,
 interpositions, which would hide
 so can deal, that they become
 s of pomp; and serve t' exalt
 rightness. As the ample moon,
 stillness of a summer even
 d a thick and lofty grove,
 n unconsuming fire of light,
 trees; and, kindling on all sides
 ambrage, turns the dusky veil
 once glorious as her own,
 r own incorporated, by power
 id serene; like power abides
 estial spirit; virtue thus
 id magnifies herself; thus feeds
 autiful, and silent fire,
 cumbrances of mortal life,
 disappointment,—nay, from guilt:
 nes, so relenting justice wills,
 le oppressions of despair.”
 ry by these words was touch'd
 st emotion, and exclaim'd,
 gin? and whence? The mind is free;
 haughty moralist would say,
 act is all that we demand.
 wisdom bids a creature fly
 sorrow is, that time hath shorn
 wings! To friendship let him turn
 ; but perhaps he sits alone
 raters, in a little boat
 out him, and can contain no more!
 ls of amity sublime
 ndition can preclude: of one
 l suffering, comprehends all wants,
 is fathoms, can supply all needs;
 ounty absolute? His gifts,
 t still, in some degree, rewards
 service? Can his love extend
 that own not him? Will showers of
 ce,
 : sky no promise may be seen,
 sh a parch'd and wither'd land?
 groaning spirit cast her load
 emer's feet?”

In rueful tone,
 mpatience in his mien he spake;
 mind rush'd all that had been urged
 sufferer when his story closed;
 counsel as unbending now;
 ninating sympathy
 is apt reply—

“As men from men
 nstitution of their souls,
 yrtery not to be explain'd;
 all by various ways, and sink
 han another, self-condemn'd,
 nifold degrees of guilt and shame,
 and various are the ways
 n, fashion'd to the steps
 ity, and tending all
 point,—attainable by all;
 selves, and union with our God.

For you, assuredly, a hopeful road
 Lies open: we have heard from you a voice
 At every moment soften'd in its course
 By tenderness of heart; have seen your eye,
 Even like an altar lit by fire from heaven,
 Kindle before us. Your discourse this day,
 That, like the fabled lethe, wish'd to flow
 In creeping sadness, through oblivious shades
 Of death and night, has caught at every turn
 The colours of the sun. Access for you
 Is yet preserved to principles of truth,
 Which the imaginative will upholds
 In seats of wisdom, not to be approach'd
 By the inferior faculty that moulds,
 With her minute and speculative pains,
 Opinion, ever changing! I have seen
 A curious child, who dwelt upon a tract
 Of inland ground, applying to his ear
 The convolutions of a smooth-lipp'd shell;
 To which, in silence hush'd, his very soul
 Listen'd intensely; and his countenance soon
 Brighten'd with joy; for murmurings from within
 Were heard,—sonorous cadences! whereby
 To his belief, the monitor express'd
 Mysterious union with its native sea.
 E'en such a shell the universe itself
 Is to the ear of faith: and there are times,
 I doubt not, when to you it doth impart
 Authentic tidings of invisible things;
 Of ebb and flow, and ever during power;
 And central peace, subsisting at the heart
 Of endless agitation. Here you stand,
 Adore, and worship, when you know it not;
 Pious beyond the intention of your thought;
 Devout above the meaning of your will.
 Yes, you have felt, and may not cease to feel.
 Th' estate of man would be indeed forlorn
 If false conclusions of the reasoning power
 Made the eye blind, and closed the passages
 Through which the ear converses with the heart.
 Has not the soul, the being of your life,
 Received a shock of awful consciousness,
 In some calm season, when these lofty rocks
 At night's approach bring down the unclouded sky
 To rest upon their circumambient walls;
 A temple framing of dimensions vast,
 And yet not too enormous for the sound
 Of human anthems,—choral song, or burst
 Sublime of instrumental harmony
 To glorify th' Eternal! What if these
 Did never break the stillness that prevails
 Here, if the solemn nightingale be mute,
 And the soft woodlark here did never chant
 Her vespers, nature fails not to provide
 Impulse and utterance. The whispering air
 Sends inspiration from the shadowy heights,
 And blind recesses of the cavern'd rocks;
 The little hills, and waters numberless,
 Inaudible by daylight, blend their notes
 With the loud streams: and often, at the hour
 When issue forth the first pale stars, is heard,
 Within the circuit of this fabric huge,
 One voice—the solitary raven, flying
 Athwart the concave of the dark-blue dome,
 Unseen, perchance above all power of sight—
 An iron knell! with echoes from afar

Faint—and still fainter—as the cry, with which
The wanderer accompanies her flight
Through the calm region, fades upon the ear,
Diminishing by distance till it seem'd
T' expire, yet from th' abyss is caught again,
And yet again recover'd.

“ But descending
From these imaginative heights, that yield
Far-stretching views into eternity,
Acknowledge that in nature's humbler power
Your cherish'd sullenness is forced to bend
E'en here, where her amenities are sown
With sparing hand. Then trust yourself abroad
To range her blooming bowers, and spacious fields,
Where on the labours of the happy throng
She smiles, including in her wide embrace
City, and town, and tower,—and sea with ships
Sprinkled; be our companion while we track
Her rivers populous with gliding life;
While, free as air, o'er printless sands we march,
Or pierce the gloom of her majestic woods;
Roaming, or resting under grateful shade
In peace and meditative cheerfulness;
Where living things, and things inanimate,
Do speak, at heaven's command, to eye and ear,
And speak to social reason's inner sense,
With inarticulate language.

“ For the man,
Who, in this spirit, communes with the forms
Of nature, who with understanding heart
Doth know and love such objects as excite
No morbid passions, no disquietude,
No vengeance, and no hatred, needs must feel
The joy of that pure principle of love
So deeply, that, unsatisfied with aught
Less pure and exquisite, he cannot choose
But seek for objects of a kindred love
In fellow natures and a kindred joy.
Accordingly he by degrees perceives
His feelings of aversion soften'd down;
A holy tenderness pervade his frame.
His sanity of reason not impair'd,
Say rather, all his thoughts now flowing clear,
From a clear fountain flowing, he looks round
And seeks for good; and finds the good he seeks;
Until abhorrence and contempt are things
He only knows by name; and, if he hear,
From other mouths, the language which they speak,
He is compassionate; and has no thought,
No feeling, which can overcome his love.

“ And further; by contemplating these forms
In the relations which they bear to man,
He shall discern, how, through the various means
Which silently they yield, are multiplied
The spiritual presences of absent things.
Trust me, that for the instructed, time will come
When they shall meet no object but may teach
Some acceptable lesson to their minds
Of human suffering, or of human joy.
So shall they learn, while all things speak of man,
Their duties from all forms; and general laws,
And local accidents, shall tend alike
To rouse, to urge; and, with the will, confer
Th' ability to spread the blessings wide
Of true philanthropy. The light of love
Not failing, perseverance from their steps

Departing not, for them shall be confirm'd
The glorious habit by which sense is made
Subservient still to moral purposes,
Auxiliar to divine. That change shall clothe
The naked spirit, ceasing to deplore
The burden of existence. Science then
Shall be a precious visitant; and then,
And only then, be worthy of her name,
For then her heart shall kindle; her dull eye,
Dull and inanimate, no more shall hang
Chain'd to its object in brute slavery;
But taught with patient interest to watch
The processes of things, and serve the cause
Of order and distinctness, not for this
Shall I forget that its most noble use,
Its most illustrious province, must be found
In furnishing clear guidance, a support
Not treacherous to the mind's *excursive* power.
So build we up the being that we are;
Thus deeply drinking in the soul of things,
We shall be wise perforce; and while inspired
By choice, and conscious that the will is free,
Unswerving shall we move, as if impell'd
By strict necessity, along the path
Of order and of good. Whate'er we see,
Whate'er we feel, by agency direct
Or indirect, shall tend to feed and nurse
Our faculties, shall fix in calmer seats
Of moral strength, and raise to loftier heights
Of love divine, our intellectual soul.”

Here closed the sage that eloquent harangue.
Pour'd forth with fervour in continuous stream;
Such as, remote, 'mid savage wilderness,
An Indian chief discharges from his breast
Into the hearing of assembled tribes,
In open circle seated round, and hush'd
As the unbreathing air, when not a leaf
Stirs in the mighty woods. So did he speak:
The words he utter'd shall not pass away;
For they sank into me—the bounteous gift
Of one whom time and nature had made wise.
Gracing his language with authority
Which hostile spirits silently allow;
Of one accusom'd to desires that feed
On fruitage gather'd from the tree of life;
To hopes on knowledge and experience built;
Of one in whom persuasion and belief
Had ripen'd into faith, and faith become
A passionate intuition; whence the soul,
Though bound to earth by ties of pity and love,
From all injurious servitude was free.

The sun, before his place of rest were reach'd,
Had yet to travel far, but unto us,
To us who stood low in that hollow dell,
He had become invisible,—a pomp
Leaving behind of yellow radiance spread
Upon the mountain sides, in contrast bold
With ample shadows, seemingly, no less
Than those resplendent lights, his rich bequest.
A dispensation of his evening power.
Adown the path that from the glen had led
The funeral train, the shepherd and his mate
Were seen descending; forth to greet them ran
Our little page; the rustic pair approach;
And in the matron's aspect may be read
A plain assurance that the words which told

eglected pensioner was sent
 me into a quiet grave,
 her humanity no wrong:
 kindly welcomed—promptly served
 tious zeal. Along the floor
 cottage in the lonely dell
 couch was spread for our repose;
 he guise of mountaineers, we slept,
 on fragrant heath, and lull'd by sound
 rrents charming the still night,
 i limbs and over-busy thoughts
 ep and soft forgetfulness.

BOOK V.

THE PASTOR.

ARGUMENT.

the valley. Reflections. Sight of a large
 us vale. Solitary consents to go forward.
 ribed. The pastor's dwelling, and some
 him. The churchyard. Church and monu-
 be solitary musing, and where. Roused.
 urchyard the solitary communicates the
 hich had recently passed through his mind.

of the wanderer's discourse of yesterday
 o. Rite of baptism, and the professions
 ring it, contrasted with the real state of
 . Inconsistency of the best men. Acknow-
 that practice falls far below the injunctions
 existing in the mind. General complaint of
 in the value of life after the time of youth.
 appearances of content and happiness in
 alive. Pastor approaches. Appeal made to
 answer. Wanderer in sympathy with him.
 that the least ambitious inquirers may be
 from error. The pastor is desired to give
 aits of the living or dead from his own ob-
 of life among these mountains. And for
 use. Pastor consents. Mountain cottage.
 qualities of its inhabitants. Solitary ex-
 pleasure; but denies the praise of virtue
 f this kind. Feelings of the priest before
 upon his account of persons interred in the
 l. Graves of unbaptized infants. What
 they excite. Funeral and sepulchral ob-
 whence. Ecclesiastical establishments,
 rived. Profession of belief in the doctrine
 lity.

, deep valley, with thy one rude house,
 all lot of life-supporting fields,
 an rocks! Farewell, attractive seat!
 influx of the morning light
 lay's pure cheerfulness, but veil'd
 n observation, as if yet
 rests wrapp'd thee round with dark
 le shade; once more farewell,
 vault, beautiful abyss,
 destined from the birth of things
 as profound!

Upon the side
 wn slope, the outlet of the vale,
 ehind my comrades, thus I breathed
 tribute to a spot that seem'd
 c'd centre of a troubled world.
 pursuing leisurely my way,
 thought I, it is by change of place
 it comfort which the mind denies;
 nd temptation oft are shunn'd
 nd by such tenure do we hold

Frail life's possessions, that even they whose fate
 Yields no peculiar reason of complaint,
 Might, by the promise that is here, be won
 To steal from active duties, and embrace
 Obscurity, and calm forgetfulness.
 Knowledge, methinks in these disorder'd times,
 Should be allow'd a privilege to have
 Her anchorites, like piety of old;
 Men, who, from faction sacred, and unstain'd
 By war, might, if so minded, turn aside
 Uncensured, and subsist, a scatter'd few
 Living to God and nature, and content
 With that communion. Consecrated be
 The spots where such abide! But happier still
 The man, whom, furthermore, a hope attends
 That meditation and research may guide
 His privacy to principles and powers
 Discover'd or invented: or set forth,
 Through his acquaintance with the ways of truth,
 In lucid order; so that, when his course
 Is run, some faithful eulogist may say,
 He sought not praise, and praise did overlook
 His unobtrusive merit; but his life,
 Sweet to himself, was exercised in good
 That shall survive his name and memory.

Acknowledgments of gratitude sincere
 Accompanied these musings: fervent thanks
 For my own peaceful lot and happy choice;
 A choice that from the passions of the world
 Withdrew, and fix'd me in a still retreat,
 Shelter'd, but not to social duties lost,
 Secluded, but not buried; and with song
 Cheering my days, and with industrious thought,
 With ever-welcome company of books,
 By virtuous friendship's soul-sustaining aid,
 And with the blessings of domestic love.

Thus occupied in mind I paced along,
 Following the rugged road, by sledge or wheel
 Worn in the moorland, till I overtook
 My two associates, in the morning sunshine
 Halting together on a rocky knoll,
 From which the road descended rapidly
 To the green meadows of another vale.

Here did our pensive host put forth his hand
 In sign of farewell. "Nay," the old man said,
 "The fragrant air its coolness still retains;
 The herds and flocks are yet abroad to crop
 The dewy grass; you cannot leave us now,
 We must not part at this inviting hour."
 He yielded, though reluctant; for his mind
 Instinctively disposed him to retire
 To his own covert; as a billow, heaved
 Upon the beach, rolls back into the sea,
 So we descend; and winding round a rock
 Attain a point that show'd the valley—stretch'd
 In length before us; and, not distant far,
 Upon a rising ground a gray church tower,
 Whose battlements were screen'd by tufted trees,
 And, towards a crystal mere, that lay beyond
 Among steep hills and woods embosom'd, flow'd
 A copious stream with boldly winding course;
 Here traceable, there hidden—there again
 To sight restored, and glittering in the sun,
 On the stream's bank, and every where, appear'd
 Fair dwellings, single, or in social knots;
 Some scatter'd o'er the level, others perch'd

On the hill sides, a cheerful quiet scene,
Now in its morning purity array'd.

"As, 'mid some happy valley of the Alps,"
Said I, "once happy, ere tyrannic power
Wantonly breaking in upon the Swiss,
Destroy'd their unoffending commonwealth,
A popular equality reigns here,
Save for one house of state beneath whose roof
A rural lord might dwell." "No feudal pomp,"
Replied our friend, a chronicler who stood
Where'er he moved upon familiar ground,
"Nor feudal power is there; but there abides,
In his allotted home, a genuine priest,
The shepherd of his flock; or, as a king
Is styled, when most affectionately praised,
The father of his people. Such is he;
And rich and poor, and young and old, rejoice
Under his spiritual sway. He hath vouchsafed
To me some portion of a kind regard;
And something also of his inner mind
Hath he imparted—but I speak of him
As he is known to all. The calm delights
Of unambitious piety he chose,
And learning's solid dignity; though born
Of knightly race, nor wanting powerful friends.
Hither, in prime of manhood, he withdrew
From academic bowers. He loved the spot,
Who does not love his native soil? he prized
The ancient rural character, composed
Of simple manners, feelings unsuppress'd
And undisguised, and strong and serious thought;
A character reflected in himself,
With such embellishment as well befits
His rank and sacred function. This deep vale
Winds far in reaches hidden from our eyes,
And one a turreted manorial hall
Adorns, in which the good man's ancestors
Have dwelt through ages, patrons of this cure.
To them, and to his own judicious pains,
The vicar's dwelling, and the whole domain,
Owes that presiding aspect which might well
Attract your notice; statelier than could else
Have been bestow'd, through course of common
chance,

On an unwealthy mountain benefice."

This said, oft halting we pursued our way;
Nor reach'd the village churchyard till the sun,
Travelling at steadier pace than ours, had risen
Above the summits of the highest hills,
And round our path darted oppressive beams.

As chanced, the portals of the sacred pile
Stood open, and we enter'd. On my frame,
At such transition from the fervid air,
A grateful coolness fell, that seem'd to strike
The heart, in concert with that temperate awe
And natural reverence, which the place inspired.
Not raised in nice proportions was the pile,
But large and massy; for duration built;
With pillars crowded, and the roof upheld
By naked rafters intricately cross'd,
Like leafless underboughs, 'mid some thick grove,
All wither'd by the depth of shade above.
Admonitory texts inscribed the walls,
Each, in its ornamental scroll, enclosed,
Each also crown'd with winged heads, a pair
Of rudely painted cherubim. The floor

Of nave and aisle, in unpretending guise,
Was occupied by oaken benches, ranged
In seemly rows; the chancel only show'd
Some inoffensive marks of earthly state
And vain distinction. A capacious pew
Of sculptured oak stood here, with drapery lined;
And marble monuments were here display'd
Thronging the walls; and on the floor beneath
Sepulchral stones appear'd, with emblems graves
And foot-worn epitaphs, and some with small
And shining effigies of brass inlaid.
The tribute by these various records claim'd,
Without reluctance did we pay; and read
The ordinary chronicle of birth,
Office, alliance, and promotion, all
Ending in dust; of upright magistrates,
Grave doctors strenuous for the mother church,
And uncorrupted senators, alike
To king and people true. A brazen plate,
Not easily decipher'd, told of one
Whose course of earthly honour was begun
In quality of page among the train
Of the eighth Henry, when he cross'd the sea
His royal state to show, and prove his strength
In tournament, upon the fields of France.
Another tablet register'd the death,
And praised the gallant bearing, of a knight
Tried in the sea fights of the second Charles.
Near this brave knight his father lay entomb'd;
And, to the silent language giving voice,
I read, how in his manhood's earlier day
He, 'mid th' afflictions of intestine war
And rightful government subverted, found
One only solace; that he had espoused
A virtuous lady tenderly beloved
For her benign perfections; and yet more
Endear'd to him, for this, that in her state
Of wedlock richly crown'd with Heaven's regard,
She with a numerous issue fill'd his house,
Who thrive, like plants, uninjured by the storm
That laid their country waste. No need to speak
Of less particular notices assign'd
To youth or maiden gone before their time,
And matrons and unwedded sisters old;
Whose charity and goodness were rehear'd
In modest panegyric. "These dim lines,
What would they tell?" said I; but from the task
Of puzzling out that faded narrative,
With whispers soft my venerable friend
Call'd me; and, looking down the darksome aisle
I saw the tenant of the lonely vale
Standing apart; with curv'd arm reclined
On the baptismal font; his pallid face
Upturn'd, as if his mind were wrapt, or lost
In some abstraction; gracefully he stood,
The semblance bearing of a sculptured form
That leans upon a monumental urn
In peace, from morn to night, from year to year.
Him from that posture did the sexton rouse;
Who enter'd, humming carelessly a tune,
Continuation haply of the notes
That had beguiled the work from which he came.
With spade and mattock o'er his shoulder hung.
To be deposited, for future need,
In their appointed place. The pale recluse
Withdrew; and straight we follow'd, to a spot

and shade were intermix'd; for there
 c, stretching forth its leafy arms
 joining pasture, overhung
 of that green churchyard with a light
 at awning. On the moss-grown wall
 friend and I together took
 and thus the solitary spake,
 fore us. "Did you note the mien
 -solaced, easy-hearted churl,
 eling, who scoops out his neighbour's

e,
 1 old acquaintance up in clay,
 rn'd as when he plants a tree?
 tly summon'd by his voice
 affecting images and thoughts,
 be company of serious words.
 rday, was said in glowing phrase
 ime dependencies, and hopes
 states of being; and the wings
 ion, joyfully outspread,
 ve our destiny on earth;
 nd place the prospect of the soul
 atrast with reality,
 substantial life. If this mute earth
 olds could speak, and every grave
 volume, shut, yet capable
 its contents to eye and ear,
 recoil, stricken with sorrow and shame
 losed, by such dread proof, how ill
 is done accords with what is known
 and by conscience is enjoin'd;
 ow perversely, life's whole course,
 clusion, deviates from the line,
 id stops short, proposed to all
 ring outset. Mark the babe
 custom'd to this breathing world;
 th barely learn'd to shape a smile;
 irrational of soul to grasp
 ngers, to let fall a tear;
 heavy cloud of sleep dissolves,
 his limbs, bemocking, as might seem,
 d functions of intelligent man;
 ficient in amusive feats
 , that from the lap declare
 tions, and announce his claims
 eritance which millions rue
 vere ever born to! In due time
 lemn ceremonial comes;
 , who for this minor hold in trust
 transcend the humblest heritage
 nanity, present their charge,
 asion daintily adorn'd,
 ismal font. And when the pure
 ating element hath cleansed
 stain, the child is there received
 ond ark, Christ's church, with trust
 in wrath redeem'd, therein shall float
 lows of this troublesome world
 land of everlasting life.
 ctions, covetous desires,
 unced; high as the thought of man
 irtue, virtue is profess'd;
 made, a promise given
 vision to control and guide,
 tting progress to ensure
 and truth."

"You cannot blame,"

Here interposing fervently I said,
 "Rites which attest that man by nature lies
 Bedded for good and evil in a gulf
 Fearfully low; nor will your judgment scorn
 Those services, whereby attempt is made
 To lift the creature toward that eminence
 On which, now fall'n, erewhile in majesty
 He stood; or if not so, whose top serene
 At least he feels 'tis given him to descry;
 Not without aspirations, evermore
 Returning, and injunctions from within
 Doubt to cast off and weariness; in trust
 That what the soul perceives, if glory lost,
 May be, through pains and persevering hope,
 Recover'd; or, if hitherto unknown,
 Lies within reach, and one day shall be gain'd."

"I blame them not," he calmly answer'd, "no;
 The outward ritual and establish'd forms
 With which communities of men invest
 These inward feelings, and th' aspiring vows
 To which the lips give public utterance,
 Are both a natural process; and by me
 Shall pass uncensured; though the issue prove,
 Bringing from age to age its own reproach,
 Incongruous, impotent, and blank. But, oh!
 If to be weak is to be wretched—miserable,
 As the lost angel by a human voice
 Hath mournfully pronounced, then, in my mind,
 Far better not to move at all than move
 By impulse sent from such illusive power,
 That finds and cannot fasten down; that grasps
 And is rejoiced, and loses while it grasps;
 That tempts, imboldens—doth a while sustain,
 And then betrays; accuses and inflicts
 Remorseless punishment; and so retreats
 Th' inevitable circle: better far
 Than this, to graze the herb in thoughtless peace,
 By foresight or remembrance, undisturbed!

"Philosophy! and thou more vaunted name,
 Religion! with thy statelier retinue,
 Faith, hope, and charity—from the visible world
 Choose for your emblems whatsoever ye find
 Of safest guidance and of firmest trust,—
 The torch, the star, the anchor; nor except
 The cross itself, at whose unconscious feet
 The generations of mankind have knelt
 Ruefully seized, and shedding bitter tears,
 And through that conflict seeking rest—of you
 High titled powers, am I constrain'd to ask,
 Here standing, with th' unvoyageable sky
 In faint reflection of infinitude
 Stretch'd overhead, and at my pensive feet
 A subterranean magazine of bones,
 In whose dark vaults my own shall soon be laid,
 Where are your triumphs? your dominion where?
 And in what age admitted and confirm'd?
 Not for a happy land do I inquire,
 Island or grove, that hides a blessed few
 Who, with obedience willing and sincere,
 To your serene authorities conform;
 But whom, I ask, of individual souls,
 Have ye withdrawn from passion's crooked ways,
 Inspired, and thoroughly fortified? If the heart
 Could be inspected to its inmost folds
 By sight undazzled with the glare of praise,

Who shall be named—in the resplendent line
Of sages, martyrs, confessors—the man
Whom the best might of conscience, truth and hope,
For one day's little compass has preserved
From painful and discreditable shocks
Of contradiction, from some vague desire
Culpably cherish'd, or corrupt relapse
To some unsanction'd fear?"

"If this be so,
And man," said I, "be in his noblest shape
Thus pitiably infirm; then, He who made,
And who shall judge the creature, will forgive.
Yet, in its general tenor, your complaint
Is all too true; and surely not misplaced:
For, from this pregnant spot of ground, such
thoughts

Rise to the notice of a serious mind
By natural exhalation. With the dead
In their repose, the living in their mirth,
Who can reflect, unmoved, upon the round
Of smooth and solemnized complacencies,
By which, on Christian lands, from age to age
Profession mocks performance. Earth is sick,
And heaven is weary, of the hollow words
Which states and kingdoms utter when they talk
Of truth and justice. Turn to private life
And social neighbourhood; look we to ourselves;
A light of duty shines on every day
For all; and yet how few are warm'd or cheer'd!
How few who mingle with their fellow men
And still remain self-govern'd, and apart,
Like this our honour'd friend: and thence acquire
Right to expect his vigorous decline,
That promises to th' end a blest old age!"

"Yet," with a smile of triumph thus exclaim'd
The solitary, "in the life of man,
If to the poetry of common speech
Faith may be given, we see as in a glass
A true reflection of the circling year,
With all its seasons. Grant that spring is there,
In spite of many a rough, untoward blast,
Hopeful and promising with buds and flowers;
Yet where is glowing summer's long rich day,
That *ought* to follow faithfully express'd?
And mellow autumn, charged with bounteous fruit,
Where is she imaged? in what favour'd clime
Her lavish pomp, and ripe magnificence?
Yet, while the better part is miss'd, the worse
In man's autumnal season is set forth
With a resemblance not to be denied,
And that contents him; bowers that hear no more
The voice of gladness, less and less supply
Of outward sunshine and internal warmth;
And, with this change, sharp air and falling leaves,
Foretelling total winter, blank and cold.

"How gay the habitations that bedeck
This fertile valley! Not a house but seems
To give assurance of content within;
Imbosom'd happiness, and placid love;
As if the sunshine of the day were met
With answering brightness in the hearts of all
Who walk this favour'd ground. But chance
regards,

And notice forced upon incurious ears;
These, if these only, acting in despite
Of the encomiums by my friend pronounced

On humble life, forbid the judging mind
To trust the smiling aspect of this fair
And noiseless commonwealth. The simple race
Of mountaineers (by nature's self removed
From foul temptations, and by constant care
Of a good shepherd tended as themselves
Do tend their flocks) partake man's general lot
With little mitigation. They escape,
Perchance, guilt's heavier woes; and do not feel
The tedium of fantastic idleness;
Yet life, as with the multitude, with them,
Is fashion'd like an ill-constructed tale;
That on the outset wastes its gay desires,
Its fair adventures, its enlivening hopes,
And pleasant interests—for the sequel leaving
Old things repeated with diminish'd grace;
And all the labour'd novelties at best
Imperfect substitutes, whose use and power
Evince the want and weakness whence they sprang."

While in this serious mood we held discourse,
The reverend pastor toward the churchyard gate
Approach'd; and, with a mild, respectful air
Of native cordiality, our friend
Advanced to greet him. With a gracious mien
Was he received, and mutual joy prevail'd.
Awhile they stood in conference, and I guess
That he, who now upon the mossy wall
Sate by my side, had vanish'd, if a wish
Could have transferr'd him to his lonely home
Within the circuit of those guardian rocks.
For me, I look'd upon the pair, well pleas'd
Nature had framed them both, and both were ~~well~~
By circumstance, with intermixture fine
Of contrast and resemblance. To an oak
Hardy and grand, a weather-beaten oak,
Fresh in the strength and majesty of age,
One might be liken'd: flourishing appear'd,
Though somewhat past the fulness of his prime,
The other—like a stately seacorm,
That spreads, in gentler pomp, its honey'd ~~shade~~

A general greeting was exchanged: and soon
The pastor learn'd that his approach had given
A welcome interruption to discourse
Grave, and in truth too often sad. "Is man
A child of hope? Do generations press
On generations, without progress made?
Halts the individual, ere his hairs be gray,
Perforce? Are we a creature in whom good
Preponderates, or evil? Doth the will
Acknowledge reason's law? A living power
Is virtue, or no better than a name,
Fleeting as health, or beauty, and unsound?
So that the only substance which remains,
(For thus the tenor of complaint hath run,)
Among so many shadows, are the pains
And penalties of miserable life,
Doom'd to decay, and then expire in dust!
Our cogitations this way have been drawn,
These are the points," the wanderer said, —
which

Our inquest turns. Accord, good sir! the light
Of your experience to dispel this gloom:
By your persuasive wisdom shall the heart
That frets, or languishes, be still'd and cheer'd."

"Our nature," said the priest, in mild reply,
"Angels may weigh and fathom: they perceive,

distemper'd and unclouded spirit,
 et as it is ; but, for ourselves,
 culative height we may not reach.
 l and evil are our own ; and we
 which we would contemplate from far.
 ge, for us, is difficult to gain—
 It to gain, and hard to keep—
 e's self ; like virtue is beset
 ures ; tried, tempted, subject to decay.
 miration, fear, desire, and hate,
 re we without these : through these alone
 ble to notice or discern,
 ord ; we judge, but cannot be
 at judges. 'Spite of proudest boast,
 best reason, is t' imperfect man
 only, and a noble aim ;
 , an attribute of sovereign power,
 s courted—never to be won !
 h, or each man dive into himself ;
 s he but a creature too perturb'd,
 ransported to excess ; that yearns,
 or trembles, wrongly, or too much ;
 hly, in disgust as rash recoils ;
 n spleen, or moulders in despair ?
 h is miss'd, and comprehension falls ;
 ness and delusion round our path
 om disease, whose subtle injury lurks
 e very faculty of sight.
 or the general purposes of faith
 ence, for solace and support,
 not doubt that who can best subject
 to reason's law, and strictliest live
 n that obedience, he shall gain
 est apprehension of those truths,
 assisted reason's utmost power
 urn to reach. But—waiving this,
 regards confining within bounds
 talting consciousness—through which
 multitude are free to range—
 y may affirm that human life
 fair and tempting, a soft scene
 to sight, refreshing to the soul,
 idding tract of cheerless view ;
 he same is look'd at or approach'd.
 en in changeful April snow has fall'n,
 s are white, if from the sullen north
 lk conduct you hither, ere the sun
 n'd his noontide height, this churchyard,
 l'd
 unds transversely lying side by side
 t to west, before you will appear
 mined, blank, and dreary plain,
 re than wintry cheerlessness and gloom
 g the heart. Go forward, and look back,
 m the quarter whence the Lord of light,
 f love, and gladness doth dispense
 s ; which, unexcluded in their fall,
 southern side of every grave
 rtly exercised a melting power,
 l a vernal prospect greet your eye,
 and beautiful, and green and bright,
 and cheerful : vanish'd is the snow,
 or hidden ; and the whole domain,
 too lightly minded might appear
 w carpet for the dancing hours.
 rest, not unsuitable to life,

Is to that other state more apposite,
 Death and its twofold aspect ; wintry—one,
 Cold, sullen, blank, from hope and joy shut out ;
 The other, which the ray divine hath touch'd,
 Replete with vivid promise, bright as spring."

" We see, then, as we feel," the wanderer thus
 With a complacent animation spake,
 " And in your judgment, sir ! the mind's repose
 On evidence is not to be ensured
 By act of naked reason. Moral truth
 Is no mechanic structure, built by rule ;
 And which, once built, retains a steadfast shape
 And undisturb'd proportions ; but a thing
 Subject, you deem, to vital accidents ;
 And, like the water-lily, lives and thrives,
 Whose root is fix'd in stable earth, whose head
 Floats on the tossing waves. With joy sincere
 I re-salute these sentiments confirm'd
 By your authority. But how acquire
 The inward principle that gives effect
 To outward argument : the passive will
 Meek to admit ; the active energy,
 Strong and unbounded to embrace, and firm
 To keep and cherish ? How shall man unite
 With self-forgetting tenderness of heart
 An earth despising dignity of soul ?
 Wise in that union, and without it blind !"

" The way," said I, " to court, if not obtain
 Th' ingenuous mind, apt to be set aright,
 This, in the lonely dell discoursing, you
 Declared at large ; and by what exercise
 From visible nature or the inner self
 Power may be train'd, and renovation brought
 To those who need the gift. But, after all,
 Is aught so certain as that man is doom'd
 To breathe beneath a vault of ignorance ?
 The natural roof of that dark house in which
 His soul is pent ! How little can be known—
 This is the wise man's sigh : how far we err—
 This is the good man's not unfrequent pang !
 And they perhaps err least, the lowly class
 Whom a benign necessity compels
 To follow reason's least ambitious course :
 Such do I mean who, unperplex'd by doubt,
 And uncited by a wish to look
 Into high objects farther than they may,
 Pace to and fro, from morn till eventide,
 The narrow avenue of daily toil
 For daily bread."

" Yes," buoyantly exclaim'd
 The pale recluse—" praise to the sturdy plough,
 And patient spade, and shepherd's simple crook,
 And ponderous loom—resounding while it holds
 Body and mind in one captivity ;
 And let the light mechanic tool be hail'd
 With honour ; which, encasing by the power
 Of long companionship, the artist's hand,
 Cuts off that hand, with all its world of nerves,
 From a too busy commerce with the heart !
 Inglorious implements of craft and toil,
 Both ye that shape and build, and ye that force,
 By slow solicitation, earth to yield
 Her annual bounty, sparingly dealt forth
 With wise reluctance, you would I extol,
 Not for gross good alone which ye produce,
 But for th' impertinent and ceaseless strife

Of proofs and reasons ye preclude—in those
Who to your dull society are born,
And with their humble birthright rest content.
Would I had ne'er renounced it!"

A slight flush

Of moral anger previously had tinged
The old man's cheek; but, at this closing turn
Of self-reproach, it pass'd away. Said he,
"That which we feel we utter; as we think
So have we argued; reaping for our pains
No visible recompense. For our relief
You," to the pastor turning thus he spake,
"Have kindly interposed. May I entreat
Your further help? The mine of real life
Dig for us; and present us, in the shape
Of virgin ore, that gold which we, by pains
Fruitless as those of æry alchemists,
Seek from the torturing crucible. There lies
Around us a domain where you have long
Watch'd both the outward course and inner heart;
Give us, for our abstractions, solid facts;
For our disputes, plain pictures. Say what man
He is who cultivates yon hanging field;
What qualities of mind she bears, who comes,
For morn and evening service, with her pail,
To that green pasture; place before our sight
The family who dwell within yon house
Fenced round with glittering laurel; or in that
Below, from which the curling smoke ascends.
Or rather, as we stand on holy earth,
And have the dead around us, take from them
Your instances; for they are both best known,
And by frail man most equitably judged.
Epitomise the life; pronounce, you can,
Authentic epitaphs on some of these
Who, from their lowly mansions hither brought,
Beneath this turf lie mouldering at our feet.
So, by your records, may our doubts be solved;
And so, not searching higher, we may learn
*To prize the breath we share with human kind;
And look upon the dust of man with awe.*"

The priest replied. "An office you impose
For which peculiar requisites are mine;
Yet much, I feel, is wanting—else the task
Would be most grateful. True indeed it is
That they whom death has hidden from our sight
Are worthiest of the mind's regard; with these
The future cannot contradict the past:
Mortality's last exercise and proof
Is undergone; the transit made that shows
The very soul, reveal'd as she departs.
Yet, on your first suggestion, will I give,
Ere we descend into these silent vaults,
One picture from the living.—"

"You behold,
High on the breast of yon dark mountain—dark
With stony barrenness, a shining speck
Bright as a sunbeam sleeping till a shower
Brush it away, or cloud pass over it;
And such it might be deem'd—a sleeping sunbeam;
But 'tis a plot of cultivated ground,
Cut off, an island in the dusky waste;
And that attractive brightness is its own.
The lofty site, by nature flamed to tempt
*Amid a wilderness of rocks and stones
The tiller's hand, a hermit might have chosen,*

For opportunity presented, thence
Far forth to send his wandering eye o'er land
And ocean, and look down upon the works,
The habitations, and the ways of men,
Himself unseen! But no tradition tells
That ever hermit dipp'd his maple dish
In the sweet spring that lurks 'mid yon green fields:
And no such visionary views belong
To those who occupy and till the ground,
And on the bosom of the mountain dwell—
A wedded pair in childless solitude.
A house of stones collected on the spot,
By rude hands built, with rocky knolls in front,
Back'd also by a ledge of rock, whose crest
Of birch trees waves upon the chimney top:
A rough abode—in colour, shape, and size,
Such as in unsafe times of border war
Might have been wish'd for and contrived, 't'el
The eye of roving plunderer—for their need
Suffices and unshaken bears the assault
Of their most dreaded foe, the strong south-west
In anger blowing from the distant sea.
Alone within her solitary hut;
There, or within the compass of her fields,
At any moment may the dame be found
True as the stock-dove to her shallow nest
And to the grove that holds it. She beguiles
By intermingled work of house and field
The summer's day, and winter's; with success
Not equal, but sufficient to maintain,
E'en at the worst, a smooth stream of content,
Until the expected hour at which her mate
From the far-distant quarry's vault returns;
And by his converse crowns a silent day
With evening cheerfulness. In powers of mind
In scale of culture, few among my flock
Hold lower rank than this sequester'd pair;
But humbleness of heart descends from heaven;
And that best gift of heaven hath fall'n on them:
Abundant recompense for every want.
Stoop from your height, ye proud, and copy them!
Who, in their noiseless dwelling place, can hear
The voice of wisdom whispering Scripture text
For the mind's government, or temper's peace;
And recommending, for their mutual need,
Forgiveness, patience, hope, and charity!"

"Much was I pleased," the gray-hair'd window
said,

"When to those shining fields our notice first
You turn'd; and yet more pleased have from your
lips

Gather'd this fair report of them who dwell
In that retirement; whither, by such course
Of evil hap and good as oft awaits
A lone wayfaring man, I once was brought.
Dark on my road th' autumnal evening fell
While I was traversing yon mountain pass,
And night succeeded with unusual gloom:
So that my feet and hands at length became
Guides better than mine eyes; until a light
High in the gloom appear'd, too high, methought,
For human habitation; but I long'd
To reach it, destitute of other hope.
I look'd with steadiness as sailors look
On the north star, or watch-tower's distant lamp.
And saw the light—now fix'd—and shifting now—

cing meteor, but in line
ing motion, to and fro:
fire of the naked hills,
ne friendly covert must be near.
nasion thitherward my steps
ch at last the guiding light;
! but to the heart of her
s standing on the open hill,
nd matron whom your tongue hath
)
sappointment! The alarm
she learn'd through what mishap I

help had gain'd those distant fields.
er cottage, on that open height,
ern in her hand she stood,
round, to guide her husband home,
ried signal, kenn'd afar;
ty! which the lofty site,
by a few irregular paths,
sue'er untoward chance
ter his accustom'd hour
black upon the ground. 'But come,
e matron, 'to our poor abode;
ks hide it!' Entering, I beheld
beside a cleanly hearth
id to her office, with leave ask'd,
rn'd. Or ere that glowing pile
urf required the builder's hand
ndour to repair, the door
e re-enter'd with glad looks,
following. Hospitable fare,
ation, made the evening's treat:
er'd traveller wish for more?
given; I studied as we sat
fire, the good man's face; composed
gant; an open brow
humanity; a cheek
something of a feminine hue;
courtesy and mild regard;
cker turns of the discourse,
wly varying, that evinced
ension. From a fount
, in th' obscurities of time,
nce, these features and that mien
ended, though I see them here,
, so gentle and subdued,
eful in his gentleness,
us for heroic deeds,
not degraded, may expire.
ancy (cherish'd and upheld
dilections of such fall
ow, ascent from low to high,
d, and e'en the careless mind
ice among men and things)
to the place of my repose.
the crowing cock at dawn of day,
too late to interchange
station with my host,
sady to the far-off seat
work. 'Three dark mid-winter

matron, 'and I never see,
Sabbath brings its kind release,
face by light of day. He quits
kness, nor till dusk returns.

And, through Heaven's blessing, thus we gain the
bread

For which we pray; and for the wants provide
Of sickness, accident, and helpless age.
Companions have I many; many friends,
Dependants, comfortors—my wheel, my fire,
All day the house-clock ticking in mine ear,
The cackling hen, the tender chicken brood,
And the wild birds that gather round my porch.
This honest sheep-dog's countenance I read:
With him can talk; nor blush to waste a word
On creatures less intelligent and shrewd.
And if the blustering wind that drives the clouds
Care not for me, he lingers round my door,
And makes me pastime when our tempers suit;
But, above all, my thoughts are my support.
The matron ended—nor could I forbear
To exclaim, 'O happy! yielding to the law
Of these privations, richer in the main!
While thankless thousands are oppress and clogg'd
By ease and leisure, by the very wealth
And pride of opportunity made poor;
While tens of thousands falter in their path,
And sink, through utter want of cheering light;
For you the hours of labour do not flag:
For you each evening hath its shining star,
And every Sabbath day its golden sun.'"
"Yes!" said the solitary with a smile

That seem'd to break from an expanding heart,
"The untutor'd bird may found, and so construct
And with such soft materials line her nest,
Fix'd in the centre of a prickly brake,
That the thorns wound her not: they only guard.
Powers not unjustly liken'd to those gifts
Of happy instinct which the woodland bird
Shares with her species, nature's grace sometimes
Upon the individual doth confer,
Among her higher creatures born and train'd
To use of reason. And, I own, that tired
Of th' ostentatious world—a swelling stage
With empty actions and vain passions stuff'd,
And from the private struggles of mankind
Hoping for less than I could wish to hope,
Far less than once I trusted and believed—
I loved to hear of those, who, not contending,
Nor summon'd to contend for virtue's prize,
Miss not the humbler good at which they aim;
Blest with a kindly faculty to blunt
The edge of adverse circumstance, and turn
Into their contraries the petty plagues
And hinderances with which they stand beset.
In early youth, among my native hills,
I knew a Scottish peasant who possess'd
A few small crofts of stone-encumber'd ground;
Masses of every shape and size, that lay
Scatter'd about under the mouldering walls
Of a rough precipice; and some, apart,
In quarters unobnoxious to such chance,
As if the moon had shower'd them down in spite;
But he repined not. Though the plough was scared
By these obstructions, 'round the shady stones
A fertilizing moisture,' said the swain,
'Gathers, and is preserved; and feeding dews
And damps, through all the droughty summer day,
From out their substance issuing maintain
Herbage that never fails: no grass springs up

So green, so fresh, so plentiful, as mine !
 But thinly sown these natures ; rare, at least,
 The mutual aptitude of seed and soil
 That yields such kindly product. He, whose bed
 Perhaps yon loose sods cover, the poor pensioner
 Brought yesterday from our sequester'd dell
 Here to lie down in lasting quiet—he,
 If living now, could otherwise report
 Of rustic loneliness ; that gray-hair'd orphan—
 So call him, for humanity to him
 No parent was—feelingly could have told,
 In life, in death, what solitude can breed
 Of selfishness, and cruelty, and vice ;
 Or, if it breed not, hath not power to cure.
 But your compliance, sir, with our request
 My words too long have hinder'd."

Undeterr'd,

Perhaps incited rather, by these shocks,
 In no ungracious opposition, given
 To the confiding spirit of his own
 Experienced faith, the reverend pastor said,
 Around him looking, "Where shall I begin ?
 Who shall be first selected from my flock,
 Gather'd together in their peaceful fold ?"
 He paused, and having lifted up his eyes
 To the pure heaven, he cast them down again
 Upon the earth beneath his feet ; and spake.
 "To a mysteriously-consorted pair
 This place is consecrate ; to death and life,
 And to the best affections that proceed
 From their conjunction ;—consecrate to faith
 In him who bled for man upon the cross ;
 Hallow'd to revelation ; and no less
 To reason's mandates : and the hopes divine
 Of pure imagination—above all,
 To charity, and love, that have provided
 Within these precincts, a capacious bed
 And receptacle, open to the good
 And evil, to the just and the unjust ;
 In which they find an equal resting-place :
 E'en as the multitude of kindred brooks
 And streams, whose murmur fills this hollow vale,
 Whether their course be turbulent or smooth,
 Their waters clear or sullied, all are lost
 Within the bosom of yon crystal lake,
 And end their journey in the same repose !

"And blest are they who sleep ; and we that
 know,

While in a spot like this we breathe and walk,
 That all beneath us by the wings are cover'd
 Of motherly humanity, outspread
 And gathering all within their tender shade,
 Though loath and slow to come ! A battle field,
 In stillness left when slaughter is no more,
 With this compared, is a strange spectacle !
 A rueful sight the wild shore strewn with wrecks,
 And trod by people in afflicted quest
 Of friends and kindred, whom the angry sea
 Restores not to their prayer ! Ah ! who would
 think

That all the scatter'd subjects which compose
 Earth's melancholy vision through the space
 Of all her climes ; these wretched, these depraved,
 To virtue lost, insensible of peace,
 From the delights of charity cut off,
 To pity dead, th' oppressor and th' oppress ;

Tyrants who utter the destroying word,
 And slaves who will consent to be destroy'd—
 Were of one species with the shelter'd few,
 Who, with a dutiful and tender hand,
 Did lodge, in an appropriated spot,
 This file of infants ; some that never breathed
 The vital air ; and others, who, allow'd
 That privilege, did yet expire too soon,
 Or with too brief a warning, to admit
 Administration of the holy rite
 That lovingly consigns the babe to th' arms
 Of Jesus, and his everlasting care.
 These that in trembling hope are laid apart ;
 And the besprinkled nursing, unrequired
 Till he begins to smile upon the breast
 That feeds him ; and the tottering little one
 Taken from air and sunshine when the rose
 Of infancy first blooms upon his cheek ;
 The thinking, thoughtless schoolboy : the bold
 youth

Of soul impetuous, and the bashful maid
 Smitten while all the promises of life
 Are opening round her : those of middle age,
 Cast down while confident in strength they stand,
 Like pillars fix'd more firmly, as might seem,
 And more secure, by very weight of all
 That, for support, rests on them ; the decay'd
 And burdensome : and lastly, that poor few
 Whose light of reason is with age extinct ;
 The hopeful and the hopeless, first and last,
 The earliest summon'd and the longest spard—
 Are here deposited, with tribute paid
 Various, but unto each some tribute paid ;
 As if, amid these peaceful hills and groves,
 Society were touch'd with kind concern :
 And gentle 'Nature grieved, that one should die.
 Or, if the change demanded no regret,
 Observed the liberating stroke—and blest'd
 And whence that tribute ? wherefore these regrets
 Not from the naked *heart* alone of man,
 (Though claiming high distinction upon earth
 As the sole spring and fountain-head of tears,
 His own peculiar utterance for distress
 Or gladness.) No," the philosophic priest
 Continued, "'tis not in the vital seat
 Of feeling to produce them, without aid
 From the pure soul, the soul sublime and pure ;
 With her two faculties of eye and ear,
 The one by which a creature, whom his *man*
 Have render'd prone, can upward look to *heaven*
 The other that empowers him to perceive
 The voice of deity, on height and plain,
 Whispering those truths in stillness, which *is*
 Word,

To the four quarters of the winds, proclaims.
 Not without such assistance could the use
 Of these benign observances prevail.
 Thus are they born, thus foster'd and maintain'd ;
 And by the care prospective of our wise
 Forefathers, who, to guard against the shocks,
 The fluctuation and decay of things,
 Imbodied and establish'd these high truths
 In solemn institutions ; men convinced
 That life is love and immortality,
 The being one, and one the element.
 There lies the channel, and original bed,

gunning, hollow'd out and scoop'd
 flections; else betray'd and lost;
 v'd up 'mid deserts infinite!
 genuine course, the aim, and end
 reason; all conclusions else
 vain, presumptuous, and perverse,
 rtaking of those holy times.
 it, is energy of love
 man; exercised in pain,
 i tribulation; and ordain'd,
 ed and sanctified, to pass,
 des and silent rest, to endless joy."

BOOK VI.

CHYARD AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

ARGUMENT.

to the state and church of England. The
 ferior to the ancient worthies of the church.
 is narratives with an instance of unrequited
 ish of mind subdued, and how. The lonely
 instance of perseverance, which leads by
 an example of abused talents, irresolution,
 ss. Solitary, applying this covertly to his
 ks for an instance of some stranger, whose
 may have led him to end his days here.
 iewer, gives an account of the harmonising
 solitude upon two men of opposite princ-
 d encountered agitations in public life.
 ' which peace may be obtained expressed,
 Solitary hints at an overpowering fatality.
 ie pastor. What subjects he will exclude
 atives. Conversation upon this. Instance
 iable character, a female, and why given.
 rich this, a meek sufferer, from unguarded
 d love. Instance of heavier guilt, and its
 s to the offender. With this instance of a
 attract broken is contrasted one of a wi-
 ncing his faithful affection towards his
 e by his care of their female children.

rown by freedom shaped, to gird
 overaign's brow! and to the throne
 sits! Whose deep foundations lie
 and the people's love;
 are equity, whose seat is law.
 ate of England! And conjoin
 alutation as devout,
 piritual fabric of her church:
 uth; by blood of martyrdom
 y the hands of wisdom rear'd
 holiness, with order'd pomp,
 unproved. The voice, that greets
 of both, shall pray for both;
 ly protected and sustain'd,
 dure long as the sea surrounds
 land, or sunshine warms her soil.
 elling hills, and spacious plains!
 a shore to shore with steeple-towers,
 ose "silent finger points to heaven;"
 at wide intervals, the bulk
 nster, lifted above the cloud
 air, which town or city breeds
 the sun's glad beams,—may ne'er
 cession fail of English hearts,
 cestral feeling can perceive
 e holy structures ye possess
 ! interest and the charm

Of pious sentiment diffused afar,
 And human charity, and social love.
 Thus never shall th' indignities of time
 Approach their reverend graces, unopposed;
 Nor shall the elements be free to hurt
 Their fair proportions; nor the blinder rage
 Of bigot zeal madly to overturn;
 And, if the desolating hand of war
 Spare them, they shall continue to bestow—
 Upon the throng'd abodes of busy men
 (Depraved, and ever prone to fill their minds
 Exclusively with transitory things)
 An air and mien of dignified pursuit;
 Of sweet civility—on rustic wilds.
 The poet, fostering for his native land
 Such hope, entreats that servants may abound
 Of those pure altars worthy; ministers
 Detach'd from pleasure, to the love of gain
 Superior, insusceptible of pride,
 And by ambitious longings undisturb'd;
 Men, whose delight is where their duty leads
 Or fixes them; whose least distinguish'd day
 Shines with some portion of that heavenly lustre
 Which makes the Sabbath lovely in the sight
 Of blessed angels, pitying human cares.
 And, as on earth it is the doom of truth
 To be perpetually attack'd by foes
 Open or covert, be that priesthood still,
 For her defence, replenish'd with a band
 Of strenuous champions, in scholastic arts
 Thoroughly disciplined; nor (if in course
 Of the revolving world's disturbances
 Cause should recur, which righteous heaven avert!
 To meet such trial) from their spiritual sire
 Degenerate; who, constrain'd to wield the sword
 Of disputation, shrunk not, though assail'd
 With hostile din, and combating in sight
 Of angry umpires, partial and unjust;
 And did, thereafter, bathe their hands in fire,
 So to declare the conscience satisfied:
 Nor for their bodies would accept release;
 But, blessing God and praising him, bequeathed
 With their last breath, from out the smouldering
 flame,
 The faith which they by diligence had earn'd,
 Or, through illuminating grace, received,
 For their dear countrymen, and all mankind.
 O high example, constancy divine!
 E'en such a man (inheriting the zeal
 And from the sanctity of elder times
 Not deviating,—a priest, the like of whom,
 If multiplied, and in their stations set,
 Would o'er the bosom of a joyful land
 Spread true religion, and her genuine fruits)
 Before me stood that day; on holy ground
 Fraught with the relics of mortality,
 Exalting tender themes, by just degrees
 To lofty raised; and to the highest, last;
 The head and mighty paramount of truths;
 Immortal life, in never-fading worlds,
 For mortal creatures, conquer'd and secured.
 That basis laid, those principles of faith
 Announced, as a preparatory act
 Of reverence to the spirit of the place;
 The pastor cast his eyes upon the ground,
 Not, as before, like one oppress'd with awe,

But with a mild and social cheerfulness,
Then to the solitary turn'd, and spake.

"At morn or eve, in your retired domain,
Perchance you not unfrequently have mark'd
A visiter—in quest of herbs and flowers;
Too delicate employ, as would appear
For one, who, though of drooping mien, had yet
From nature's kindness received a frame
Robust as ever rural labour bred."

The solitary answer'd: "Such a form
Full well I recollect. We often cross'd
Each other's path; but, as th' intruder seem'd
Fondly to prize the silence which he kept,
And I as willingly did cherish mine,
We met, and pass'd, like shadows. I have heard,
From my good host that he was crazed in brain
By unrequited love; and scaled the rocks,
Dived into caves, and pierced the matted woods
In hope to find some virtuous herb of power
To cure his malady!"

The vicar smiled,
"Alas! before to-morrow's sun goes down
His habitation will be here: for him
That open grave is destined."

"Died he then
Of pain and grief?" the solitary ask'd,
"Believe it not—oh! never could that be!"
"He loved," the vicar answer'd, "deeply loved,
Loved fondly, truly, fervently; and dared
At length to tell his love, but sued in vain;
Rejected—yea repell'd—and, if with scorn
Upon the haughty maiden's brow, 'tis but
A high-prized plume which female beauty wears
In wantonness of conquest, or puts on
To cheat the world, or from herself to hide
Humiliation, when no longer free.
That he could brook, and glory in;—but when
The tidings came that she whom he had woo'd
Was wedded to another, and his heart
Was forced to rend away its only hope,
Then, pity could have scarcely found on earth
An object worthier of regard than he,
In the transition of that bitter hour!
Lost was she, lost; nor could the sufferer say
That in the act of preference he had been
Unjustly dealt with; but the maid was gone!
Had vanish'd from his prospects and desires;
Not by translation to the heavenly choir
Who have put off their mortal spoils—ah no!
She lives another's wishes to complete,—
'Joy be their lot, and happiness,' he cried,
'His lot and hers as misery is mine!'"

"Such was that strong concussion; but the man,
Who trembled, trunk and limbs, like some huge oak
By a fierce tempest shaken, soon resumed
The steadfast quiet natural to a mind
Of composition gentle and sedate,
And in its movements circumspect and slow.
To books, and to the long forsaken desk,
O'er which enchain'd by science he had loved
To bend, he stoutly readdress'd himself,
Resolved to quell his pain, and search for truth
With keener appetite (if that might be)
And closer industry. Of what ensued
Within the heart no outward sign appear'd
Till a betraying sickness was seen

To tinge his cheek; and through his frame
With slow mutation unconcealable;
Such universal change as autumn makes
In the fair body of a leafy grove
Discolour'd, then divested. 'Tis affirm'd
By poets skill'd in nature's secret ways
That love will not submit to be controll'd
By mastery: and the good man lack'd not firm
Who strove to instil this truth into his mind,
A mind in all heart mysteries unversed.
'Go to the hills,' said one, 'remit a while
This baneful diligence: at early morn
Court the fresh air, explore the heaths and wens
And, leaving it to others to foretell,
By calculations sage, the ebb and flow
Of tides, and when the moon will be eclipsed,
Do you, for your own benefit, construct
A calendar of flowers, pluck'd as they blow
Where health abides, and cheerfulness, and peace
The attempt was made; 'tis needless to repeat
How hopelessly: but innocence is strong,
An entire simplicity of mind,
A thing most sacred in the eye of heaven,
That opens, for such sufferers, relief
Within their souls, a fount of grace divine;
And doth commend their weakness and frame
To nature's care, assisted in her office
By all the elements that round her wait
To generate, to preserve, and to restore;
And by her beautiful array of forms
Shedding sweet influence from above, or pure
Delight exhaling from the ground they tread."
"Impute it not to impatience, if," exclaim'd
The wanderer, "I infer that he was heal'd
By perseverance in the course prescribed."

"You do not err: the powers, that had been
By slow degrees, were gradually regain'd;
The fluttering nerves composed; the beating
In rest establish'd; and the jarring thoughts
To harmony restored. But yon dark mould
Will cover him, in the fulness of his strength—
Hastily smitten, by a fever's force;
Yet not with stroke so sudden as refused
Time to look back with tenderness on her
Whom he had loved in passion,—and to send
Some farewell words—with one, but one, rep
That, from his dying hand, she would accept
Of his possessions that which most he prized;
A book, upon whose leaves some chosen plants
By his own hand disposed with nicest care,
In undecaying beauty were preserved;
Mute register, to him, of time and place,
And various fluctuations in the breast;
To her, a monument of faithful love
Conquer'd, and in tranquillity retain'd!"

"Close to his destined habitation, lies
One who achieved a humbler victory,
Though marvellous in its kind. A place then
High in these mountains, that allured a band
Of keen adventurers to unite their pains
In search of precious ore: who tried, were fail
And all desisted, all, save him alone.
He, taking counsel of his own clear thoughts,
And trusting only to his own weak hands,
Urged unremittingly the stubborn work,
Unseconded, uncountenanced; then, as time

, while still his lonely efforts found
 pense, derided ; and at length,
 pitied ; as insane of mind ;
 dreaded as the luckless thrall
 ranean spirits feeding hope
 is mockery of sight and sound ;
 or hope, encouraged and destroy'd.
 the lord of seasons had matured
 of earth through space of twice ten years
 ntain's entrails offer'd to his view
 bling grasp the long deterr'd reward.
 more transport did Columbus greet
 his rich discovery ! but our swain,
 ero till his point was gain'd,
 ll unable to support the weight
 rous fortune. On the fields he look'd
 unsettled liberty of thought,
 es and wishes ; in the daylight walk'd
 d restless ; ever and anon
 a his gratitude immoderate cups
 y might be said to die of joy !
 h'd ; but conspicuous to this day
 remains that link'd his cottage door
 ise's mouth ; a long, and slanting track,
 rugged mountain's stony side,
 his daily visits to and from
 some centre of a constant hope.
 tige, neither force of beating rain,
 vicissitudes of frost and thaw
 me to fade, till ages pass away ;
 named, in memory of the event,
 of Perseverance."

" Thou from whom
 his strength," exclaim'd the wanderer,
 O !
 direct it !—to the virtuous grant
 etrative eye which can perceive
 lind world the guiding vein of hope,
 e this labourer, such may dig their way
 en, unseduced, unterrified ;
 the wise his firmness of resolve !"
 t prayer were not superfluous," said the
 riest,
 the noblest relics, proudest dust,
 Westminster, for Britain's glory, holds
 the bosom of her awful pile,
 easily collected. Yet the sigh,
 wafts that prayer to heaven, is due to all,
 or laid, who living fell below
 irtue's humbler mark ; a sigh of pain
 opposite extreme they sank.
 said you pity her who yonder rests ;
 rther off ; the pair, who here are laid ;
 ve all, that mixture of earth's mould
 night of this green hillock to my mind
 ! He lived not till his locks were nipp'd
 onable frost of age ; nor died
 his temples, prematurely forced
 the manly brown with silver gray,
 vious instance of the sad effect
 id, when thoughtless folly hath usurp'd
 tural crown that sage experience wears.
 ntile, ingenious, quick to learn,
 mpt to exhibit all that he possess'd
 d perform ! a zealous actor—hired
 e troop of mirth, a soldier—sworn

Into the lists of giddy enterprise—
 Such was he ; yet, as if within his frame
 Two several souls alternately had lodged,
 Two sets of manners could the youth put on ;
 And, fraught with antics as the Indian bird
 That writhes and chatters in her wiry cage ;
 Was graceful, when it pleased him, smooth and still
 As the mute swan that floats adown the stream,
 Or, on the waters of the unruffled lake,
 Anchors her placid beauty. Not a leaf,
 That flutters on the bough, more light than He ;
 And not a flower, that droops in the green shade,
 More winningly reserved ! If ye inquire
 How such consummate elegance was bred
 Amid these wilds, this answer may suffice,
 'Twas nature's will ; who sometimes undertakes,
 For the reproof of human vanity,
 Art to outstrip in her peculiar walk.
 Hence, for this favourite, lavishly endow'd
 With personal gifts, and bright instinctive wit,
 While both, embellishing each other, stood
 Yet farther recommended by the charm
 Of fine demeanour, and by dance and song,
 And skill in letters, every fancy shaped
 Fair expectations ; nor, when to the world's
 Capacious field forth went the adventurer there
 Were he and his attainments overlook'd,
 Or scantily rewarded ; but all hopes,
 Cherish'd for him, he suffer'd to depart,
 Like blighted buds ; or clouds that mimic'd land
 Before the sailor's eye ; or diamond drops
 That sparkling deck'd the morning grass ; or augh'
 That was attractive—and hath ceased to be !
 Yet when this prodigal return'd, the rites
 Of joyful greeting were on him bestow'd,
 Who, by humiliation undeterr'd,
 Sought for his weariness a place of rest
 Within his father's gates. Whence came he ?—
 clothed
 In tatter'd garb, from hovels where abides
 Necessity, the stationary host
 Of vagrant poverty ; from rifted barns
 Where no one dwells but the wide staring owl
 And the owl's prey ; from these bare haunts, to
 which
 He had descended from the proud saloon,
 He came, the ghost of beauty and of health,
 The wreck of gayety ! but soon revived
 In strength, in power refitted, he renew'd
 His suit to fortune ; and she smiled again
 Upon a fickle ingrate. Thrice he rose,
 Thrice sank as willingly. For he, whose nerves
 Were used to thrill with pleasure, while his voice
 Softly accompanied the tuneful harp,
 By the nice finger of fair ladies, touch'd
 In glittering halls, was able to derive
 No less enjoyment from an abject choice.
 Who happier for the moment—who more blithe
 Than this fall'n spirit ? in those dreary holds
 His talents lending to exalt the freaks
 Of merry-making beggars,—now, provoked
 To laughter multiplied in louder peals
 By his malicious wit ; then, all enchain'd
 With mute astonishment, themselves to see
 In their own arts outdone, their fame eclipsed,
 As by the very presence of the fiend

Who dictates and inspires illusive feats,
For knavish purposes! The city, too,
(With shame I speak it,) to her guilty bowers
Allured him, sunk so low in self-respect
As there to linger, there to eat his bread,
Hired minstrel of voluptuous blandishment;
Charming the air with skill of hand or voice,
Listen who would, be wrought upon who might,
Sincerely wretched hearts, or falsely gay.
Such the too frequent tenor of his boast
In ears that relish'd the report;—but all
Was from his parents happily conceal'd;
Who saw enough for blame and pitying love.
They also were permitted to receive
His last, repentant breath, and closed his eyes,
No more to open on that irksome world
Where he had long existed in the state
Of a young fowl beneath one mother hatch'd
Though from another sprung—of different kind:
Where he had lived, and could not cease to live
Distracted in propensity; content
With neither element of good or ill;
And yet in both rejoicing; man unblest;
Of contradictions infinite the slave,
Till his deliverance, when mercy made him
One with himself, and one with them who sleep.”

“’Tis strange,” observed the solitary, “strange,
It seems, and scarcely less than pitiful,
That in a land where charity provides
For all that can no longer feed themselves,
A man like this should choose to bring his shame
To the parental door; and with his sighs
Infect the air which he had freely breathed
In happy infancy. He could not pine,
Through lack of converse, no, he must have found
Abundant exercise for thought and speech,
In his dividual being, self-review’d,
Self-catechized, self-punish’d. Some there are
Who, drawing near their final home, and much
And daily longing that the same were reach’d,
Would rather shun than seek the fellowship
Of kindred mould. Such haply here are laid!”

“Yes,” said the priest, “the genius of our hills,
Who seems, by these stupendous barriers cast
Round his domain, desirous not alone
To keep his own, but also to exclude
All other progeny, doth sometimes lure,
E’en by this studied depth of privacy,
The unhappy alien hoping to obtain
Concealment, or seduced by wish to find,
In place from outward molestation free,
Helps to internal ease. Of many such
Could I discourse; but as their stay was brief,
So their departure only left behind
Fancies, and loose conjectures. Other trace
Survives, for worthy mention, of a pair
Who, from the pressure of their several fates,
Meeting as strangers, in a petty town
Whose blue roofs ornament a distant reach
Of this far winding vale, mutual as friends
True to their choice; and gave their bones in trust
To this loved cemetery, here to lodge
With unscutcheon’d privacy interr’d
Far from the family vault. A chieftain one
By right of birth; within whose spotless breast
The fire of ancient Caledonia burn’d.

He, with the foremost whose impatience hail’d
The Stuart, landing to resume, by force
Of arms, the crown which bigotry had lost,
Aroused his clan; and, fighting at their head,
With his brave sword endeavour’d to prevent
Culloden’s fatal overthrow. Escaped
From that disastrous rout, to foreign shores
He fled; and when the lenient hand of time
Those troubles had appeased, he sought and gain’d
For his obscured condition, an obscure
Retreat, within this nook of English ground.
The other, born in Britain’s southern tract,
Had fix’d his milder loyalty, and placed
His gentler sentiments of love and hate,
There, where they placed them who in conscious
prized

The new succession, as a line of kings
Whose oath had virtue to protect the land
Against the dire assaults of papacy
And arbitrary rule. But launch thy bark
On the distemper’d flood of public life,
And cause for most rare triumph will be thine,
If, spite of keenest eye and steadiest hand,
The stream, that bears thee forward, prove not, soon
Or late, a perilous master. He, who oft,
Under the battlements and stately trees
That round his mansion cast a sober gloom,
Had moralized on this, and other truths
Of kindred import, pleased and satisfied,
Was forced to vent his wisdom with a sigh
Heaved from the heart in fortune’s bitterness,
When he had crush’d a plentiful estate
By ruinous contest, to obtain a seat
In Britain’s senate. Fruitless was the attempt:
And while the uproar of that desperate strife
Continued yet to vibrate on his ear,
The vanquish’d whig, beneath a *horror’d* name,
(For the mere sound and echo of his own
Haunted him with sensations of disgust
That he was glad to lose,) slunk from the world
To the deep shade of these untravell’d woods;
In which the Scottish laird had long possess’d
An undisturb’d abode. Here, then, they met,
Two doughty champions; flaming Jacobite
And sullen Hanoverian! You might think
That losses and vexations, less severe
Than those which they had severally sustain’d,
Would have inclined each to abate his zeal
For his ungrateful cause; no,—I have heard
My reverend father tell that, ’mid the calm
Of that small town encountering thus, they fell;
Daily, its bowling-green with harmless strife;
Plagued with uncharitable thoughts the church:
And vex’d the market-place. But in the breast
Of these opponents gradually was wrought,
With little change of general sentiment,
Such change towards each other, that their days
By choice were spent in constant fellowship;
And if, at times, they fretted with the yoke,
Those very bickerings made them love it more.
“A favourite boundary to their lengthen’d rest
This churchyard was. And, whether they be
Treading their path in sympathy and peace,
In social converse, or by some short space
Discreetly parted to preserve the peace,
One spirit seldom fail’d to extend its sway

ds, when they awhile had mark'd
 its of this holy ground,
 its soothing air; the spirit of hope
 agnanimity; that, spurning
 lish difference, and dispute,
 e which transitory things,
 kingdoms of the earth, create,
 ture of forgetfulness,
 veness, from the praise debarr'd,
 : Christian virtue might have claim'd.
 o yet remember here to have seen
 figures,—seated on the stump
 , their favourite resting place.
 nant of the long-lived tree
 ing by a swift decay,
 nt care, determined to erect,
 a dial, that might stand
 preserved, and thus survive
 private monument; for this
 ular spot, in which they wish'd
 was pleas'd t' accomplish the desire)
 d, their remains should lie.
 moulder'd tree had stood, was raised
 framing, with th' ascent of steps
 corated pillar lead,
 more sumptuous than might seem
 ace; yet built in no proud scorn
 liness: they only aim'd
 it respectful guardianship.
 urgin of the plate, whereon
 lls to note the stealthy hours,
 riptive legend." At these words
 n'd, and gather'd, as we read,
 te sense, in Latin numbers couch'd.
is his melancholy task
bear away, delusive hopes,
the troubles he destroys.
blindness thus is occupied,
what! do thou serve the will
val master, and that peace
ld wants, shall be for thee confirm'd."
 rse, inspired by no unletter'd muse,"
 eptic, "and the strain of thought
 ature's language; the soft voice
 orrent falling down the rocks
 stinctly, to the same effect.
 blended influence be not lost
 ts, not wholly lost, I grant,
 e, the more are we required
 e among our fellow men,
 no obedience to the world,
 desperate by 'too quick a sense
 elicity,'—cut off
 re exiles on some barren rock,
 pointed prison; not more free
 i, between two armies, set,
 better, in the chill night air,
 i thoughts to comfort them. Say why
 lory of Prometheus chain'd?
 the inexhaustible repast
 is vitals? Say what meant the woes
 ntail'd upon his race,
 sorrows of the line of Thebes?
 m, but in their substance truths,
 uths! familiar to the men
 mes, nor obsolete in ours.

Exchange the shepherd's frock of native gray
 For robes with regal purple tinged; convert
 The crook into a sceptre:—give the pomp
 Of circumstance, and here the tragic muse
 Shall find apt subjects for her highest art.
 Amid the groves, beneath the shadowy hills,
 The generations are prepared; the pangs,
 The internal pangs are ready; the dread strife
 Of poor humanity's afflicted will
 Struggling in vain with ruthless destiny."

"Though," said the priest in answer, "these be terms

Which a divine philosophy rejects,
 We, whose establish'd and unfailing trust
 Is in controlling providence, admit
 That, through all stations, human life abounds
 With mysteries:—for, if faith were left untried,
 How could the might, that lurks within her, then
 Be shown? her glorious excellence—that ranks
 Among the first of powers and virtues—proved?
 Our system is not fashion'd to preclude
 That sympathy which you for others ask;
 And I could tell, not travelling for my theme
 Beyond these humble graves, of grievous crimes
 And strange disasters: but I pass them by,
 Loath to disturb what heaven hath hush'd in peace.
 Still less, far less, am I inclined to treat
 Of man degraded in his Maker's sight
 By the deformities of brutish vice:
 For, in such portraits, though a vulgar face
 And a course outside of repulsive life
 And unassuming manners might at once
 Be recognised by all—" "Ah! do not think,"
 The wanderer somewhat eagerly exclaim'd,
 "Wish could be ours that you, for such poor gain,
 (Gain shall I call it?—gain of what?—for whom?)
 Should breathe a word tending to violate
 Your own pure spirit. Not a step we look or
 In slight of that forbearance and reserve
 Which common human-heartedness inspires,
 And mortal ignorance and frailty claim,
 Upon this sacred ground, if nowhere else."
 "True," said the solitary, "be it far
 From us to infringe the laws of charity.
 Let judgment here in mercy be pronounced;
 This, self-respecting nature prompts, and this
 Wisdom enjoins; but, if the thing we seek
 Be genuine knowledge, bear we then in mind
 How, from his lofty throne, the sun can fling
 Colours as bright on exhalations bred
 By weedy pool or pestilential swamp,
 As by the rivulet sparkling where it runs,
 Or the pellucid lake."

"Small risk," said I,
 "Of such illusion do we here incur;
 Temptation here is none to exceed the truth
 No evidence appears that they who rest
 Within this ground, were covetous of praise,
 Or of remembrance even, deserved or not.
 Green is the churchyard, beautiful and green,
 Ridge rising gently by the side of ridge,
 A heaving surface—almost wholly free
 From interruption of sepulchral stones,
 And mantled o'er with aboriginal turf
 And everlasting flowers. These daisies trust
 The lingering gleam of their departed lives

To oral records and the silent heart;
 Depository faithful, and more kind
 Than fondest epitaphs: for, if that fail,
 What boots the sculptured tomb? and who can blame,

Who rather would not envy, men that feel
 This mutual confidence; if, from such source,
 The practice flow,—if thence, or from a deep
 And general humility in death?
 Nor should I much condemn it, if it spring
 From disregard of time's destructive power,
 As only capable to prey on things
 Of earth and human nature's mortal part.
 Yet—in less simple districts, where we see
 Stone lift its forehead emulous of stone
 In courting notice, and the ground all paved
 With commendations of departed worth;
 Reading, where'er we turn, of innocent lives,
 Of each domestic charity fulfill'd,
 And sufferings meekly borne—I, for my part,
 Though with the silence pleased that here prevails,
 Among those fair recitals also range,
 Soothed by the natural spirit which they breathe.
 And in the centre of a world whose soil
 Is rank with all unkindness, compass'd round
 With such memorials, I have sometimes felt,
 It was no momentary happiness
 To have *one* enclosure where the voice that speaks
 In envy or detraction is not heard;
 Which malice may not enter; where the traces
 Of evil inclinations are unknown;
 Where love and pity tenderly unite
 With resignation; and no jarring tone
 Intrudes the peaceful concert to disturb
 Of amity and gratitude."

"Thus sanction'd,"

The pastor said, "I willingly confine
 My narratives to subjects that excite
 Feelings with these accordant; love, esteem,
 And admiration lifting up a veil,
 A sunbeam introducing among hearts
 Retired and covert; so that ye shall have
 Clear images before your gladden'd eyes
 Of nature's unambitious underwood,
 And flowers that prosper in the shade. And when
 I speak of such among my flock as swerved
 Or fell, those only will I single out
 Upon whose lapse, or error, something more
 Than brotherly forgiveness may attend;
 To such will we restrict our notice—else
 Better my tongue were mute. And yet there are,
 I feel, good reasons why we should not leave
 Wholly untraced a more forbidding way,
 For strength to persevere and to support,
 And energy to conquer and repel;—
 These elements of virtue, that declare
 The native grandeur of the human soul,
 Are oftentimes not unprofitably shown
 In the perverseness of a selfish course:
 Truth every day exemplified, no less
 In the gray cottage by the murmuring stream
 Than in fantastic conqueror's roving camp,
 Or 'mid the factious senate, unappall'd
 While merciless proscription ebbs and flows.
There," said the vicar, pointing as he spake,
"A woman rests in peace; surpass'd by few

In power of mind, and eloquent discourse.
Tall was her stature; her complexion dark
And saturnine; her head not raised to hold
Converse with heaven, nor yet deprest towards earth
But in projection carried, as she walk'd
For ever musing. Sunken were her eyes;
Wrinkled and furrow'd with habitual thought
Was her broad forehead; like the brow of one
Whose visual nerve shrinks from a painful glare
Of overpowering light. While yet a child,
She, 'mid the humble flowerets of the vale,
Tower'd like the imperial thistle, not unarm'd
With its appropriate grace, yet rather seeking
To be admired, than coveted and loved.
E'en at that age she ruled, a sovereign queen
Over her comrades; else their simple sports,
Wanting all relish for her strenuous mind,
Had cross'd her, only to be shunn'd with scorn.
O! pang of sorrowful regret for those
Whom, in their youth, sweet study has enthral'd
That they have lived for harsher servitude,
Whether in soul, in body, or estate!
Such doom was her's; yet nothing could subdue
Her keen desire of knowledge, nor efface
Those brighter images—by books imprint
Upon her memory, faithfully as stars
That occupy their places—and, though oft
Hidden by clouds, and oft bedimm'd by haze,
Are not to be extinguish'd, nor impair'd.

"Two passions, both degenerate, for they both
 Began in honour, gradually obtain'd
 Rule over her, and vex'd her daily life;
 An unrelenting avaricious thirst;
 And a strange thralldom of maternal love,
 That held her spirit in its own despite,
 Bound—by vexation, and regret, and scorn,
 Constrain'd forgiveness, and relenting vows,
 And tears, in pride suppress'd, in shame conceal'd—
 To a poor dissolute son, her only child.
 Her wedded days had open'd with mishap,
 Whence dire dependence. What could she prefer
 To shake the burden off? Ah! there was felt,
 Indignantly the weakness of her sex.
 She mused—resolved, adhered to her resolve;
 The hand grew slack in almsgiving, the heart
 Closed by degrees to charity; heaven's blessing
 Not seeking from that source, she placed her trust
 In ceaseless pains and parsimonious care,
 Which got, and sternly hoarded each day's gain.

"Thus all was re-establish'd, and a pile
 Constructed, that sufficed for every end
 Save the contentment of the builder's mind;
 A mind by nature indisposed to aught
 So placid, so inactive, as content;
 A mind intolerant of lasting peace,
 And cherishing the pang which it deplored.
 Dread life of conflict! which I oft compared
 To th' agitation of a brook that runs
 Down rocky mountains—buried now and lost
 In silent pools, now in strong eddies chain'd,—
 But never to be charm'd to gentleness;
 Its best attainment fit of such repose
 As timid eyes might shrink from fathom'ing.
 "A sudden illness seized her in the strength
 Of life's autumnal season. Shall I tell
 How on her bed of death the matron lay,

idence submissive, so she thought;
 bed, vex'd, and wrought upon—almost
 r, by the malady that griped
 strate frame with unrelaxing power,
 ierce eagle fastens on the lamb?
 y'd, she moan'd—her husband's sister
 'atch'd
 ury pillow, waited on her needs;
 the very sound of that kind foot
 guish to her ears! 'And must she rule,'
 s the dying woman heard to say
 ness, 'and must she rule and reign,
 tress of this house, when I am gone?
 y fire—possess what I possess'd—
 at I tended—calling it her own!"
 ;—I fear, too much. One vernal evening,
 he was yet in prime of health and strength
 member, while I pass'd her door,
 with loitering step, and upward eye
 towards the planet Jupiter that hung
 he centre of the vale, a voice
 me, her voice; it said, 'that glorious star
 troubled element will shine
 it shines, when we are laid in earth
 from all our sorrows.' She is safe,
 uncharitable acts, I trust,
 sh unkindnesses, are all forgiven;
 in this vale remember'd with deep awe!"

ur paused; and toward a seat advanced,
 stone seat, fix'd in the churchyard wall;
 ded by cool sycamore, and part
 a sunny resting place to them
 ek the house of worship, while the bells
 with all their voices, or before
 bath ceased its solitary knoll.
 he shade we all sate down; and there
 e, uninvited, he resumed.
 n a sunny bank, a tender lamb
 a safe shelter from the winds of March,
 l by its parent, so that little mound
 ded by its neighbour; the small heap
 for itself;—an infant there doth rest,
 ltering hillock is the mother's grave.
 discourse, and manners that conferr'd
 al dignity on humblest rank!
 me spirits, and benignant looks,
 a face not beautiful did more
 auty for the fairest face can do:
 eligious tenderness of heart,
 g for sin, and penitential tears
 hen the clouds had gather'd and distain'd
 dless ether of a maiden life;
 may make a hallow'd spot of earth
 ly in the sight of God or man;
 er that mould, a sanctity shall brood
 stars sicken at the day of doom.
 ! what a warning for a thoughtless man,
 ald or grove, could any spot of earth,
 o his eye an image of the pangs
 it bath witness'd; render back an echo
 nd steps by which it hath been trod!
 by her innocent baby's precious grave,
 ubtle, on the turf that roofs her own,
 ther oft was seen to stand, or kneel
 broad day, a weeping Magdalene.

Now she is not; the swelling turf reports
 Of the fresh shower, but of poor Ellen's tears
 Is silent; nor is any vestige left
 Of the path worn by mournful tread of her
 Who, at her heart's light bidding, once had moved
 In virgin fearlessness, with step that seem'd
 Caught from the pressure of elastic turf
 Upon the mountains gemm'd with morning dew,
 In the prime hour of sweetest scents and airs.
 Serious and thoughtful was her mind; and yet,
 By reconciliation exquisite and rare,
 The form, port, motions of this cottage girl
 Were such as might have quicken'd and inspired
 A Titian's hand, address to picture forth
 Oread or Dryad glancing through the shade
 What time the hunter's earliest horn is heard
 Startling the golden hills. A wide spread elm
 Stands in our valley, named the Joyful Tree;
 From dateless usage which our peasants hold
 Of giving welcome to the first of May
 By dances round its trunk. And if the sky
 Permit, like honours, dance and song, are paid
 To the Twelfth Night, beneath the frosty stars
 Or the clear moon. The queen of these gay sports,
 If not in beauty yet in sprightly air,
 Was hapless Ellen. No one touch'd the ground
 So deftly, and the nicest maiden's locks
 Less gracefully were braided; but this praise,
 Methinks, would better suit another place.

"She loved, and fondly deem'd herself beloved.
 The road is dim, the current unperceived,
 The weakness painful and most pitiful,
 By which a virtuous woman, in pure youth,
 May be deliver'd to distress and shame.
 Such fate was hers. The last time Ellen danced,
 Among her equals, round the Joyful Tree,
 She bore a secret burden; and full soon
 Was left to tremble for a breaking vow,—
 Then, to bewail a sternly-broken vow,
 Alone, within her widow'd mother's house.
 It was the season sweet, of budding leaves,
 Of days advancing toward their utmost length,
 And small birds singing to their happy mates.
 Wild is the music of the autumnal wind
 Among the faded woods; but these blithe notes
 Strike the deserted to the heart;—I speak
 Of what I know, and what we feel within.
 Beside the cottage in which Ellen dwelt
 Stands a tall ash tree; to whose topmost twig
 A thrush resorts, and annually chants,
 At morn and evening from that naked perch,
 While all the undergrove is thick with leaves,
 A time-beguiling ditty, for delight
 Of his fond partner, silent in the nest.
 'Ah, why,' said Ellen, sighing to herself,
 'Why do not words, and kiss, and solemn pledge;
 And nature that is kind in woman's breast,
 And reason that in man is wise and good,
 And fear of Him who is a righteous judge,
 Why do not these prevail for human life,
 To keep two hearts together, that began
 Their spring-time with one love, and that have need
 Of mutual pity and forgiveness, sweet
 To grant, or be received; while that poor bird—
 O come and hear him! thou who hast to wa
 Been faithless, hear him, though a lowly creature

One of God's simple children that yet know not
The universal Parent, how he sings
As if he wish'd the firmament of heaven
Should listen, and give back to him the voice
Of his triumphant constancy and love;
The proclamation that he makes, how far
His darkness doth transcend our fickle light!"

"Such was the tender passage, not by me
Repeated without loss of simple phrase,
Which I perused, even as the words had been
Committed by forsaken Ellen's hand
To the blank margin of a valentine,
Bedropp'd with tears. 'Twill please you to be told
That, studiously withdrawing from the eye
Of all companionship, the sufferer yet
In lonely reading found a meek resource;
How thankful for the warmth of summer days,
When she could slip into the cottage barn,
And find a secret oratory there;
Or, in the garden, under friendly veil
Of their long twilight, pore upon her book
By the last lingering help of open sky,
Till the dark night dismiss'd her to her bed!
Thus did a waking fancy sometimes lose
Th' unconquerable pang of despised love.

"A kindlier passion open'd on her soul
When that poor child was born. Upon its face
She look'd as on a pure and spotless gift
Of unexpected promise, where a grief
Or dread was all that had been thought of—joy
Far livelier than bewilder'd traveller feels
Amid a perilous waste, that all night long
Hath harass'd him—toiling through fearful storm,
When he beholds the first pale speck serene
Of dayspring, in the gloomy east reveal'd,
And greets it with thanksgiving. 'Till this hour,'
Thus, in her mother's hearing Ellen spake,
'There was a stony region in my heart;
But He, at whose command the parched rock
Was smitten, and pour'd forth a quenching stream,
Hath soften'd that obduracy, and made
Unlook'd for gladness in the desert place,
To save the perishing; and, henceforth, I look
Upon the light with cheerfulness, for thee,
My infant! and for that good mother dear,
Who bore me,—and hath pray'd for me in vain;—
Yet not in vain, it shall not be in vain.'
She spake, nor was th' assurance unfulfill'd,
And if heartrending thoughts would oft return,
They stay'd not long. The blameless infant grew;
The child whom Ellen and her mother loved
They soon were proud of; tended it and nursed,
A soothing comforter, although forlorn;
Like a poor singing bird from distant lands;
Or a choice shrub, which he, who passes by
With vacant mind, not seldom may observe
Fair flowering in a thinly peopled house,
Whose window, somewhat sadly, it adorns.
Through four months' space the infant drew its
food

From the maternal breast; then scruples rose;
Thoughts, which the rich are free from, came and
cross'd

The sweet affection. She no more could bear
By her offence to lay a twofold weight
On a kind parent willing to forget

Their slender means; so, to that parent's care
Trusting her child, she left their common home
And with contented spirit undertook
A foster-mother's office.

"Tis, perchance,
Unknown to you that in these simple vales
The natural feeling of equality
Is by domestic service unimpair'd;
Yet, though such service be, with us, removed
From sense of degradation, not the less
Th' ungentle mind can easily find means
T' impose severe restraints and laws unjust,
Which hapless Ellen now was doom'd to feel;
For (blinded by an over-anxious dread
Of such excitement and divided thought
As with her office would but ill accord)
The pair, whose infant she was bound to nurse,
Forbad her all communion with her own;
Week after week, the mandate they enforced.
So near! yet not allow'd, upon that sight
To fix her eyes—alas! 'twas hard to bear!
But worse affliction must be borne—far worse;
For 'tis Heaven's will—that, after a disease
Begun and ended within three days' space,
Her child should die; as Ellen now exclaim'd,
Her own—deserted child! Once, only once,
She saw it in that mortal malady;
And, on the burial day, could scarcely gain
Permission to attend its obsequies.
She reach'd the house—last of the funeral train;
And some one, as she enter'd, having chanced
To urge unthinkingly their prompt departure,
'Nay,' said she, with commanding look, a spirit
Of anger never seen in her before,
'Nay, ye must wait my time!' and down she sat
And by the unclosed coffin kept her seat
Weeping and looking, looking on and weeping,
Upon the last sweet slumber of her child,
Until at length her soul was satisfied.

"You see the infant's grave; and to this spot
The mother, oft as she was sent abroad,
And whatsoever the errand, urged her steps:
Hither she came; here stood, and sometimes sat
In the broad day—a rueful Magdalene!
So call her; for not only she bewail'd
A mother's loss, but mourn'd in bitterness
Her own transgression, penitent sincere
As ever raised to heaven a streaming eye.
At length the parents of the foster child,
Noting that in despite of their commands
She still renew'd and could not but renew
Those visitations, ceased to send her forth;
Or, to the garden's narrow bounds, confined.
I fail'd not to remind them that they err'd;
For holy nature might not thus be cross'd,
Thus wrong'd in woman's breast: in vain I
pleaded—

But the green stalk of Ellen's life was snapp'd,
And the flower droop'd; as every eye could see.
It hung its head in mortal languishment.
Aided by this appearance, I at length
Prevail'd; and from those bonds released, she went
Home to her mother's house. The youth was dead;
The rash betrayer could not face the shame
Or sorrow which his senseless guilt had caused;
And little would his presence, or proof given

sting soul, have now avail'd;
 a shadow, he was pass'd away
 en's thoughts; had perish'd to her mind
 concerns of fear, or hope, or love,
 those which to their common shame,
 a moral being appertain'd:
 on that quarter would, I know, have
 ought
 dy comfort: there she recognised
 axing bond, a mutual need:
 id, as seem'd, there only. She had built,
 maternal heart had built, a nest
 ess all too near the river's edge;
 k a summer flood with hasty swell
 pt away; and now her spirit long'd
 at flight to heaven's security.
 ly frame was wasted day by day;
 ile, relinquishing all other cares,
 l she strictly tutor'd to find peace
 sure in endurance. Much she thought,
 h she read; and brooded feelingly
 : own unworthiness. To me,
 piritual comforter and friend,
 t she open'd; and no pains were spared
 ate, as gently as I could,
 g of self-reproach, with healing words.
 int! through patience glorified on earth!
 , as by her lonely hearth she sate,
 rtly face of cold decay put on
 ke beauty, and appear'd divine!
 ot mention—that, within those walls,
 beervance of her pious wish,
 gregation join'd with me in prayer
 soul's good? Nor was that office vain.
 d she suffer: but, if any friend,
 ug her condition, at the sight
 y to words of pity or complaint,
 'd them with a prompt reproof, and said,
 'o afflicts me knows what I can bear;
 en I fail, and can endure no more,
 rcifully take me to himself.'
 ough the cloud of death, her spirit pass'd
 t pure and unknown world of love
 injury cannot come:—and here is laid
 rtal body by her infant's side."
 vicar ceased; and downcast looks made
 mown
 ch had listen'd with his inmost heart.
 , th' emotion scarcely was less strong
 benign than that which I had felt
 seated near my venerable friend,
 those shady elms, from him I heard
 ry that retraced the slow decline
 garet sinking on the lonely heath,
 e neglected house to which she clung.
 that the solitary's cheek
 'd the power of nature. Pleased though sad,
 deased than sad, the gray-hair'd wanderer
 ate;
 : to his pure imaginative soul
 was and serene, his blameless life,
 owledge, wisdom, love of truth, and love
 an kind! He was it who first broke
 mative silence, saying, "Blest are they
 : sorrow rather is to suffer wrong
 to do wrong, although themselves have err'd.

This tale gives proof that Heaven most gently deals
 With such, in their affliction. Ellen's fate,
 Her tender spirit, and her contrite heart,
 Call to my mind dark hints which I have heard
 Of one who died within this vale, by doom
 Heavier, as his offence was heavier far.
 Where, sir, I pray you, where are laid the bones
 Of Wilfred Armathwaite?" The vicar answer'd,
 "In that green nook, close by the churchyard wall,
 Beneath yon hawthorn, planted by myself
 In memory and for warning, and in sign
 Of sweetness where dire anguish had been known,
 Of reconciliation after deep offence,
 There doth he rest. No theme his fate supplies
 For the smooth glozings of th' indulgent world;
 Nor need the windings of his devious course
 Be here retraced; enough that, by mishap
 And venial error, robb'd of competence,
 And her obsequious shadow, peace of mind,
 He craved a substitute in troubled joy;
 Against his conscience rose in arms, and, braving
 Divine displeasure, broke the marriage vow.
 That which he had been weak enough to do
 Was misery in remembrance; he was stung,
 Stung by his inward thoughts, and by the smiles
 Of wife and children stung to agony.
 Wretched at home, he gain'd no peace abroad;
 Ranged through the mountains, slept upon the earth,
 Ask'd comfort of the open air, and found
 No quiet in the darkness of the night,
 No pleasure in the beauty of the day.
 His flock he slighted: his paternal fields
 Became a clog to him, whose spirit wish'd
 To fly, but whither! And this gracious church,
 That wears a look so full of peace and hope
 And love, benignant mother of the vale,
 How fair amid her brood of cottages!
 She was to him a sickness and reproach.
 Much to the last remain'd unknown: but this
 Is sure, that through remorse and grief he died;
 Though pitied among men, absolved by God,
 He could not find forgiveness in himself;
 Nor could endure the weight of his own shame.
 "Here rests a mother. But from her I turn,
 And from her grave. Behold—upon that ridge,
 That, stretching boldly from the mountain side,
 Carries into the centre of the vale
 Its rocks and woods—the cottage where she dwelt
 And where yet dwells her faithful partner, left
 (Full eight years past) the solitary prop
 Of many helpless children. I begin
 With words that might be prelude to a tale
 Of sorrow and dejection; but I feel
 No sadness, when I think of what mine eyes
 See daily in that happy family.
 Bright garland form they for the pensive brow
 Of their undrooping father's widowhood.
 Those six fair daughters, budding yet—not one,
 Not one of all the band, a full-blown flower!
 Deprest, and desolate of soul, as once
 That father was, and fill'd with anxious fear,
 Now, by experience taught, he stands assured,
 That God, who takes away, yet takes not half
 Of what he seems to take; or gives it back,
 Not to our prayer, but far beyond our prayer,
 He gives it—the boon produce of a will

Which our endeavours have refused to till,
 And hope hath never water'd. The abode,
 Whose grateful owner can attest these truths,
 E'en were the object nearer to our sight,
 Would seem in no distinction to surpass
 The rudest habitations. Ye might think
 That it had sprung self-raised from earth, or grown
 Out of the living rock, to be adorn'd
 By nature only; but, if thither led,
 Ye would discover, then, a studious work
 Of many fancies, prompting many hands.
 Brought from the woods, the honeysuckle twines
 Around the porch, and seems, in that trim place,
 A plant no longer wild: the cultured rose
 There blossoms, strong in health, and will be soon
 Roof high; the wild pink crowns the garden wall,
 And with the flowers are intermingled stones
 Sparry and bright, rough scatterings of the hills.
 These ornaments, that fade not with the year,
 A hardy girl continues to provide;
 Who, mounting fearlessly the rocky heights
 Her father's prompt attendant, does for him
 All that a boy could do, but with delight
 More keen, and prouder daring: yet hath she
 Within the garden, like the rest, a bed
 For her own flowers and favourite herbs—a space,
 By sacred charter, holden for her use.
 These, and whatever else the garden bears
 Of fruit or flower, permission ask'd or not,
 I freely gather; and my leisure draws
 A not unfrequent pastime from the sight
 Of the bees murmuring round their shelter'd hives
 In that enclosure; while the mountain rill,
 That sparkling thrills the rocks, attunes his voice
 To the pure course of human life, which there
 Flows on in solitude. But, when the gloom
 Of night is falling round my steps, then most
 This dwelling charms me: often I stop short,
 (Who could refrain?) and feed by stealth my sight
 With prospect of the company within,
 Laid open through the blazing window. There
 I see the eldest daughter at her wheel
 Spinning amain, as if to overtake
 The never-halting time; or, in her turn,
 Teaching some novice of the sisterhood
 That skill in this or other household work,
 Which, from her father's honour'd hand, herself
 While she was yet a little one, had learn'd.
 Mild man! he is not gay, but they are gay;
 And the whole house seems fill'd with gayety.
 Thrice happy, then, the mother may be deem'd,
 The wife, from whose consolatory grave
 I turn'd, that ye in mind might witness where
 And how, her spirit yet survives on earth."

BOOK VII.

THE CHURCHYARD AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.
CONTINUED.

ARGUMENT.

Impression of these narratives upon the author's mind.
 Pastor invited to give account of certain graves that lie
 apart. Clergyman and his family. Fortunate influence
 of change of situation. Activity in extreme old age.
 Another clergyman, a character of resolute virtue. La-

mentations over misdirected applause. Instance of
 exalted excellence in a deaf man. Elevated character
 of a blind man. Reflection upon blindness. Interrupted
 by a peasant who passes; his animal cheerfulness
 and careless vivacity. He occasions a digression to
 the fall of beautiful and interesting trees. A French
 infant's grave. Joy at her birth. Sorrow at her depa-
 ure. A youthful peasant; his patriotic enthusiasm. Dis-
 tinguished qualities, and untimely death. Excitement
 of the wanderer, as a patriot, in this picture. Sorrow
 how affected. Monument of a knight. Tradition
 concerning him. Peroration of the wanderer on the
 transitoriness of things, and the revolutions of society.
 Hints at his own past calling. Thanks the pastor.

WHILE thus from theme to theme the historian
 pass'd,

The words he utter'd, and the scene that lay
 Before our eyes, awaken'd in my mind
 Vivid remembrance of those long-past hours,
 When, in the hollow of some shadowy vale,
 (What time the splendour of the setting sun
 Lay beautiful on Snowden's sovereign brow,
 On Cader Idris, or huge Penmaenmaur,)
 A wandering youth, I listen'd with delight
 To pastoral melody or warlike air,
 Drawn from the chords of th' ancient British harp
 By some accomplished master, while he sat
 Amid the quiet of the green recess,
 And there did inexhaustibly dispense
 An interchange of soft or solemn tunes,
 Tender or blithe; now, as the varying mood
 Of his own spirit urged,—now, as a voice
 From youth or maiden, or some honour'd chief
 Of his compatriot villagers (that hung
 Around him, drinking in the impassion'd notes
 Of the time-hallow'd minstrelsy) required
 For their heart's ease or pleasure. Strains of power
 Were they, to seize and occupy the sense;
 But to a higher mark than song can reach
 Rose this pure eloquence. And, when the storm
 Which overflow'd the soul was pass'd away,
 A consciousness remain'd that it had left
 Deposited upon the silent shore
 Of memory, images and precious thoughts,
 That shall not die, and cannot be destroy'd.

"These grassy heaps lie amicably close."
 Said I, "like surges heaving in the wind
 Upon the surface of a mountain pool;
 Whence comes it then, that yonder we behold
 Five graves, and only five, that rise together
 Unsociably sequester'd, and encroaching
 On the smooth playground of the village school?"

The vicar answered: "No disdainful pride
 In them who rest beneath, nor any course
 Of strange or tragic accident, hath help'd
 To place those hillocks in that lonely guise.
 Once more look forth, and follow with your sight
 The length of road that from yon mountain's base
 Through bare enclosures stretches, till its line
 Is lost within a little tuft of trees;
 Then reappearing in a moment, quits
 The cultured fields, and up the heathy waste,
 Mounts, as you see, in mazes serpentine,
 Towards an easy outlet of the vale.
 That little shady spot, that sylvan tuft,
 By which the road is hidden, also hides
 A cottage from our view,—though I discern

can) amid its sheltering trees
 s chimney-top. All unembower'd
 ood that lonely parsonage
 truth it is, and appertains
 apel in the vale beyond)
 came its last inhabitant.
 d forbidding were the choicest roads
 northern wilds could then be cross'd ;
 t of these secluded vales
 s for wain, heavy or light.
 elling-place the priest arrived,
 household goods, in panniers slung,
 ses graced with jingling bells,
 ack of more ignoble beast ;
 re burden of effects most prized
 ried, closed the motley train.
 then, a schoolboy of eight years ;
 hinks, I see them as they pass'd
 ring toward their wish'd-for home.
 motion of a trusty ass,
 ildren hung, a well-poised freight,
 asket nodding drowsily ;
 I, I remember, wreathed with flowers,
 was the pleasant month of June ;
 hind, the comely matron rode,
 oft speech and gracious smile,
 dy's mien. From far they came,
 thumbrian hills ; yet theirs had been
 ey, rich in pastime, cheer'd
 nk, and laughter-stirring jest ;
 on, and arch word dropp'd, to swell
 fancy and uncouth surmise
 round the slowly-moving train.
 they come ? and with what errand
 ?
 o the fortune-telling tribe
 tents beneath the green-wood tree ?
 rollers, furnish'd to enact
 d, and the Children of the Wood,
 whisker'd tabby's aid, set forth
 nature of sage Whittington,
 rt village hears the show announced
 umpet ? " Plenteous was the growth
 stures, overheard, or seen
 aring countenance portray'd
 rgher, as they march'd along.
 n once their steadiness of face
 oof, and exercise supplied
 ntive humour, by stern looks,
 ; in authoritative tone,
 aid guardian of the public peace,
 sober steed on which he rode,
 us wisdom : oftener still,
 irect, or blunt demand
 r halting in his own despite,
 osity to ease ;
 entures, that beguiled and cheer'd
 igration, the good pair would tell,
 ish'd glee, in hoary age.
 se was by function ; but his course
 th up, and high as manhood's noon,
 life to which he then was brought,)
 gular, I might say, wild ;
 tedied, by his pastoral care
 ek'd. An active, ardent mind ;
 sant with resource and scheme

To cheat the sadness of a rainy day ;
 Hands apt for all ingenious arts and games ;
 A generous spirit, and a body strong
 To cope with stoutest champions of the bowl ;
 Had earn'd for him sure welcome, and the rights
 Of a prized visitant, in the jolly hall
 Of country squire ; or at the statelier board
 Of duke or earl, from scenes of courtly pomp
 Withdrawn, to while away the summer hours
 In condescension among rural guests.
 " With these high comrades he had revell'd long,
 Frolick'd industriously, a simple clerk,
 By hopes of coming patronage beguiled
 Till the heart sicken'd. So each loftier aim
 Abandoning, and all his showy friends,
 For a life's stay, though slender yet assured,
 He turn'd to this secluded chapelry,
 That had been offered to his doubtful choice
 By an unthought-of patron. Bleak and bare
 They found the cottage, their allotted home ;
 Naked without, and rude within ; a spot
 With which the scantily provided cure
 Not long had been endowed : and far remote
 The chapel stood, divided from that house
 By an unpeopled tract of mountain waste.
 Yet cause was none, whate'er regret might hang
 On his own mind, to quarrel with the choice
 Or the necessity that fix'd him here :
 Apart from old temptations, and constrain'd
 To punctual labour in his sacred charge.
 See him a constant preacher to the poor !
 And visiting, though not with saintly zeal,
 Yet when need was, with no reluctant will,
 The sick in body, or distrest in mind :
 And, by his salutary change, compell'd
 To rise from timely sleep, and meet the day
 With no engagement, in his thoughts, more proud
 Or splendid than his garden could afford,
 His fields, or mountains by the heath-cock ranged,
 Or the wild brooks ; from which he now return'd
 Contented to partake the quiet meal
 Of his own board, where sate his gentle mate
 And three fair children, plentifully fed
 Though simply, from their little household farm ;
 With acceptable treat of fish or fowl
 By nature yielded to his practised hand—
 To help the small but certain comings-in
 Of that spare benefice. Yet not the less
 Theirs was a hospitable board, and theirs
 A charitable door. So days and years
 Pass'd on ; the inside of that rugged house
 Was trimm'd and brighten'd by the matron's care,
 And gradually enrich'd with things of price,
 Which might be lack'd for use or ornament.
 What though no soft and costly sofa there
 Insidiously stretch'd out its lazy length,
 And no vain mirror glitter'd on the walls,
 Yet were the windows of the low abode
 By shutters weather-fenced, which at once
 Repell'd the storm and deaden'd its loud roar.
 There snow-white curtains hung in decent folds ;
 Tough moss, and long-enduring mountain plants,
 That creep along the ground with sinuous trail,
 Were nicely braided, and composed a work
 Like Indian mats, that with appropriate grace
 Lay at the threshold and the inner door ;

And a fair carpet, woven of homespun wool,
But tintured daintily with florid hues,
For seemliness and warmth, on festal days,
Cover'd the smooth blue slabs of mountain stone
With which the parlour floor, in simplest guise
Of pastoral homesteads, had been long inlaid.
These pleasing works the housewife's skill produced:

Meanwhile the unседentary master's hand
Was busier with his task—to rid, to plant,
To rear for food, for shelter, and delight;
A thriving covert! And when wishes, form'd
In youth, and sanction'd by the ripper mind,
Restored me to my native valley, here
To end my days; well pleased was I to see
The once bare cottage, on the mountain side,
Screen'd from assault of every bitter blast;
While the dark shadows of the summer leaves
Danced in the breeze, upon its mossy roof.
Time, which had thus afforded willing help
To beautify with nature's fairest growth
This rustic tenement, had gently shed,
Upon its master's frame, a wintry grace;
The comeliness of unenfeebled age.
But how could I say, gently? for he still
Retain'd a flashing eye, a burning palm,
A stirring foot, a head which beat at nights
Upon its pillow with a thousand schemes.
Few likings had he dropp'd, few pleasures lost;
Generous and charitable, prompt to serve;
And still his harsher passions kept their hold,
Anger and indignation: still he loved
The sound of titled names, and talk'd in glee
Of long past banquetings with high-born friends:
Then, from those lulling fits of vain delight
Uproused by recollected injury, rail'd
At their false ways disdainfully,—and oft
In bitterness, and with a threatening eye
Of fire, incensed beneath its hoary brow.
These transports, with staid looks of pure good will
And with soft smile, his consort would reprove.
She far behind him in the race of years,
Yet keeping her first mildness, was advanced
Far nearer, in the habit of her soul,
To that still region whither all are bound.
Him might we liken to the setting sun
As seen not seldom on some gusty day,
Struggling and bold, and shining from the west
With an inconstant and unmellow'd light;
She was a soft attendant cloud, that hung
As if with wish to veil the restless orb;
From which it did itself imbibe a ray
Of pleasing lustre. But no more of this;
I better love to sprinkle on the sod
That now divides the pair, or rather say
That still unites them, praises, like heaven's dew,
Without reserve descending upon both.

“Our very first in eminence of years
This old man stood, the patriarch of the vale!
And, to his unmolested mansion, death
Had never come, through space of forty years;
Sparing both old and young in that abode.
Suddenly then they disappear'd: not twice
Had summer scorch'd the fields: not twice had fall'n
On those high peaks, the first autumnal snow,
Before the greedy visiting was closed,

And the lone privileged house left empty—
As by a plague: yet no rapacious plague
Had been among them; all was gentle death,
One after one, with intervals of peace.

A happy consummation! an accord
Sweet, perfect—to be wish'd for! save that here
Was something which to mortal sense might seem
Like harshness,—that the old gray-headed sire,
The oldest, he was taken last,—survived
When the meek partner of his age, his son,
His daughter, and that late and high-prized gift,
His little smiling grandchild, were no more.

“All gone, all vanish'd! he deprived and how
How will he face the remnant of his life?
What will become of him?” we said, and moved
In sad conjectures—“Shall we meet him now
Haunting with rod and line the craggy brooks?
Or shall we overhear him, as we pass,
Striving to entertain the lonely hours
With music?” (for he had not ceased to touch
The harp or viol which himself had framed,
For their sweet purposes, with perfect skill.)
“What titles will he keep? will he remain
Musician, gardener, builder, mechanist,
A planter, and a rearer from the seed?
A man of hope and forward looking mind
E'en to the last!” Such was he, unsubdued.
But Heaven was gracious: yet a little while,
And this survivor, with his cheerful throng
Of open schemes, and all his inward board
Of unsunn'd griefs, too many and too keen,
Was overcome by unexpected sleep,
In one blest moment. Like a shadow thrown
Softly and lightly from a passing cloud,
Death fell upon him, while reclined he lay
For noontide solace on the summer grass,
The warm lap of his mother earth: and so,
Their lenient term of separation past,
That family (whose graves you there behold)
By yet a higher privilege once more
Were gather'd to each other.”

Calm of mind

And silence waited on these closing words;
Until the wanderer (whether moved by fear
Lest in those passages of life were some
That might have touch'd the sick heart of his friend)
Too nearly, or intent to reinforce
His own firm spirit in degree deprest
By tender sorrow for our mortal state)
Thus silence broke: “Behold a thoughtless man
From vice and premature decay preserved
By useful habits, to a fitter soil
Transplanted ere too late. The hermit, lodged
In the untrodden desert, tells his beads,
With each repeating its allotted prayer,
And thus divides and thus relieves the time;
Smooth task, with his compared, whose mind could
string,
Not scantily, bright minutes on the thread
A keen domestic anguish,—and beguile
Of solitude, unchosen, unprofess'd;
Till gentlest death released him. Far from us
Be the desire—too curiously to ask
How much of this is but the blind result
Of cordial spirits and vital temperament,
And what to higher powers is justly due.

sir, know that in a neighbouring vale
 abides before whose life such doubts
 be ground : whose gifts of nature lie
 from notice, lost in attributes
 a, honourably effaced by debts
 er poor treasure house is content to owe,
 quest over her dominion gain'd,
 h her frowardness must needs submit.
 ne man is shown a temperance—proof
 all trials ; industry severe
 stant as the motion of the day ;
 lf-denial round him spread, with shade
 ght be deem'd forbidding, did not there
 rous feelings flourish and rejoice ;
 nce, charity in deed and thought,
 lution competent to take
 e bosom of simplicity
 her holy customs recommend,
 best ages of the world prescribe.
 g, administering, in every work
 blime vocation, in the walks
 lly intercourse 'twixt man and man,
 is humble dwelling, he appears
 er, with moral virtue girt,
 irtual graces, like a glory, crown'd." "
 bt can be none," the pastor said, " for whom
 traiture is sketch'd. The great, the good,
 l beloved, the fortunate, the wise,
 ties emperors and chiefs have borne,
 assumed or given : and him, the Wonderful,
 ple shepherds, speaking from the heart,
 dly have styled. From his abode
 endent chapelry, that lies
 yon hill, a poor and rugged wild,
 n his soul he lovingly embraced,—
 ving once espoused, would never quit ;
 ere long, that lowly, great, good man
 convey'd. An unelaborate stone
 rer him ; and by its help, perchance,
 ry shall hear his name pronounced,
 ages attendant on the sound :
 hall the slowly gathering twilight close
 night ; and of his course remain
 izable vestiges, no more
 this breath, which shapes itself in words
 k of him, and instantly dissolves.
 there not enough in doleful war,
 t the heaven-born poet must stand forth,
 d the echoes of his sacred shell,
 tiply and aggravate the din ?
 re there not enough in hopeless love—
 requited passion, all too much
 lence, anxiety, and fear—
 t the minstrel of the rural shade
 ne his pipe, insiduously to nurse
 turbation in the suffering breast,
 pagate its kind, far as he may ?
 (and with such rapture as befits
 low'd theme) will rise and celebrate
 d man's deeds and purposes ; retrace
 ggles, his discomfiture deplore,
 mphs hail, and glorify his end ?
 rtue, like the fumes and vapory clouds
 h fancy's heat redounding in the brain,
 e the soft infections of the heart,
 m of *measured words may spread o'er field,*

Hamlet, and town ; and piety survive
 Upon the lips of men in hall or bower ;
 Not for reproof, but high and warm delight,
 And grave encouragement, by song inspired.
 Vain thought ! but wherefore murmur or repine ?
 The memory of the just survives in heaven :
 And, without sorrow, will this ground receive
 That venerable clay. Meanwhile the best
 Of what it holds confines us to degrees
 In excellence less difficult to reach,
 And milder worth : nor need we travel far
 From those to whom our last regards were paid,
 For such example.

Almost at the root
 Of that tall pine, the shadow of whose bare
 And slender stem, while here I sit at eve,
 Oft stretches towards me, like a long straight path
 Traced faintly in the greensward ; there, beneath
 A plain blue stone, a gentle dalesman lies,
 From whom, in early childhood, was withdrawn
 The precious gift of hearing. He grew up
 From year to year in loneliness of soul ;
 And this deep mountain valley was to him
 Soundless, with all its streams. The bird of dawn
 Did never rouse this cottager from sleep
 With startling summons : not for his delight
 The vernal cuckoo shouted ; not for him
 Murmur'd the labouring bee. When stormy winds
 Were working the broad bosom of the lake
 Into a thousand thousand sparkling waves,
 Rocking the trees, or driving cloud on cloud
 Along the sharp edge of yon lofty crags,
 The agitated scene before his eye
 Was silent as a picture : evermore
 Were all things silent, wheresoe'er he moved.
 Yet, by the solace of his own pure thoughts
 Upheld, he duteously pursued the round
 Of rural labours ; the steep mountain side
 Ascended with his staff and faithful dog ;
 The plough he guided, and the scythe he sway'd ;
 And the ripe corn before his sickle fell
 Among the jocund reapers. For himself,
 All watchful and industrious as he was,
 He wrought not ; neither field nor flock he own'd :
 No wish for wealth had place within his mind ;
 Nor husband's love, nor father's hope or care.
 Though born a younger brother, need was none
 That from the floor of his paternal home
 He should depart, to plant himself anew.
 And when, mature in manhood, he beheld
 His parents laid in earth, no loss ensued
 Of rights to him ; but he remain'd well pleased,
 By the pure bond of independent love
 An inmate of a second family,
 The fellow labourer and friend of him
 To whom the small inheritance had fall'n.
 Nor deem that his mild presence was a weight
 That press'd upon his brother's house, for books
 Were ready comrades whom he could not tire,—
 Of whose society the blameless man
 Was never satiate. Their familiar voice,
 E'en to old age, with unabated charm
 Beguiled his leisure hours ; refresh'd his thoughts ;
 Beyond its natural elevation raised
 His introverted spirit : and bestow'd
 Upon his life an outward dignity

Which all acknowledged. The dark winter night,
The stormy day, had each its own resource;
Song of the muses, sage historic tale,
Science severe, or word of holy writ
Announcing immortality and joy
To the assembled spirits of the just,
From imperfection and decay secure.
Thus soothed at home, thus busy in the field,
To no perverse suspicion he gave way,
No languor, peevishness, nor vain complaint:
And they who were about him did not fail
In reverence, or in courtesy; they prized
His gentle manners; and his peaceful smiles,
The gleams of his slow-varying countenance,
Were met with answering sympathy and love.

"At length, when sixty years and five were told,
A slow disease insensibly consumed
The powers of nature; and a few short steps
Of friends and kindred bore him from his home
(Yon cottage shaded by the woody crags)
To the profounder stillness of the grave.
Nor was his funeral denied the grace
Of many tears, virtuous and thoughtful grief;
Heart sorrow rendered sweet by gratitude.
And now that monumental stone preserves
His name, and unambitiously relates
How long, and by what kindly outward aids,
And in what pure contentedness of mind,
The sad privation was by him endured.
And yon tall pine tree, whose composing sound
Was wasted on the good man's living ear,
Hath now its own peculiar sanctity;
And, at the touch of every wandering breeze,
Murmurs, not idly, o'er his peaceful grave.

"Soul-cheering light, most bountiful of things!
Guide of our way, mysterious comforter!
Whose sacred influence, spread through earth and
heaven,

We all too thanklessly participate,
Thy gifts were utterly withheld from him
Whose place of rest is near yon ivied porch.
Yet, of the wild brooks ask if he complained;
Ask of the channell'd rivers if they held
A safer, easier, more determined course.
What terror doth it strike into the mind
To think of one who cannot see, advancing
Toward some precipice's airy brink!
But, timely warn'd, he would have stay'd his steps,
Protected, say enlighten'd, by his ear,
And on the very edge of vacancy
Not more endanger'd than a man whose eye
Beholds the gulf beneath. No floweret blooms
Throughout the lofty range of these rough hills,
Or in the woods, that could from him conceal
Its birthplace; none whose figure did not live
Upon his touch. The bowels of the earth
Enrich'd with knowledge his industrious mind;
The ocean paid him tribute from the stores
Lodged in her bosom; and, by science led,
His genius mounted to the plains of heaven.
Methinks I see him; how his eyeballs roll'd
Beneath his ample brow, in darkness pair'd,
But each instinct with spirit; and the frame
Of the whole countenance alive with thought,
Fancy, and understanding; while the voice
Discours'd of natural or moral truth

With eloquence, and such authentic power,
That, in his presence, humbler knowledge stood
Abash'd, and tender pity overawed."

"A noble, and, to unreflecting minds,
A marvellous spectacle," the wanderer said,
"Beings like these present! But proof abound
Upon the earth that faculties which seem
Extinguish'd, do not, *therefore*, cease to be.
And to the mind among her powers of sense
This transfer is permitted, not alone
That the bereft their recompense may win,
But for remoter purposes of love
And charity; nor last nor least for this,
That to th' imagination may be given
A type and shadow of an awful truth;
How, likewise, under sufferance divine,
Darkness is banish'd from the realms of death,
By man's imperishable spirit quell'd.
Unto the men who see not as we see,
Futurity was thought, in ancient times,
To be laid open, and they prophesied.
And know we not that from the blind have flow'd
The highest, holiest raptures of the lyre;
And wisdom married to immortal verse?"

Among the humbler worthies, at our feet
Living insensible to human praise,
Love, or regret, whose lineaments would next
Have been portray'd, I guess not; but it chanc'd
That, near the quiet churchyard where we sat,
A team of horses, with a ponderous freight
Pressing behind, adown a rugged slope,
Whose sharp descent confounded their array
Came at that moment, ringing noisily.

"Here," said the pastor, "do we *must*, *we*
mourn

The waste of death: and lo! the giant oak
Stretch'd on his bier, that massy timber was;
Nor fail to note the man who guides the team."

He was a peasant of the lowest class:
Gray locks profusely round his temples hung
In clustering curls, like ivy, which the bite
Of winter cannot thin; the fresh air lodged
Within his cheek, as light within a cloud;
And he returned our greeting with a smile.
When he had pass'd, the solitary spake:
"A man he seems of cheerful yesterdays
And confident to-morrows; with a face
Not worldly-minded, for it bears too much
Of nature's impress—gayety and health,
Freedom and hope; but keen withal, and shrewd
His gestures note; and hark! his tones of voice
Are all vivacious as his mien and look."

The pastor answered: "You have read him well
Year after year is added to his store
With *silent* increase; summers, winters—past,
Past or to come; yea, boldly might I say,
Ten summers and ten winters of a space
That lies beyond life's ordinary bounds,
Upon his sprightly vigour cannot fix
The obligation of an anxious mind,
A pride in having, or a fear to lose;
Possess'd like out-kirts of some large domain,
By any one more thought of than by him
Who holds the land in fee, its careless lord!
Yet is the creature rational, endow'd
With foresight; hears, too, every Sabbath-day,

tian promise with attentive ear;
 I trust, the Majesty of heaven
 incense offered up by him,
 f the kind which beasts and birds present
 r pasture—cheerfulness of soul,
 idation and repining free.
 y scrupulous worshippers fall down
 r knees, and daily homage pay
 hy, less religious even, than his!
 qualified respect, the old man's due,
 thout reluctance; but in truth"
 good vicar with a fond half-smile)
 times a motion of despite
 one, whose bold contrivances and skill,
 ve seen, bear such conspicuous part
 of havoc; taking from these vales,
 one, their proudest ornaments.
 is doings leave me to deplore
 ree, sown by winds, by vapours nursed,
 r crannies of the pendant rocks;
 h, aloft upon the horizon's edge,
 glory for th' ascending moon;
 hose roots by noontide dew were damp'd,
 hose forehead inaccessible
 lodged in safety. Many a ship
 into Morecambe Bay, to him hath owed
 knee-timbers, and the mast that bears
 st of her pendants. He, from park
 fetch'd the enormous axletree
 s (how slow itself!) ten thousand spindles:
 ast engine labouring in the mine,
 ith meaner prowess, must have lack'd
 and body of its marvellous strength,
 aunted enterprise had fail'd
 : mountain coves.

Yon household fir,
 planted to fence off the blast.
 ing high the roof above, as if
 destination were forgot;
 more, which annually holds
 shade, as in a stately tent
 s open to the fanning breeze,
 semblage, seated while they shear
 -encumber'd flock; the joyful elm,
 hose trunk the maidens dance in May;
 lord's oak,—would plead their several
 ts
 he were master of their fate:
 ce to the axe would doom them all.
 in age and lusty as he is,
 sing to keep his hold on earth
 ight seem, in rivalry with men
 the forest's more enduring growth,
 pointed hour will come at last;
 he haughty spoilers of the world,
 destroyer in his turn must fail.
 om the living pass we once again;
 " the priest continued, " turn your
 ights;
 that often unlamented drops,
 that daisied hillock, three spans long!
 r sons sate daily round the board
 l side; and, when the hope had ceased
 ogeny, a daughter then
 , the crowning bounty of the whole;
 mowled with a tremulous joy

Felt to the centre of that heavenly calm
 With which by nature every mother's soul
 Is stricken, in the moment when her throes
 Are ended, and her ears have heard the cry
 Which tells her that a living child is born,
 And she lies conscious, in a blissful rest,
 That the dread storm is weather'd by them both.

"The father—him at this unlook'd-for gift
 A bolder transport seizes. From the side
 Of his bright hearth, and from his open door,
 Day after day the gladness is diffused
 To all that come, and almost all that pass;
 Invited, summon'd, to partake the cheer
 Spread on the never-empty board, and drink
 Health and good wishes to his new-born girl,
 From cups replenish'd by his joyous hand.
 Those seven fair brothers variously were moved
 Each by the thoughts best suited to his years
 But most of all and with most thankful mind
 The hoary grandsire felt himself enrich'd;
 A happiness that ebb'd not, but remain'd
 To fill the total measure of the soul!
 From the low tenement, his own abode,
 Whither, as to a little private cell,
 He had withdrawn from bustle, care, and noise,
 To spend the Sabbath of old age in peace,
 Once every day he duteously repair'd
 To rock the cradle of the slumbering babe:
 For in that female infant's name he heard
 The silent name of his departed wife;
 Heart-stirring music! hourly heard that name;
 Full blest he was, 'Another Margaret Green,'
 Oft did he say, 'was come to Gold-rill side.'
 Oh! pang unthought of, as the precious boon
 Itself had been unlook'd for; oh! dire stroke
 Of desolating anguish for them all!
 Just as the child could totter on the floor,
 And, by some friendly finger's help upstay'd,
 Range round the garden walk, while she perchance
 Was catching at some novelty of spring,
 Ground-flower, or glossy insect from its cell
 Drawn by the sunshine—at that hopeful season
 The winds of March, smiting insidiously,
 Raised in the tender passage of the throat
 Viewless obstruction; whence, all unforewarn'd,
 The household lost their pride and soul's delight.
 But time hath power to soften all regrets,
 And prayer and thought can bring to worst distress
 Due resignation. Therefore, though some tears
 Fail not to spring from either parent's eye
 Oft as they hear of sorrow like their own,
 Yet this departed little one, too long
 The innocent troubler of their quiet, sleeps
 In what may now be call'd a peaceful grave.
 "On a bright day, the brightest of the year,
 These mountains echo'd with an unknown sound,
 A volley, thrice repeated o'er the corse
 Let down into the hollow of that grave,
 Whose shelving sides are red with naked mould.
 Ye rains of April, duly wet this earth!
 Spare, burning sun of midsummer, these sods,
 That they may knit together, and therewith
 Our thoughts unite in kindred quietness!
 Nor so the valley shall forget her loss.
 Dear youth, by young and old alike beloved,
 To me as precious as my own! Green herbs

May creep (I wish that they would softly creep)
Over thy last abode, and we may pass
Reminded less imperiously of thee;
The ridge itself may sink into the breast
Of earth, the great abyss, and be no more;
Yet shall not thy remembrance leave our hearts,
Thy image disappear!

"The mountain ash

No eye can overlook, when 'mid a grove
Of yet unfaded trees she lifts her head,
Deck'd with autumnal berries, that outshine
Spring's richest blossoms; and ye may have mark'd,
By a brook side or solitary tarn,
How she her station doth adorn; the pool
Glow's at her feet, and all the gloomy rocks
Are brighten'd round her. In his native vale
Such and so glorious did this youth appear;
A sight that kindled pleasure in all hearts
By his ingenuous beauty, by the gleam
Of his fair eyes, by his capacious brow,
By all the graces with which nature's hand
Had lavishly array'd him. As old bards
Tell in their idle songs of wandering gods,
Pan or Apollo, veil'd in human form;
Yet, like the sweet-breath'd violet of the shade,
Discover'd in their own despite to sense
Of mortals, (if such fables without blame
May find chance mention on this sacred ground,)
So, through a simple rustic garb's disguise,
And through th' impediment of rural cares,
In him reveal'd a scholar's genius shone;
And so, not wholly hidden from men's sight,
In him the spirit of a hero walk'd
Our unpretending valley. How the coit
Whizz'd from the stripling's arm! If touch'd by
him,

Th' inglorious football mounted to the pitch
Of the lark's flight, or shaped a rainbow curve,
Aloft, in prospect of the shouting field!
The indefatigable fox had learn'd
To dread his perseverance in the chase.
With admiration would he lift his eyes
To the wide-ruling eagle, and his hand
Was loath to assault the majesty he loved;
Else had the strongest fastnesses proved weak
To guard the royal brood. The sailing glead,
The wheeling swallow, and the darting snipe,
The sportive sea-gull dancing with the waves,
And cautious water-fowl from distant climes,
Fix'd at their seat, the centre of the mere,
Were subject to young Oswald's steady aim.

"From Gallia's coast a tyrant hurl'd his threats;
Our country mark'd the preparation vast
Of hostile forces; and she call'd, with voice
That fill'd her plains, that reach'd her utmost shores,
And in remotest vales was heard,—To arms!
Then, for the first time, here you might have seen
The shepherd's gray to martial scarlet changed,
That flash'd uncouthly through the woods and fields.
Ten hardy striplings, all in bright attire,
And graced with shining weapons, weekly march'd
From this lone valley, to a central spot,
Where, in assemblage with the flower and choice
Of the surrounding district, they might learn
The rudiments of war; ten—hardy, strong,

£; but young Oswald, like a chief,

And yet a modest comrade, led them forth
From their shy solitude, to face the world
With a gay confidence and seemingly pride;
Measuring the soil beneath their happy feet,
Like youths released from labour, and yet bound
To most laborious service, though to them
A festival of unencumber'd ease;
The inner spirit keeping holyday,
Like vernal ground to sabbath sunshine left.

"Oft have I mark'd him at some leisure hour,
Stretch'd on the grass or seated in the shade
Among his fellows, while an ample map
Before their eyes lay carefully outspread,
From which the gallant teacher would discourse,
Now pointing this way and now that. 'Here flow,'
Thus would he say, 'the Rhine, that famous stream'
Eastward, the Danube toward this inland sea,
A mightier river, winds from realm to realm,
And, like a serpent, shows his glittering back
Bespotted with innumerable isles:
Here reigns the Russian, there the Turk; o'er
His capital city!' Thence, along a tract
Of livelier interest to his hopes and fears
His finger moved, distinguishing the spots
Where wide-spread conflict then most fiercely fought
Nor left unstigmatized those fatal fields
On which the sons of mighty Germany
Were taught a base submission. 'Here beheld
A nobler race, the Switzers, and their land;
Vales deeper far than these of ours, huge woods
And mountains white with everlasting snow.'
And, surely, he, that spake with kindling brow,
Was a true patriot, hopeful as the best
Of that young peasantry, who, in our days,
Have fought and perish'd for Helvetia's rights—
Ah, not in vain!—or those who, in old time,
For work of happier issue to the side
Of Tell came trooping from a thousand huts,
When he had risen alone! No braver youth
Descended from Judean heights, to march
With righteous Joshua; or appear'd in arms
When grove was fell'd, and altar was cast down,
And Gideon blew the trumpet, soul-inflamed,
And strong in hatred of idolatry."

This spoken, from his seat the pastor rose,
And moved towards the grave. Instinctively
His steps we follow'd; and my voice exclaim'd,
"Power to th' oppressors of the world is given.
A might of which they dream not. O! the curse,
To be th' awakener of divinest thoughts,
Father and Founder of exalted deeds,
And to whole nations bound in servile strain
The liberal donor of capacities
More than heroic! this to be, nor yet
Have sense of one connatural wish, nor yet
Deserve the least return of human thanks;
Winning no recompense but deadly hate
With pity mix'd, astonishment with scorn!"

When these involuntary words had ceased,
The pastor said, "So Providence is served;
The forked weapon of the skies can send
Illumination into deep, dark holds,
Which the mild sunbeam hath not power to pierce
Why do ye quake, intimidated thrones?
For, not unconscious of the mighty debt
Which to outrageous wrong the sufferer owes.

through all her habitable seats,
 ng for *their* overthrow, who still
 pagan temples stood of old,
 horror of their impious rites
 d ; are suffer'd to extend their pride,
 ars on the top of Lebanon
 ng the sun. But less impatient thoughts,
 : 'all hoping and expecting all,'
 low'd grave demands, where rests in peace
 e champion of the better cause ;
 it youth, so call him, for he ask'd
 r name ; in whom our country show'd,
 avourite son, most beautiful.
 of vice, and misery, and disease,
 ith the spreading of her wealthy arts,
 the ancient and the free, appear'd
 o stand before my swimming eyes,
 erably virtuous and secure.
 of this, lest I offend his dust :
 s his life, and a brief tale remains.
 summer's day—a day of annual pomp
 mn chase—from morn to sultry noon
 had follow'd, fleetest of the fleet,
 deer, driven along its native heights
 of bound and horn ; and, from that toil
 with sinews weaken'd and relax'd,
 rous youth, too negligent of self,
 —mid a gay and busy throng convened
 the fleeces of his father's flock—
 chilling flood.

“ Convulsions dire
 m that selfsame night ; and through the
 ace
 e ensuing days his frame was wrench'd,
 re rested from her work in death.
 hus snatch'd away, his comrades paid
 's honours. At his funeral hour
 is the sun, the sky a cloudless blue ;
 lustre slept upon the hills ;
 r chance a stranger, wandering there,
 e commanding eminence had look'd
 this spot, well pleased would he have seen
 ng spectacle ; but every face
 id ; seldom hath that eye been moist
 us, that wept not then ; nor were the few
 a their dwellings came not forth to join
 d service, less disturb'd than we.
 ted at the tributary peal
 taneous thunder, which announced
 the still air the closing of the grave ;
 nt mountains echo'd with a sound
 tation never heard before ! ”
 stor ceased. My venerable friend
 ily upraised his clear bright eye ;
 n that eulogy was ended, stood
 s if his inward sense perceived
 ngation of some still response,
 he ancient soul of this wide land,
 t of its mountains and its seas,
 temples, fields, its awful power,
 and virtues—by that Deity
 ng, and supporting his pure heart
 riotic confidence and joy.
 se last of those memorial words,
 g solitary turn'd aside,
 through *manly instinct to conceal*

Tender emotions spreading from the heart
 To his worn cheek ; or with uneasy shame
 For those cold humours of habitual spleen,
 That fondly seeking in dispraise of man
 Solace and self-excuse, had sometimes urged
 To self-abuse a not ineloquent tongue.
 Right toward the sacred edifice his steps
 Had been directed ; and we saw him now
 Intent upon a monumental stone,
 Whose uncouth form was grafted on the wall,
 Or rather seem'd to have grown into the side
 Of the rude pile ; as ofttimes trunks of trees,
 Where nature works in wild and craggy spots,
 Are seen incorporate with the living rock,
 To endure for aye. The vicar, taking note
 Of his employment, with a courteous smile
 Exclaim'd, “ The sagest antiquarian's eye
 That task would foil ; ” then, letting fall his voice
 While he advanced, thus spake : “ Tradition tells
 That, in Eliza's golden days, a knight
 Came on a war-horse sumptuously attired,
 And fix'd his home in this sequester'd vale.
 'Tis left untold if here he first drew breath,
 Or as a stranger reach'd this deep recess,
 Unknowing and unknown. A pleasing thought
 I sometimes entertain, that, haply bound
 To Scotland's court in service of his queen,
 Or sent on mission to some northern chief
 Of England's realm, this vale he might have seen,
 With transient observation ; and thence caught
 An image fair, which brightening in his soul
 When joy of war and pride of chivalry
 Languish'd beneath accumulated years,
 Had power to draw him from the world, resolved
 To make that paradise his chosen home
 To which his peaceful fancy oft had turn'd.
 Vague thoughts are these ; but, if belief may rest
 Upon unwritten story fondly traced
 From sire to son, in this obscure retreat
 The knight arrived, with pomp of spear and shield,
 And borne upon a charger cover'd o'er
 With gilded housings. And the lofty steed,
 His sole companion, and his faithful friend,
 Whom he, in gratitude, let loose to range
 In fertile pastures, was beheld with eyes
 Of admiration, and delightful awe,
 By those untravell'd dalesmen. With less pride,
 Yet free from touch of envious discontent,
 They saw a mansion at his bidding rise,
 Like a bright star amid the lowly band
 Of their rude homesteads. Here the warrior dwelt ;
 And, in that mansion, children of his own,
 Or kindred, gather'd round him. As a tree
 That falls and disappears, the house is gone ;
 And, through providence or want of love
 For ancient worth and honourable things,
 The spear and shield are vanish'd, which the knight
 Hung in his rustic hall. One ivied arch
 Myself have seen, a gateway, last remains
 Of that foundation in domestic care
 Raised by his hands. And now no trace is left
 Of the mild-hearted champion, save this stone,
 Faithless memorial ! and his family name
 Borne by yon clustering cottages, that sprang
 From out the ruins of his stately lodge !
 These, and the name and title at full length—

SIR ALFRED TATHING, with appropriate words
Accompanied, still extant, in a wreath
Or posy, girding round the several fronts
Of three clear-sounding and harmonious bells
That in the steeple hang, his pious gift."

"So fails, so languishes, grows dim, and dies,"
The gray-hair'd wanderer pensively exclaim'd,
"All that this world is proud of. From their spheres
The stars of human glory are cast down;
Perish the roses and the flowers of kings,*
Princes, and emperors, and the crowns and palms
Of all the mighty, wither'd and consumed!
Nor is power given to lowliest innocence
Long to protect her own. The man himself
Departs; and soon is spent the line of those
Who, in the bodily image, in the mind,
In heart or soul, in station or pursuit,
Did most resemble him. Degrees and ranks,
Fraternalities and orders—heaping high
New wealth upon the burden of the old,
And placing trust in privilege confirm'd
And reconfirm'd—are scoff'd at with a smile
Of greedy foretaste, from the secret stand
Of desolation, aim'd: to slow decline
These yield, and these to sudden overthrow;
Their virtue, service, happiness, and state
Expire; and nature's pleasant robe of green,
Humanity's appointed shroud, inwraps
Their monuments and their memory. The vast
frame

Of social nature changes evermore
Her organs and her members with decay
Restless, and restless generation, powers
And functions dying and produced at need;
And by this law the mighty whole subsists:
With an ascent and progress in the main,
Yet, O! how disproportion'd to the hopes
And expectations of self-flattering minds!
The courteous knight whose bones are here interr'd,
Lived in an age conspicuous as our own
For strife and ferment in the minds of men;
Whence alteration, in the forms of things,
Various and vast. A memorable age!
Which did to him assign a pensive lot—
To linger 'mid the last of those bright clouds,
That, on the steady breeze of honour, sail'd
In long procession, calm and beautiful.
He who had seen his own bright order fade,
And its devotion gradually decline,
(While war, relinquishing the lance and shield,
Her temper changed, and bow'd to other laws,
Had also witnessed, in his morn of life,
That violent commotion which o'erthrew,
In town, and city, and sequester'd glen,
Altar, and cross, and church of solemn roof,
And old religious house—pile after pile;
And shook the tenants out into the fields,

* The "transit gloria mundi" is finely expressed in the introduction to the foundation charters of some of the ancient abbeys. Some expressions here used are taken from that of the abbey of St. Mary's Furness, the translation of which is as follows:

"Considering every day the uncertainty of life, that the roses and flowers of kings, emperors, and dukes, and the crowns and palms of all the great wither and decay; and that all things, with an uninterrupted course, tend to dissolution and death: I therefore," &c.

Like wild beasts without home! Their hour was come;

But why no softening thought of gratitude,
No just remembrance, scruple, or wise doubt?
Benevolence is mild; nor borrows help,
Save at worst need, from bold impetuous force.
Fittest allied to anger and revenge.
But human kind rejoices in the might
Of mutability, and airy hopes,
Dancing around her, hinder and disturb
Those meditations of the soul that feed
The retrospective virtues. Festive songs
Break from the madden'd nations at the sight
Of sudden overthrow; and cold neglect
Is the sure consequence of slow decay.
Even," said the wanderer, "as that courteous
knight,
Bound by his vow to labour for redress
Of all who suffer wrong, and to enact
By sword and lance the law of gentleness,
(If I may venture of myself to speak,
Trusting that not incongruously I blend
Low things with lofty,) I too shall be doom'd
To outlive the kindly use and fair esteem
Of the poor calling which my youth embraced
With no unworthy prospect. But enough;
Thoughts crowd upon me, and 'twere seemlier
To stop, and yield our gracious teacher thanks
For the pathetic records which his voice
Hath here delivered; words of heartfelt truth,
Tending to patience when affliction strikes;
To hope and love; to confident repose
In God; and reverence for the dust of man."

BOOK VIII.

THE PARSONAGE.

ARGUMENT.

Pastor's apprehensions that he might have dejected his auditors too long. Invitation to his house. Siry disinclined to comply, rallies the wanderer; and somewhat playfully draws a comparison between his arduous profession and that of the knight-errant, which leads to wanderer's giving an account of chagrin in country from the manufacturing spirit. Family effects. The other side of the picture, and chiefly: has affected the humbler classes. Wanderer notes the hollowness of all national grandeur if unsupported by moral worth; gives instances. Physical unable to support itself. Lamentations over an excess of manufacturing industry among the humbler class of society. Picture of a child employed in a cotton mill. Ignorance and degradation of children among the agricultural population reviewed. Conversation broken off by a renewed invitation from the parson's path leading to his house. His appearance described. His daughter. His wife. His son (a boy) enters as a companion. Their happy appearance. The wanderer, how affected by the sight of them.

THE pensive skeptic of the lonely vale
To those acknowledgments subscribed his own,
With a sedate complaisance, which the priest
Fail'd not to notice, inly pleased, and said,
"If ye, by whom invited I commenced
These narratives of calm and humble life,
Be satisfied, 'tis well; the end is gain'd;
And in return for sympathy bestow'd

ent listening, thanks accept from me.
 th, eternity ! momentous themes
 , and might demand a seraph's tongue,
 ey not equal to their own support ;
 refore no incompetence of mine
 them wrong. The universal forms
 n nature, in a spot like this,
 themselves at once to all men's view :
 'd for act and circumstance, that make
 ividual known and understood :
 h as my best judgment could select
 hat the place afforded have been given ;
 apprehensions cross'd me that my zeal
 ight well be liken'd, who unlocks
 et with gems or pictures stored,
 ws them forth—soliciting regard
 and this, as worthier than the last,
 spectator who a while was pleased
 an the exhibitor himself, becomes
 und faint, and longs to be released.
 as hence ! my dwelling is in sight,
 re—”

At this the solitary shrunk
 ckward will : but, wanting not address
 ard motion to disguise, he said
 ompatriot, smiling as he spake ;
 ncessable remains of this good knight
 e disturbed, I fear, with wrathful scorn,
 ousness could reach him where he lies
 e, albeit of these degenerate times,
 g changes past, or dreading change
 e, had dared to couple, e'en in thought,
 : vocation of the sword and lance
 e gross aims and body-bending toil
 r brotherhood who walk the earth
 nd where they are not known, despised.
 the good knight's leave, the two estates
 ed with some resemblance. Errant those,
 nd wanderers—and the like are these ;
 th their burden, traverse hill and dale,
 ; relief for nature's simple wants.
 ough no higher recompense they seek
 nest maintenance, by irksome toil
 procured, yet such may claim respect,
 th' intelligent, for what this course
 them to be, and to perform.
 rdy steps give leisure to observe,
 litude permits the mind to feel ;
 ; and prompts her to supply defects
 ivision of her inward self,
 eful converse ; and to these poor men
 ve heard you boast with honest pride)
 s bountiful, where'er they go ;
 ure's various wealth is all their own.
 a the characters of men : and bound,
 f daily interest, to maintain
 ory manners and smooth speech ;
 e been, and still are in their degree,
 s efficacious to refine
 discourse : apt agents to expel,
 rtation of unlook'd-for arts,
 n torpor, and blind prejudice ;
 through just gradation, savage life
 ;, and the rustic to urbane.
 heir moving magazines is lodged
 nt comes forth to quicken and exalt

Affections seated in the mother's breast,
 And in the lover's fancy ; and to feed
 The sober sympathies of long-tried friends.
 By these itinerants, as experienced men,
 Counsel is given ; contention they appease
 With gentle language ; in remotest wilds,
 Tears wipe away, and pleasant tidings bring ;
 Could the proud quest of chivalry do more ?”

“ Happy,” rejoined the wanderer, “ they who
 gain

A panegyric from your generous tongue !
 But, if to these wayfarers once pertained
 Aught of romantic interest, 'tis gone ;
 Their purer service, in this realm at least,
 Is past for ever. An inventive age
 Has wrought, if not with speed of magic, yet
 To most strange issues. I have lived to mark
 A new and unforeseen creation rise
 From out the labours of a peaceful land,
 Wielding her potent engineery to frame
 And to produce, with appetite as keen
 As that of war, which rests not night or day,
 Industrious to destroy ! With fruitless pains
 Might one like me now visit many a tract
 Which, in his youth, he trod, and trod again,
 A lone pedestrian with a scanty freight,
 Wish'd for, or welcome, wheresoe'er he came,
 Among the tenantry of Thorpe and Ville ;
 Or straggling burgh, of ancient charter proud,
 And dignified by battlements and towers
 Of some stern castle, mouldering on the brow
 Of a green hill or bank of rugged stream.
 The footpath faintly mark'd, the horse-track wild,
 And formidable length of plashy lane,
 (Prized avenues ere others had been shaped
 Or easier links connecting place with place)
 Have vanished,—swallow'd up by stately roads
 Easy and bold, that penetrate the gloom
 Of Britain's farthest glens. The earth has lent
 Her waters, air her breezes ;* and the sail
 Of traffic glides with ceaseless interchange,
 Glistening along the low and woody dale,
 Or on the naked mountain's lofty side.
 Meanwhile, at social industry's command,
 How quick, how vast an increase ! From the germ
 Of some poor hamlet, rapidly produced
 Here a huge town, continuous and compact,
 Hiding the face of earth for leagues—and there,
 Where not a habitation stood before,
 Abodes of men irregularly mass'd
 Like trees in forest,—spread through spacious
 tracts
 O'er which the smoke of unrelenting fires
 Hangs permanent, and plentiful as wreaths
 Of vapour glittering in the morning sun.
 And wheresoe'er the traveller turns his steps,
 He sees the barren wilderness erased,

* In treating this subject, it was impossible not to re-
 collect, with gratitude, the pleasing picture, which, in his
 poem of the Fleece, the excellent and amiable Dyer has
 given of the influences of manufacturing industry upon
 the face of this island. He wrote at a time when machi-
 nery was first beginning to be introduced, and his bene-
 volent heart prompted him to augur from it nothing but
 good. Truth has compelled me to dwell upon the bane-
 ful effects arising out of an ill-regulated and excessive
 application of powers so admirable in themselves.

Or disappearing ; triumph that proclaims
How much the mild directress of the plough
Owes to alliance with these new-born arts !
Hence is the wide sea peopled,—hence the shores
Of Britain are resorted to by ships
Freighted from every climate of the world
With the world's choicest produce. Hence that sum
Of keels that rest within her crowded ports,
Or ride at anchor in her sounds and bays ;
That animating spectacle of sails
Which, through her inland regions, to and fro
Pass with the respirations of the tide,
Perpetual, multitudinous ! Finally,
Hence a dread arm of floating power, a voice
Of thunder daunting those who would approach
With hostile purposes, the blessed isle,
Truth's consecrated residence, the seat
Impregnable of liberty and peace.

“ And yet, O happy pastor of a flock
Faithfully watch'd, and, by that loving care
And Heaven's good providence, preserved from
taint !

With you I grieve, when on the darker side
Of this great change I look ; and there behold
Such outrage done to nature as compels
Th' indignant power to justify herself ;
Yea, to avenge her violated rights,
For England's bane. When soothing darkness
spreads

O'er hill and vale,” the wanderer thus express'd
His recollections, “ and the punctual stars,
While all things else are gathering to their homes,
Advance, and in the firmament of heaven
Glitter—but undisturbing, undisturb'd ;
As if their silent company were charged
With peaceful admonitions for the heart
Of all beholding man, earth's thoughtful lord ;
Then, in full many a region, once like this
Th' assured domain of calm simplicity
And pensive quiet, an unnatural light
Prepared for never-resting labour's eyes,
Breaks from a many-window'd fabric huge ;
And at the appointed hour a bell is heard,
Of harsher import than the curfew-knoll
That spake the Norman conqueror's stern behest—
A local summons to unceasing toil !

Disorged are now the ministers of day :
And, as they issue from th' illumined pile,
A fresh band meets them, at the crowded door,
And in the courts—and where the rumbling stream,
That turns the multitude of dizzy wheels,
Glares, like a troubled spirit, in its bed
Among the rocks below. Men, maidens, youths,
Mother and little children, boys and girls,
Enter, and each the wonted task resumes
Within this temple, where is offer'd up
To gain—the master idol of the realm—
Perpetual sacrifice. E'en thus of old
Our ancestors within the still domain
Of vast cathedral or conventual church,
Their vigils kept : where tapers day and night
On the dim altar burn'd continually,
In token that the house was evermore
Watching to God. Religious men were they ;
Nor would their reason, tutor'd to aspire
Above this transitory world, allow

That there should pass a moment of the year,
When in their land th' Almighty's service ceased

“ Triumph who will in these profaner rites
Which we, a generation self-extoll'd,
As zealously perform ! I cannot share
His proud complacency ; yet I exult,
Casting reserve away, exult to see
An intellectual mastery exercised
O'er the blind elements ; a purpose given,
A perseverance fed ; almost a soul
Imparted—to brute matter. I rejoice,
Measuring the force of those gigantic powers,
That by the thinking mind have been compell'd
To serve the will of feeble-bodied man.
For with the sense of admiration blends
The animating hope that time may come
When strengthen'd, yet not dazzled, by the might
Of this dominion over nature gain'd,
Men of all lands shall exercise the same
In due proportion to their country's need ;
Learning, though late, that all true glory rests,
All praise, all safety, and all happiness,
Upon the moral law. Egyptian Thebes,
Tyre by the margin of the sounding waves,
Palmyra, central in the desert, fell ;
And the arts died by which they had been rival
Call Archimedes from his buried tomb
Upon the plain of vanish'd Syracuse,
And feelingly the sage shall make report
How insecure, how baseless in itself,
Is the philosophy, whose sway depends
On mere material instruments ; how weak
Those arts, and high inventions, if unprop'd
By virtue. He with sighs of pensive grief,
Amid his calm abstractions, would admit
That not the slender privilege is theirs
To save themselves from blank forgetfulness ”

When from the wanderer's lips these words he
fall'n,

I said, “ And, did in truth these vaunted arts
Possess such privilege, how could we escape
Regret and painful sadness, who revere,
And would preserve as things above all price,
The old domestic morals of the land,
Her simple manners, and the stable worth
That dignified and cheer'd a low estate ?
O ! where is now the character of peace,
Sobriety, and order, and chaste love,
And honest dealing, and untainted speech,
And pure good-will, and hospitable cheer ;
That made the very thought of country life
A thought of refuge, for a mind detain'd
Reluctantly amid the bustling crowd ?
Where now the beauty of the Sabbath kept
With conscientious reverence, as a day
By the almighty Lawgiver pronounced
Holy and blest ? and where the winning grace
Of all the lighter ornaments attach'd
To time and season, as the year roll'd round ? ”

“ Fled ! ” was the wanderer's passionate re-
sponse,

“ Fled utterly ! or only to be traced
In a few fortunate retreats like this ;
Which I behold with trembling, when I think
What lamentable change, a year—a month—
May bring ; that brook converting as it runs

instrument of deadlybane
 , who, yet untempted to forsake
 le occupations of their sires,
 : pure water of its innocent stream
 almost as pure. Domestic bliss,
 t comfort, by a humbler name,)
 thou blighted for the poor man's heart;
 ach neighbourhood, from morn to eve,
 tations empty ! or perchance
 er left alone, no helping hand
 the cradle of her peevish babe;
 sters round her busy at the wheel,
 patch of each day's little growth
 bold occupation ; no nice arts
 e-work ; no bustle at the fire,
 oee the dinner was prepared with pride ;
 to speed the day, or cheer the mind ;
 to praise, to teach, or to command ;
 er, if perchance he still retain
 employments, goes to field or wood,
 r led or followed by the sons ;
 ranchance they were, but in *his* sight ;
 g fresh air, and treading the green earth ;
 r short holyday of childhood ceased,
 return ! That birthright now is lost.
 its will tell you that the state
 by the forfeiture,—unfeeling thought,
 : as monstrous ! Can the mother thrive
 instruction of her innocent sons ?
 a premature necessity
 at the forms of nature, preconsumes
 on, famishes the heart, shuts up
 at being in itself, and makes
 spring a season of decay !
 s wretched, the condition sad,
 a pining discontent survive,
 st for change ; or habit hath subdued
 deprest, dejected—even to love
 ill tasks, and close captivity.
 : far such wisdom as condemns
 Briton to these inward chains,
 his soul, so early and so deep,
 his own consent, or knowledge, fix'd !
 lave to whom release comes not,
 not come. The boy, where'er he turns,
 prisoner ; when the wind is up
 be clouds and in the ancient woods ;
 the sun is shining in the east,
 d calm. Behold him, in the school
 tainments ? no ; but with the air
 his temples under heaven's blue arch.
 ent whiten'd o'er with cotton flakes,
 of wool, announces whence he comes.
 his gait and cowering, his lip pale,
 ration quick and audible ;
 cely could you fancy that a gleam
 : those languid eyes could break, or blush
 pon his cheek. Is this the form,
 e countenance, and such the port,
 an being ? One who should be clothed
 nity befitting his proud hope ;
 his very childhood, should appear
 from present purity and joy ?
 s increase, but liberty of mind
 x ever ; this organic frame,
 in her motions, is become

Dull, to the joy of her own motions dead ;
 And e'en the touch, so exquisitely pour'd
 Through the whole body, with a languid will
 Performs her functions ; rarely competent
 T' impress a vivid feeling on the mind
 Of what there is delightful in the breeze,
 The gentle visitations of the sun,
 Or lapse of liquid element, by hand,
 Or foot, or lip, in summer's warmth, perceived.
 Can hope look forward to a manhood raised
 On such foundations ?”

“ Hope is none for him !”

The pale recluse indignantly exclaim'd,
 “ And tens of thousands suffer wrong as deep.
 Yet be it ask'd, in justice to our age,
 If there were not, before those arts appear'd,
 These structures rose, commingling old and young,
 And unripe sex with sex, for mutual taint ;
 Then, if there were not in our far-famed isle,
 Multitudes, who from infancy had breathed
 Air unimprisoned, and had lived at large ;
 Yet walk'd beneath the sun, in human shape,
 As abject, as degraded ? At this day,
 Who shall enumerate the crazy huts
 And tottering hovels, whence do issue forth
 A ragged offspring, with their own blanch'd hair
 Crown'd like the image of fantastic fear ;
 Or wearing, we might say, in that white growth
 An ill-adjusted turban, for defence
 Or fierceness, wreathed around their sunburnt
 brows,

By savage nature's unassisted care.
 Naked, and coloured like the soil, the feet
 On which they stand ; as if thereby they drew
 Some nourishment, as trees do by their roots,
 From earth the common mother of us all.
 Figure and mien, complexion and attire,
 Are leagued to strike dismay, but outstretch'd hand
 And whining voice denote them supplicants
 For the least boon that pity can bestow.
 Such on the breast of darksome heaths are found ;
 And with their parents dwell upon the skirts
 Of furze-clad commons ; such are born and rear'd
 At the mine's mouth, beneath impending rocks,
 Or in the chambers of some natural cave ;
 And where their ancestors erected huts,
 For the convenience of unlawful gain,
 In forest purlieus ; and the like are bred,
 All England through, where nooks and slips of
 ground,

Purloin'd, in times less jealous than our own,
 From the green margin of the public way,
 A residence afford them, 'mid the bloom
 And gayety of cultivated fields.
 Such (we will hope the lowest in the scale)
 Do I remember oft-times to have seen
 'Mid Buxton's dreary heights. Upon the watch,
 Till the swift vehicle approach, they stand ;
 Then, following closely with the cloud of dust,
 An uncouth feat exhibit, and are gone
 Heels over head, like tumblers on a stage.
 Up from the ground they snatch the copper coin,
 And, on the freight of merry passengers
 Fixing a steady eye, maintain their speed ;
 And spin—and pant—and overhead again,
 Wild pursuivants ! until their breath is lost,

Or bounty tires, and every face that smiled
 Encouragement, hath ceased to look that way.
 But, like the vagrants of the gipsy tribe,
 These, bred to little pleasure in themselves,
 Are profitless to others. Turn we then
 To Britons born and bred within the pale
 Of civil polity, and early train'd
 To earn, by wholesome labour in the field,
 The bread they eat. A sample should I give
 Of what this stock produces to enrich
 The tender age of life, ye would exclaim,
 'Is this the whistling ploughboy whose shrill notes
 Impart new gladness to the morning air?'
 Forgive me if I venture to suspect
 That many, sweet to hear of in soft verse,
 Are of no finer frame: his joints are stiff;
 Beneath a cumbrous frock, that to the knees
 Invests the thriving churl, his legs appear,
 Fellows to those that lustily upheld
 The wooden stools for everlasting use,
 Whereon our fathers sate. And mark his brow!
 Under whose shaggy canopy are set
 Two eyes, not dim, but of a healthy stare;
 Wide, sluggish, blank, and ignorant, and strange;
 Proclaiming boldly that they never drew
 A look or motion of intelligence
 From infant conning of the Christ-cross-row,
 Or puzzling through a primer, line by line,
 Till perfect mastery crown the pains at last.
 What kindly warmth from touch of fostering hand,
 What penetrating power of sun or breeze,
 Shall e'er dissolve the crust wherein his soul
 Sleeps, like a caterpillar sheath'd in ice?
 This torpor is no pitiable work
 Of modern ingenuity; no town
 Nor crowded city may be tax'd with aught
 Of sottish vice or desperate breach of law
 To which in after years he may be roused.
 This boy the fields produce: his spade and hoe—
 The carter's whip that on his shoulder rests
 In air high-towering with a boorish pomp,
 The sceptre of his sway; his country's name,
 Her equal rights, her churches and her schools—
 What have they done for him? And let me ask,
 For tens of thousands uninform'd as he?
 In brief, what liberty of mind is here?"

This ardent sally pleased the mild, good man,
 To whom the appeal couched in its closing words
 Was pointedly address'd: and to the thoughts
 That, in assent or opposition, rose
 Within his mind, he seem'd prepared to give
 Prompt utterance; but, rising from our seat,
 The hospitable vicar interposed
 With invitation urgently renew'd.
 We followed, taking as he led, a path
 Along a hedge of hollies, dark and tall,
 Whose flexile boughs, descending with a weight
 Of leafy spray, conceal'd the stems and roots
 That gave them nourishment. When frosty winds
 Howl from the north, what kindly warmth, methought,

Is here, how grateful this impervious screen;
 Not shaped by simple wearing of the foot
 On rural business passing to and fro
 Was the commodious walk; a careful hand
 Had mark'd the line, and strewn the surface o'er

With pure cerulean gravel from the heights
 Fetch'd by the neighbouring brook. Across the
 The stately fence accompanied our steps;
 And thus the pathway, by perennial green
 Guarded and graced, seem'd fashion'd to man,
 As by a beautiful yet solemn chain,
 The pastor's mansion with the house of prayer
 Like image of solemnity, conjoin'd
 With feminine allurements soft and fair,
 The mansion's self display'd; a reverend pile
 With bold projections and recesses deep;
 Shadowy, yet gay and lightsome as it stood
 Fronting the noontide sun. We paused to admire
 The pillar'd porch, elaborately emboss'd;
 The low wide windows with their mullions of
 The cornice richly fretted, of grey stone;
 And that smooth slope from which the dew
 rose,

By beds and banks Arcadian of gay flowers
 And flowering shrubs, protected and adorn'd;
 Profusion bright! and every flower assuming
 A more than natural vividness of hue,
 From unaffected contrast with the gloom
 Of sober cypress, and the darker soil
 Of yew, in which survived some traces, but
 Not unbecoming, of grotesque device
 And uncouth fancy. From behind the roof
 Rose the slim ash and massy sycamore,
 Blending their diverse foliage with the green
 Of ivy, flourishing and thick, that clasp'd
 The huge round chimneys, harbour of delight
 For wren and redbreast, where they sit and sing
 Their slender ditties when the trees are bare.
 Nor must I leave untouched (the picture else
 Were incomplete) a relique of old times
 Happily spared, a little gothic niche
 Of nicest workmanship: that once had held
 The sculptured image of some patron saint,
 Or of the blessed virgin, looking down
 On all who entered those religious doors.

But lo! where from the rocky garden mount
 Crown'd by its antique summer house, descendeth
 Light as the silver fawn, a radiant girl;
 For she hath recognised her honour'd friend,
 The wanderer ever welcome! A prompt kiss
 The gladsome child bestows at his request;
 And, up the flowery lawn as we advance,
 Hangs on the old man with a happy look.
 And with a pretty, restless hand of love.
 We enter, by the lady of the place
 Cordially greeted. Graceful was her port:
 A lofty stature undepress'd by time,
 Whose visitation had not wholly spared
 The finer lineaments of form and face;
 To that complexion brought which prudence
 in

And wisdom loves. But when a stately ship
 Sails in smooth weather by the placid coast
 On homeward voyage, what, if wind and wave
 And hardship undergone in various climes,
 Have caused her to abate the virgin pride,
 And that full trim of inexperienced hope
 With which she left her haven, not for this,
 Should the sun strike her, and the impartial moon
 Play on her streamers, fails she to assume
 Brightness and touching beauty of her own,

ran all eyes. So bright, so fair, appear'd
 dly matron, shining in the beams
 lected pleasure. Soon the board
 sad, and we partook a plain repast.
 resting in cool shelter, we beguiled
 day hours with desultory talk;
 vial themes to general argument
 as accident or fancy led,
 asy prescribed. While question rose
 wer flow'd, the fetters of reserve
 ; from every mind, the solitary
 l the manners of his happier days;
 the various conversation, bore
 g, nay, at times, a forward part:
 the grace of one who in the world
 n'd the art of pleasing, and had now
 given him to display his skill,
 : steadfast vantage-ground of truth.
 d with admiration unsuppress'd
 : landscape of the sunbright vale,
 on the shady room in which we sate,
 'd perspective; and more than once
 he consummate harmony serene
 ty and elegance—diffused
 the mansion and its whole domain;
 btless, without help of female taste
 ale care. "A blessed lot is yours!"
 'ds escaped his lip with a tender sigh
 l over them; but suddenly the door
 en, and a pair of lusty boys
 l, confusion checking their delight.
 bers they in feature or attire,
 companions, so I guess'd, in field,
 the river's margin, whence they come,
 elated with unusual spoil.
 s a willow pannier on his back,
 of plainer garb, whose blush survives
 mply tinged. Twin might the other be
 fair girl who from the garden mount
 —triumphant entry this for him!
 his hands he holds a smooth blue stone,
 e capacious surface see outspread
 re of gleaming crimson-spotted trouts;
 side by side, and lessening by degrees
 e dwarf that tops the pinnacle.
 e board he lays the sky-blue stone
 rich freight:—their number he proclaims;
 on what pool the noblest had been dragg'd;
 re the very monarch of the brook,
 ig struggle, had escaped at last—
 alternately at them and us
 his comrade too) a look of pride;
 ily, the silent creatures made
 lid sight, together thus exposed;
 ut not sullied or deform'd by death,
 m'd to pity what he could not spare.
 , the animation in the mien
 two boys! yea, in the very words
 ich the young narrator was inspired,
 s our questions led, he told at large
 ay's prowess. Him might I compare,
 , tones, gestures, eager eloquence,
 d brook that splits for better speed,
 the selfsame moment, works its way
 many channels, ever and anon
 ad reunited: his compeer

To the still lake, whose stillness is to sight
 As beautiful, as grateful to the mind.
 But to what object shall the lovely girl
 Be liken'd? She, whose countenance and air
 Unite the graceful qualities of both,
 E'en as she shares the pride and joy of both.
 My gray-hair'd friend was moved: his vivid eye
 Glisten'd with tenderness; his mind, I knew,
 Was full; and had, I doubted not, return'd,
 Upon this impulse, to the theme—erewhile
 Abruptly broken off. The ruddy boys
 Withdrew, on summons, to their well-earn'd meal;
 And he, (to whom all tongues resign'd their rights
 With willingness, to whom the general ear
 Listen'd with readier patience than to strain
 Of music, lute or harp,—a long delight
 That ceased not when his voice had ceased,) as one
 Who from truth's central point serenely views
 The compass of his argument—began
 Mildly, and with a clear and steady tone.

BOOK IX.

DISCOURSE OF THE WANDERER, AND AN
EVENING VISIT TO THE LAKE.

ARGUMENT.

Wanderer asserts that an active principle pervades the universe. Its noblest seat the human soul. How lively this principle is in childhood. Hence the delight in old age of looking back upon childhood. The dignity, powers, and privileges of age asserted. These not to be looked for generally but under a just government. Right of a human creature to be exempt from being considered as a mere instrument. Vicious inclinations are best kept under by giving good ones an opportunity to show themselves. The condition of multitudes deplored, from want of due respect to this truth on the part of their superiors in society. Former conversation recurred to, and the wanderer's opinions set in a clearer light. Genuine principles of equality. Truth placed within reach of the humblest. Happy state of the two boys again adverted to. Earnest wish expressed for a system of national education established universally by government. Glorious effects of this foretold. Wanderer breaks off. Walk to the lake. Embark. Description of scenery and amusements. Grand spectacle from the side of a hill. Address of priest to the Supreme Being; in the course of which he contrasts with ancient barbarism the present appearance of the scene before him. The change ascribed to Christianity. Apostrophe to his flock, living and dead. Gratitude to the Almighty. Return over the lake. Parting with the solitary. Under what circumstances.

"To every form of being is assign'd,"
 Thus calmly spake the venerable sage,
 "An active principle:—howe'er removed
 From sense and observation, it subsists
 In all things, in all natures, in the stars
 Of azure heaven, the unenduring clouds,
 In flower and tree, in every pebbly stone
 That paves the brooks, the stationary rocks,
 The moving waters, and th' invisible air.
 Whate'er exists hath properties that spread
 Beyond itself, communicating good
 A simple blessing, or with evil mix'd;
 Spirit that knows no insulated spot,
 No chasm, no solitude; from link to link
 It circulates, the soul of all the worlds.

This is the freedom of the universe;
 Unfolded still the more, more visible,
 The more we know; and yet is revered least,
 And least respected, in the human mind,
 Its most apparent home. The food of hope
 Is meditated action; robb'd of this
 Her sole support, she languishes and dies.
 We perish also; for we live by hope
 And by desire; we see by the glad light,
 And breathe the sweet air of futurity,
 And so we live, or else we have no life.
 To-morrow—nay, perchance this very hour,—
 (For every moment hath its own to-morrow!)
 Those blooming boys, whose hearts are almost sick
 With present triumph, will be sure to find
 A field before them freshen'd with the dew
 Of other expectations;—in which course
 Their happy year spins round. The youth obeys
 A like glad impulse; and so moves the man
 'Mid all his apprehensions, cares, and fears;
 Or so he ought to move. Ah! why in age
 Do we revert so fondly to the walks
 Of childhood, but that there the soul discerns
 The dear memorial footsteps unimpair'd
 Of her own native vigour, thence can hear
 Reverberations, and a choral song,
 Commingling with the incense that ascends
 Undaunted, toward the imperishable heavens,
 From her own lonely altar? Do not think
 That good and wise ever will be allow'd,
 Though strength decay, to breathe in such estate
 As shall divide them wholly from the stir
 Of hopeful nature. Rightly is it said
 That man descends into the VALE of years;
 Yet have I thought that we might also speak,
 And not presumptuously, I trust, of age,
 As of a final EMINENCE, though bare
 In aspect and forbidding, yet a point
 On which 'tis not impossible to sit
 In awful sovereignty—a place of power—
 A throne, that may be liken'd unto his,
 Who, in some placid day of summer, looks
 Down from a mountain top,—say one of those
 High peaks that bound the vale where now we are,
 Faint, and diminish'd to the gazing eye,
 Forest and field, and hill and dale appear,
 With all the shapes upon their surface spread:
 But, while the gross and visible frame of things
 Relinquishes its hold upon the sense,
 Yea almost on the mind herself, and seems
 All unsubstantialized, how loud the voice
 Of waters, with invigorated peal
 From the full river in the vale below,
 Ascending! For on that superior height
 Who sits, is disencumber'd from the press
 Of near obstructions, and is privileged
 To breathe in solitude above the host
 Of ever-humming insects, 'mid thin air
 That suits not them. The murmur of the leaves,
 Many and idle, visits not his ear;
 This he is freed from, and from thousand notes
 Not less unceasing, not less vain than these,—
 By which the finer passages of sense
 Are occupied; and the soul, that would incline
 To listen, is prevented or deterr'd.

"And may it not be hoped, that, placed by age

In like removal tranquil though severe,
 We are not so removed for utter loss;
 But for some favour, suited to our need?
 What more than that the severing should confer
 Fresh power t' commune with the invisible war
 And hear the mighty stream of tendency
 Uttering, for elevation of our thought,
 A clear sonorous voice, inaudible
 To the vast multitude: whose doom it is
 To run the giddy round of vain delight,
 Or fret and labour on the plain below.

"But, if to such sublime ascent the hopes
 Of man may rise, as to a welcome close
 And termination of his mortal course,
 Them only can such hope inspire whose minds
 Have not been starved by absolute neglect;
 Nor bodies crush'd by unremitting toil;
 To whom kind nature, therefore, may afford
 Proof of the sacred love she bears for all;
 Whose birthright reason, therefore, may claim.
 For me, consulting what I feel within
 In times when most existence with herself
 Is satisfied, I cannot but believe,
 That, far as kindly nature hath free scope
 And reason's sway predominates, e'en so far,
 Country, society, and time itself,
 That saps the individual's bodily frame,
 And lays the generations low in dust,
 Do, by the Almighty Ruler's grace, partake
 Of one maternal spirit, bringing forth
 And cherishing with ever-constant love,
 That tires not, nor betrays. Our life is turn'd
 Out of her course, wherever man is made
 An offering or a sacrifice, a tool
 Or implement, a passive thing employ'd
 As a brute mean, without acknowledgment
 Of common right or interest in the end;
 Used or abused, as selfishness may prompt.
 Say, what can follow for a rational soul
 Perverted thus, but weakness in all good,
 And strength in evil? Hence an after call
 For chastisement, and custody, and bond,
 And oft-times death, avenger of the past,
 And the sole guardian in whose hands we cast
 Intrust the future. Not for these sad issues
 Was man created; but t' obey the law
 Of life, and hope, and action. And 'tis known
 That when we stand upon our native soil,
 Unelbow'd by such objects as oppress
 Our active powers, those powers themselves become
 Strong to subvert our noxious qualities:
 They sweep distemper from the busy day,
 And make the chalice of the big round year
 Run o'er with gladness; whence the being won
 In beauty through the world; and all who see
 Bless him, rejoicing in his neighbourhood."

"Then," said the solitary, "by what force
 Of language shall a feeling heart express
 Her sorrow for that multitude in whom
 We look for health from seeds that have been sown
 In sickness, and for increase in a power
 That works but by extinction? On themselves
 They cannot lean, nor turn to their own hearts
 To know what they must do: their wisdom is
 To look into the eyes of others, thence
 To be instructed what they must avoid:

let us say, how least observed,
 In most quiet and most silent death,
 Least taint and injury to the air
 Sensor breathes, their human form divine
 Immortal soul may waste away."
 Age rejoin'd, "I thank you; you have
 Ared
 The utterance of a keen regret,
 Compassion which with you I share.
 Therefore, I placed before your sight
 Me, subjected to the arts
 In ingenuity, and made
 A less member of a vast machine,
 As doth a spindle or a wheel;
 Yet, that, pitying him, I could forget
 The boy, who walks the fields, untaught
 Of ignorance, and oft of want
 Of rable hunger. Much, too much
 An unhappy lot, in early youth
 Have witness'd, lot which I myself
 Brought in mild and merciful degree;
 The mind to hinderances exposed,
 Which I struggled, not without distress
 Oftimes injury, like a lamb enthrall'd
 In thorns and brambles; or a bird that breaks
 A strong net, and mounts upon the wind,
 With her plumes impair'd. If they, whose
 Ales
 Men while they range the richer fields
 England, are obstructed less
 Of me, their ignorance is not less,
 To be deplored. For who can doubt
 Of thousands at this day exist
 The boy you painted, lineal heirs
 Who once were vassals of her soil,
 Whose fortunes like the beast or trees
 Sustain'd. But no one takes delight
 In expression; none are proud of it;
 No sounding name, nor ever bore;
 No grievance, an indigenous vice
 Country under heaven. My thoughts
 Turn'd to evils that are new and chosen,
 As lurking under shape of good,—
 As themselves beneficent and kind,
 As fondly follow'd and too far;
 As, which the merciful can see
 That they are victims; turn'd to wrongs?
 Men, who have children of their own,
 Without compassion, yea with praise!
 Of mischief by the wise diffused
 Doers, thinking that the more it spreads
 Thier, the securer we become;
 Which a moment may destroy!
 Mourn'd for those whom I had seen
 Laid and cast down, on favour'd ground,
 Circumstance and nature had combined
 In innocence, and cherish love;
 As for this intrusion, would have lived,
 Of health, and strength, and peace of mind,
 Which had have lived, or never have been born.
 What differs more than man from man!
 Hence that difference? whence but from
 Himself?
 He universal race endow'd
 In same upright form! The sun is fix'd,
 Infinite magnificence of heaven,

Fix'd within the reach of every human eye;
 The sleepless ocean murmurs for all ears;
 The vernal field infuses fresh delight
 Into all hearts. Throughout the world of sense,
 E'en as an object is sublime or fair,
 That object is laid open to the view
 Without reserve or veil; and as a power
 Is salutary, or an influence sweet,
 Are each and all enabled to perceive
 That power, that influence, by impartial law.
 Gifts nobler are vouchsafed alike to all;
 Reason,—and, with that reason, smiles and tears;
 Imagination, freedom in the will,
 Conscience to guide and check; and death to be
 Foretasted, immortality presumed.
 Strange, then, nor less than monstrous might be
 Deem'd
 The failure, if th' Almighty, to this point
 Liberal and undistinguishing, should hide
 The excellence of moral qualities
 From common understanding; leaving truth
 And virtue difficult, abstruse, and dark;
 Hard to be won, and only by a few;
 Strange, should he deal herein with nice respects,
 And frustrate all the rest! Believe it not:
 The primal duties shine aloft, like stars;
 The charities that soothe, and heal, and bless,
 Are scatter'd at the feet of man, like flowers;
 The generous inclination, the just rule,
 Kind wishes, and good actions, and pure thoughts,
 No mystery is here; no special boon
 For high and not for low, for proudly graced
 And not for meek of heart. The smoke ascends
 To heaven as lightly from the cottage hearth
 As from the haughty palace. He, whose soul
 Ponders this true equality, may walk
 The fields of earth with gratitude and hope;
 Yet, in that meditation, will he find
 Motive to sadder grief, as we have found,—
 Lamenting ancient virtues overthrown,
 And for th' injustice grieving, that hath made
 So wide a difference betwixt man and man.
 "But let us rather turn our gladden'd thoughts
 Upon the brighter scene. How blest the pair
 Of blooming boys (whom we beheld e'en now)
 Blest in their several and their common lot!
 A few short hours of each returning day
 The thriving prisoners of their village school:
 And thence let loose, to seek their pleasant homes
 Or range the grassy lawn in vacancy,
 To breathe and to be happy, run and shout
 Idle,—but no delay, no harm, no loss:
 For every genial power of heaven and earth,
 Though all the seasons of the changeful year,
 Obsequiously doth take upon herself
 To labour for them; bringing each in turn
 The tribute of enjoyment, knowledge, health,
 Beauty, or strength! Such privilege is theirs
 Granted alike in th' outset of their course
 To both; and, if that partnership must cease,
 I grieve not," to the pastor here he turn'd,
 "Much as I glory in that child of yours,
 Repine not, for his cottage comrade, whom
 Belike no higher destiny awaits
 Than the old hereditary wish fulfill'd,
 The wish for liberty to live, content

With what Heaven grants, and die, in peace of mind,

Within the bosom of his native vale.

At least, whatever fate the noon of life
Reserves for either, this is sure, that both
Have been permitted to enjoy the dawn ;
Whether regarded as a jocund time,
That in itself may terminate, or lead
In course of nature to a sober eve.

Both have been fairly dealt with ; looking back,
They will allow that justice has in them
Been shown, alike to body and to mind."

He paused, as if revolving in his soul
Some weighty matter, then, with fervent voice
And an impassioned majesty, exclaim'd,
" O for the coming of that glorious time
When, prizing knowledge as her noblest wealth
And best protection, this imperial realm,
While she exacts allegiance, shall admit
An obligation, on her part, to *teach*
Them who are born to serve her and obey ;
Binding herself by statute* to secure
For all the children whom her soil maintains
The rudiments of letters, and inform
The mind with moral and religious truth,
Both understood and practised,—so that none,
However destitute, be left to droop
By timely culture unsustain'd, or run
Into a wild disorder ; or be forced
To drudge through weary life without the aid
Of intellectual implements and tools ;
A savage horde among the civilized,
A servile band among the lordly free !
This sacred right, the lisping babe proclaims
To be inherent in him, by Heaven's will,
For the protection of his innocence :
And the rude boy—who having overpast
The sinless age, by conscience is enroll'd,
Yet mutinously knits his angry brow,
And lifts his wilful hand on mischief bent,
Or turns the godlike faculty of speech
To impious use—by process indirect
Declares his due, while he makes known his need.
This sacred right is fruitlessly announced,
This universal plea in vain address'd,
To eyes and ears of parents who themselves
Did, in the time of their necessity,
Urge it in vain ; and, therefore, like a prayer
That from the humblest floor ascends to heaven,
It mounts to reach the state's parental ear ;
Who, if indeed she own a mother's heart,
And be not most unfeelingly devoid
Of gratitude to Providence, will grant
Th' unquestionable good ; which England, safe
From interference of external force,
May grant at leisure ; without risk incur'd
That what in wisdom for herself she doth,
Others shall e'er be able to undo.

" Look ! and behold, from Calpe's sunburnt cliffs
To the flat margin of the Baltic sea,

Long-reverenced titles cast away as weeds ;
Laws overturn'd ; and territory split,

Like fields of ice rent by the polar wind,
And forced to join in less obnoxious shapes,
Which, ere they gain consistence, by a gust
Of the same breath are shatter'd and destroy'd.
Meantime the sovereignty of these fair isles
Remains entire and indivisible :

And, if that ignorance were removed, which ~~hath~~
Within the compass of their several shores
Dark discontent, or loud commotion, each
Might still preserve the beautiful repose
Of heavenly bodies shining in their spheres.—

The discipline of slavery is unknown
Amongst us,—hence the more do we require
The discipline of virtue ; order else
Cannot subsist, nor confidence, nor peace.
Thus, duties rising out of good possess'd,
And prudent caution needful to avert
Impending evil, equally require
That the whole people should be taught and ~~taught~~
So shall licentiousness and black resolve
Be rooted out, and virtuous habits take
Their place ; and genuine piety descend,
Like an inheritance, from age to age.

" With such foundations laid, ~~avast~~ the ~~far~~
Of numbers crowded on their native soil,
To the prevention of all healthful growth
Through mutual injury ! Rather in the law
Of increase and the mandate from above
Rejoice !—and ye have special cause for joy.
For as the element of air affords
An easy passage to th' industrious bees
Fraught with their burdens ; and a way as ~~smooth~~
For those ordain'd to take their sounding flight
From the throng'd hive, and settle where they ~~let~~
In fresh abodes, their labour to renew ;
So the wide waters, open to the power,
The will, the instincts, and appointed needs
Of Britain, do invite her to cast off
Her swarms, and in succession send them forth ;
Bound to establish new communities
On every shore whose aspect favours hope
Or bold adventure ; promising to skill
And perseverance their deserved reward.
Yes," he continued, kindling as he spoke,
" Change wide, and deep, and silently perform'd,
This land shall witness ; and as days roll on,
Earth's universal frame shall feel th' effect.
E'en till the smallest habitable rock,
Beaten by lonely billows, hear the songs
Of humanized society ; and bloom
With civil arts, that send their fragrance forth.
A grateful tribute to all-ruling Heaven.
From culture, unexclusively bestow'd
On Albion's noble race in freedom born,
Expect these mighty issues : from the pains
And faithful care of unambitious schools
Instructing simple childhood's ready ear ;
Thence look for these magnificent results !
Vast the circumference of hope ; and ye
Are at its centre, British lawgivers ;
Ah ! sleep not there in shame ! Shall ~~women's~~
voice
From out the bosom of these troubled times
Repeat the dictates of her calmer mind,

* The discovery of Dr. Bell affords marvellous facilities
for carrying this into effect : and it is impossible to over-
rate the benefits which might accrue to humanity from
the universal application of this simple engine under an
enlightened and conscientious government.

the venerable halls ye fill
 echo the sublime decree?
 to partial care a general good;
 not to futurity a work
 need. Your country must complete
 its destiny. Begin e'en now,
 in oppression, like th' Egyptian plague
 as, stretch'd o'er guilty Europe, makes
 tness more conspicuous that invests
 y island where ye think and act;
 in destruction is a prime pursuit,
 he wretched nations for what end
 re of civil polity were given!"
 ly here, but with a graceful air,
 broke off. No sooner had he ceased
 king forth, the gentle lady said,
 the shades of afternoon have fallen
 flowery slope; and see—beyond—
 though bright, is of a placid blue;
 aring for the peace of evening.
 stingly the landscape shines! The air
 invitation; easy is the walk
 te's margin, where a boat lies moor'd
 er sheltering tree." Upon this hint
 together: all were pleased, but most
 eous girl, whose cheek was flush'd with

sunbeam glides along the hills
 sed, eager to impart the scheme
 loved brother and his shy compeer.
 there bustle in the vicar's house
 st preparation. Forth we went,
 the vale along the streamlet's edge
 ur way, a broken company,
 onversing, single or in pairs.
 ag reach'd a bridge, that overarch'd
 rivulet where it lay becalm'd
 pool, by happy chance we saw
 image; on a grassy bank
 hite ram, and in the crystal flood
 nd the same! Most beautiful,
 ren turf, with his imperial front
 id bold, and wreath'd horns superb,
 hing creature stood; as beautiful,
 im, show'd his shadowy counterpart.
 his glowing mountains, each his sky,
 seem'd centre of his own fair world:
 unconscious of each other,
 rtition, with their several spheres,
 a perfect stillness, to our sight!
 what a pity were it to disperse,
 arb, so fair a spectacle;
 . breath can do it!"

These few words
 whisper'd, while we stood and gazed
 together, all, in still delight,
 out awe. Thence passing on, she said
 w voice to my particular ear,
 o hear that eloquent old man
 his meditations, and descant
 i life from infancy to age.
 his spirit! in what vivid hues
 gives back the various forms of things,
 their fairest, happiest attitude!
 is speaking, I have power to see
 : sees; but when his voice hath ceased,

Then, with a sigh, sometimes I feel, as now,
 That combinations so serene and bright,
 Like those reflected in yon quiet pool,
 Cannot be lasting in a world like ours,
 To great and small disturbances exposed."
 More had she said, but sportive shouts were heard;
 Sent from the jocund hearts of those two boys,
 Who, bearing each a basket on his arm,
 Down the green field came tripping after us.—
 When we had cautiously embark'd, the pair
 Now for a prouder service were address'd.

But an inexorable law forbade,
 And each resign'd the oar which he had seized.
 Whereat, with willing hand I undertook
 The needful labour; grateful task!—to me
 Pregnant with recollections of the time
 When, on thy bosom, spacious Windermere!
 A youth, I practised this delightful art;
 Toss'd on the waves alone, or 'mid a crew
 Of joyous comrades. Now, the ready marge
 Clear'd, with a strenuous arm I dipp'd the oar,
 Free from obstruction, and the boat advanced
 Through crystal water smoothly as a hawk,
 That, disentangled from the shady boughs
 Of some thick wood, her place of covert, cleaves
 With correspondent wings th' abyss of air.
 "Observe," the vicar said, "yon rocky isle
 With birch trees fringed; my hand shall guide the
 helm,

While thitherward we bend our course; or while
 We seek that other, on the western shore,—
 Where the bare columns of those lofty firs,
 Supporting gracefully a massy dome
 Of sombre foliage, seem to imitate
 A Grecian temple rising from the deep."

"Turn where we may," said I, "we cannot err
 In this delicious region." Cultured slopes,
 Wild tracts of forest ground, and scatter'd groves,
 And mountains bare or clothed with ancient woods
 Surrounded us; and, as we held our way
 Along the level of the glassy flood,
 They ceased not to surround us: change of place,
 From kindred features diversely combined,
 Producing change of beauty ever new.
 Ah! that such beauty, varying in the light
 Of living nature, cannot be portray'd
 By words, nor by the pencil's silent skill;
 But is the property of him alone
 Who hath beheld it, noted it with care,
 And in his mind recorded it with love!
 Suffice it, therefore, if the rural muse
 Vouchsafe sweet influence, while her poet speaks
 Of trivial occupations well devised,
 And unsought pleasures springing up by chance;
 As if some friendly genius had ordain'd
 That, as the day thus far had been enrich'd
 By acquisition of sincere delight,
 The same should be continued to its close.

One spirit animating old and young,
 A gipsy fire we kindled on the shore
 Of the fair isle with birch trees fringed; and there
 Merrily seated in a ring, partook
 The beverage drawn from China's fragrant herb.
 Launch'd from our hand, the smooth stone skimm'd
 the lake;
 With shouts we roused the echoes: stiller sounds

The lovely girl supplied, a simple song,
Whose low tones reach'd not to the distant rocks
To be repeated thence, but gently sank
Into our hearts, and charm'd the peaceful flood.
Rapaciously we gather'd flowery spoils
From land and water; lilies of each hue—
Golden and white, that float upon the waves,
And court the wind; and leaves of that shy plant,
(Her flowers were shed,) the lily of the vale,
That loves the ground, and from the sun withholds
Her pensive beauty, from the breeze her sweets.

Such product and such pastime did the place
And season yield; but, as we re-embarked,
Leaving, in quest of other scenes, the shore
Of that wild spot, the solitary said
In a low voice, yet careless who might hear,
"The fire, that burned so brightly to our wish,
Where is it now? Deserted on the beach,
It seems extinct; nor shall the fanning breeze
Revive its ashes. What care we for this,
Whose ends are gain'd? Behold an emblem here
Of one day's pleasure, and all mortal joys!
And, in this unpremeditated slight
Of that which is no longer needed, see
The common course of human gratitude!"

This plaintive note disturb'd not the repose
Of the still evening. Right across the lake
Our pinnace moves: then, coasting creek and bay,
Glades we behold, and into thickets peep,
Where crouch the spotted deer; or raised our eyes
To shaggy steeps on which the careless goat
Browsed by the side of dashing waterfalls.
Thus did the bark, meandering by the shore,
Pursue her voyage, till a natural pier
Of jutting rock invited us to land.
Alert to follow as the pastor led,
We clomb a green hill's side; and as we clomb,
The valley, opening out her bosom, gave
Fair prospect, intercepted less and less,
Of the flat meadows and indented coast
Of the smooth lake, in compass seen, far off.
And yet conspicuous stood the old church tower
In majesty presiding over fields
And habitations, seemingly preserved
From the intrusion of a restless world,
By rocks impassable and mountains huge.

Soft heath this elevated spot supplied,
And choice of moss-clad stones, whereon we couch'd
Or sate reclined—admiring quietly
The general aspect of the scene; but each
Not seldom over-anxious to make known
His own discoveries; or to favourite points
Directing notice, merely from a wish
To impart a joy, imperfect while unshared.
That rapturous moment ne'er shall I forget,
When these particular interests were effaced
From every mind! Already had the sun,
Sinking with less than ordinary state,
Attain'd his western bound; but rays of light—
Now suddenly diverging from the orb
Retired behind the mountain tops or veil'd
By the dense air—shot upwards to the crown
Of the blue firmament—aloft and wide:
And multitudes of little floating clouds,
As we, who saw, of change were conscious, pierced
Through their ethereal texture, had become

Vivid as fire—clouds separately poised,
Innumerable multitudes of forms
Scatter'd through half the circle of the sky;
And giving back, and shedding each on each
With prodigal communion, the bright hues
Which from the unapparent fount of glory
They had imbibed, and ceased not to receive.
That which the heavens display'd, the liquid Æ
Repeated; but with unity sublime!

While from the grassy mountain's open side
We gazed, in silence hush'd, with eyes intent
On the refulgent spectacle,—diffused
Through earth, sky, water, and all visible space
The priest in holy transport thus exclaim'd:—
"Eternal Spirit! universal God!

Power inaccessible to human thought,
Save by degrees and steps which thou hast deign'd
To furnish; for this effluence of thyself,
To the infirmity of mortal sense
Vouchsafed; this local transitory type
Of thy paternal splendours, and the pomp
Of those who fill thy courts in highest heaven,
The radiant cherubim;—accept the thanks
Which we, thy humble creatures, here conceiv'd
Presume to offer; we, who from the breast
Of the frail earth, permitted to behold
The faint reflections only of thy face,
Are yet exalted, and in soul adore!
Such as they are who in thy presence stand
Unsullied, incorruptible, and drink
Imperishable majesty stream'd forth
From thy empyreal throne, th' elect of earth
Shall be—divested at th' appointed hour
Of all dishonour—cleansed from mortal stain.
Accomplish, then, their number; and conclude
Time's weary course! Or if, by thy decree,
The consummation that will come by stealth
Be yet far distant, let thy word prevail,
O! let thy word prevail, to take away
The sting of human nature. Spread the law,
As it is written in thy holy book,
Throughout all lands: let every nation hear
The high behest, and every heart obey;
Both for the love of purity, and hope
Which it affords, to such as do thy will
And persevere in good, that they shall rise,
To have a nearer view of thee, in heaven.
Father of good! this prayer in bounty grant.
In mercy grant it to thy wretched sons.
Then, nor till then, shall persecution cease.
And cruel wars expire. The way is mark'd.
The guide appointed, and the ransom paid.
Alas! the nations, who of yore received
These tidings, and in Christian temples meet
The sacred truth 't acknowledge, linger still;
Preferring bonds and darkness to a state
Of holy freedom, by redeeming love
Proffer'd to all, while yet on earth detain'd.

"So fare the many; and the thoughtful few.
Who in the anguish of their souls bewail
This dire perverseness, cannot choose but ask,
Shall it endure? Shall enmity and strife,
Falsehood and guile, be left to sow their seed
And the kind never perish? Is the hope
Fallacious, or shall righteousness obtain
A peaceable dominion, wide as earth,

to fail? Shall that blest day arrive
 By whose choice or lot it is to dwell
 In cities, without fear shall live
 Of mutual benefit; and he,
 Morning wakes, among sweet dews and
 Wonders

Climate, to till the lonely field,
 In himself? The law of faith,
 Through love, such conquest shall it gain,
 Nigh over sin and guilt achieve?
 Lord, thy further grace impart!
 That help the wonder shall be seen
 The hope accomplish'd: and thy praise
 With transport and unceasing joy.

"and with mild demeanour, as he spake,
 Venerable pastor turn'd

His eye that had been raised to heaven,
 Hile the name, Jehovah, was a sound
 A circuit of the seagirt isle
 The savage nations bow'd the head
 Slighting in remorseless deeds;
 Wh themselves had fashion'd, to promote
 As, and flatter foul desires.
 The bosom of yon mountain cove,
 Inventions of corrupted man
 Its rites were solemnized: and there,
 Ending rocks and gloomy woods,
 Errific idols, some received
 All service, that the loudest voice
 On cataracts (which now are heard
 Ruling) was too weak to overcome,
 Idled by wild winds, the groans and
 Ieks

victims, offer'd up t' appease
 Initiate. And, if living eyes
 Vary faculties to see
 That hath been as the thing that is,
 Might behold this crystal mere
 With smoke, in wreaths voluminous,
 In the body of devouring fires,
 Is erected on the heights
 By hands, for sacrifice perform'd
 Far, in view of open day
 An assemblage of a barbarous host;
 States, female power! who gave
 By fancied) glorious victory.
 The monuments of mountain stone
 All else is swept away. How bright
 Trances of things! From such, how
 Neglected

ing worship! and with those compared,
 Sipplers how innocent and blest!
 The difference, a willing mind,
 Betting hour, might almost think
 Disce, the lost abode of man,
 D again: and to a happy few,
 Inal beauty, here restored.
 ut from Thee, the true and only God,
 The faith derived through Him who bled
 Cross, this marvellous advance
 Om evil; as if one extreme
 —the other gain'd?—O ye, who come
 Devoutly in yon reverend pile,
 Such office by the peaceful sound
 H bells; and ye, who sleep in earth,
 Forgotten, round its hallow'd walls!

For you, in presence of this little band
 Gather'd together on the green hill side,
 Your pastor is imbolden'd to prefer
 Vocal thanksgivings to th' Eternal King;
 Whose love, whose counsel, whose commands have
 Made

Your very poorest rich in peace of thought
 And in good works; and him, who is endow'd
 With scantiest knowledge, master of all truth
 Which the salvation of his soul requires.
 Conscious of that abundant favour shower'd
 On you, the children of my humble care,
 And this dear land, our country while on earth
 We sojourn, have I lifted up my soul,
 Joy giving voice to fervent gratitude.

These barren rocks, your stern inheritance;
 These fertile fields, that recompense your pains;
 The shadowy vale, the sunny mountain top;
 Woods waving in the wind their lofty heads,
 Or hush'd; the roaring waters, and the still;
 They see the offering of my lifted hands—
 They hear my lips present their sacrifice—
 They know if I be silent, morn or even:
 For, though in whispers speaking, the full heart
 Will find a vent; and thought is praise to Him,
 Audible praise, to Thee, Omniscient Mind,
 From whom all gifts descend, all blessings flow!"

This vesper service closed, without delay,
 From that exalted station to the plain
 Descending, we pursued our homeward course,
 In mute composure, o'er the shadowy lake,
 Beneath a faded sky. No trace remain'd
 Of those celestial splendours; gray the vault,
 Pure, cloudless ether; and the star of eve
 Was wanting; but inferior lights appear'd
 Faintly, too faint almost for sight; and some
 Above the darken'd hills stood boldly forth
 In twinkling lustre, ere the boat attain'd
 Her mooring place; where to the sheltering tree
 Our youthful voyagers bound fast her prow,
 With prompt yet careful hands. This done, we
 Paced

The dewy fields; but ere the vicar's door
 Was reach'd, the solitary check'd his steps;
 Then, intermingling thanks, on each bestow'd
 A farewell salutation,—and, the like
 Receiving, took the slender path that leads
 To the one cottage in the lonely dell;
 But turn'd not without welcome promise given,
 That he would share the pleasures and pursuits
 Of yet another summer's day, consumed
 In wandering with us through the valleys fair,
 And o'er the mountain wastes. "Another sun,"
 Said he, "shall shine upon us ere we part,—
 Another sun, and peradventure more;
 If time, with free consent, is yours to give,—
 And season favours."

To enfeebled power,
 From this communion with uninjured minds,
 What renovation had been brought; and what
 Degree of healing to a wounded spirit,
 Dejected, and habitually disposed
 To seek, in degradation of the kind,
 Excuse and solace for her own defects;
 How far those erring notions were reform'd;
 And whether aught, of tendency as good

And pure, from further intercourse ensued;
 This—(if delightful hopes, as heretofore,
 Inspire the serious song, and gentle hearts
 Cherish, and lofty minds approve the past)—
 My future labours may not leave untold.

THE ARMENIAN LADY'S LOVE.

The subject of the following poem is from the *Orlandus* of the author's friend, Kenelm Henry Digby; and the liberty is taken of inscribing it to him as an acknowledgement, however unworthy, of pleasure and instruction derived from his numerous and valuable writings, illustrative of the piety and chivalry of the olden time.

You have heard "a Spanish lady
 How she wooed an English man;"
 Hear now of a fair Armenian,
 Daughter of the proud soldan;
 How she loved a Christian slave, and told her pain
 By word, look, deed, with hope that he might love again.

"Pluck that rose, it moves my liking,"
 Said she, lifting up her veil;
 "Pluck it for me, gentle gardener,
 Ere it wither and grow pale."

"Princess fair, I till the ground, but may not take
 From twig or bed an humbler flower, e'en for your sake."

"Grieved am I, submissive Christian!
 To behold thy captive state;
 Women in your land may pity
 (May they not?) th' unfortunate."

"Yes, kind lady! otherwise man could not bear
 Life, which to every one that breathes is full of care."

"Worse than idle is compassion,
 If it end in tears and sighs;
 Thee from bondage would I rescue
 And from vile indignities;

Nurtured, as thy mien bespeaks, in high degree,
 Look up—and help a hand that longs to set thee free."

"Lady, dread the wish, nor venture
 In such peril to engage;
 Think how it would stir against you
 Your most loving father's rage;

Sad deliverance would it be, and yoked with shame,
 Should troubles overflow on her from whom it came."

"Generous Frank! the just in effort
 Are of inward peace secure;
 Hardships for the brave encounter'd,
 E'en the feeblest may endure:

If Almighty Grace through me thy chains unbind,
 My father for slave's work may seek a slave in mind."

"Princess, at this burst of goodness,
 My long frozen heart grows warm!"
 "Yet you make all courage fruitless,
 Me to save from chance of harm;

Leading such companion, I that gilded dome,
 Yon minarets, would gladly leave for his home."

"Feeling tunes your voice, fair prince
 And your brow is free from scorn,
 Else these words would come like me
 Sharper than the pointed thorn."

"Whence the undeserved mistrust? Too
 apart

Our faith hath been,—O, would that eyes could
 the heart!"

"Tempt me not, I pray; my doom is
 These base implements to wield;
 Rusty lance, I ne'er shall grasp thee,
 Ne'er assail my cobwebb'd shield!"

Never see my native land, nor castle towers
 Nor her who thinking of me there counts w
 hours."

"Prisoner! pardon youthful fancies;
 Wedded? If you can, say no!—
 Blessed is and be your consort;
 Hopes I cherished let them go!

Handmaid's privilege would leave my purpose
 Without another link to my felicity."

"Wedded love with loyal Christians,
 Lady, is a mystery rare;
 Body, heart, and soul in union,
 Make one being of a pair."

"Humble love in me would look for no return
 Soft as a guiding star that cheers, but cannot b

"Gracious Allah! by such title
 Do I dare to thank the God,
 Him, who thus exalts thy spirit,
 Flower of an unchristian sod!

Or hast thou put off wings which thou in
 dost wear?

What have I seen, and heard, or dreamt? v
 am I? where?"

Here broke off the dangerous converse:
 Less impassion'd words might tell
 How the pair escaped together,
 Tears not wanting, nor a knell

Of sorrow in her heart while through her fat
 door,

And from her narrow world, she pass'd for
 more.

But affections higher, holier,
 Urged her steps; she shrunk from trust
 In a sensual creed that trampled
 Woman's birthright into dust.

Little be the wonder then, the blame be none,
 If she, a timid maid, hath put such boldness on

Judge both fugitives with knowledge:
 In those old romantic days
 Mighty were the soul's commandments
 To support, restrain, or raise.

Foes might hang upon their path, snakes n
 near,

But nothing from their inward selves had the
 fear.

Thought infirm ne'er came between them
 Whether printing desert sands

* See, in *Percy's Reliques*, that fine old ballad, "The Spanish Lady's Love;" from which poem the form of stanza as suitable to dialogue, is adopted.

dant steps, or gathering
t with social hands;
e two reeds that in the cold moon-

eeze their heads, beside a crystal

dly deck reposing,
ngth for Venice steer;
en they had closed their voyage,
daily on the pier
gs from the east, beheld his lord,
asp'd his knees for joy, not utter-
d.

as the sudden transport;
s questions follow'd fast,
tracting to a moment,
d greedier than the last;
e countless, friend! return with

ger speak by whom her lord was

t I, who might have languish'd,
and pined till life was spent,
re the gates of Stolberg
erer would present
recompense, the precious grace
y heart still holds her ancient place.

: known that my companion
d Eastern blood,
after all perfection,
, and meek, and good,
sbelievers bred; but that dark night
rch disperse by beams of gospel

went that gray-hair'd servant,
arm'd a trusty page
with greetings, benedictions,
and praises, each a gage
ught to cheer the stranger's way,
ruples to remove, her fears allay.

while, to banners floating
Stolberg's castle walls,
g noise of welcome mounted,
s, drums, and atabols)
braces still, while such tears fell
ing seem most like a dear farewell.

a haze of human nature,
by heavenly light,
he beautiful deliverer
overpowering sight,
r virgin cheek pure blushes stray'd,
er sacrifice her heart had made.

ground the weeping countless
nd kiss'd the stranger's hand;
oul-devoted homage,
f an eternal band:
f future days that kiss belie,
generous shout, the crowd did ratify.

t to the fair Armenian,
 pleasures round her moved,
utelary spirit
iced, like a sister loved.

Christian meekness smooth'd for all the path of life,
Who loving most, should wiseliest love, their only
strife.

Mute memento of that union
In a Saxon church survives,
Where a cross-legg'd knight lies sculptured
As between two wedded wives—

Figures with armorial signs of race and birth,
And the vain rank the pilgrims bore while yet on
earth.

THE SOMNAMBULIST.

Lurk, ye who pass by Lyulph's tower*
At eve; how softly then
Doth Aira force, that torrent hoarse,
Speak from the woody glen!
Fit music for a solemn vale!

And holier seems the ground
To him who catches on the gale
The spirit of a mournful tale,
Embodied in the sound.

Not far from that fair site whereon
The pleasure house is rear'd,
As story says, in antique days,
A stern-brow'd house appear'd;
Foil to a jewel rich in light,
There set, and guarded well;
Cage for a bird of plumage bright,
Sweet-voiced, nor wishing for a flight
Beyond her native dell.

To win this bright bird from her cage,
To make this gem their own,
Came barons bold, with store of gold,
And knights of high renown;
But one she prized, and only one;
Sir Eglamore was he;
Full happy season, when was known,
Ye dales and hills! to you alone
Their mutual loyalty—

Known chiefly, Aira! to thy glen,
Thy brook, and bowers of holly;
Where passion caught what nature taught,
That all but love is folly;
Where fact with fancy stoop'd to play,
Doubt came not, nor regret;
To trouble hours that wing'd their way,
As if through an immortal day
Whose sun could never set.

But in old times love dwelt not long
Sequester'd with repose;
Best throve the fire of chaste desire,
Fann'd by the breath of foes.

"A conquering lance is beauty's test,
And proves the lover true;"
So spake Sir Eglamore, and press'd
The drooping Emma to his breast,
And look'd a blind adieu.

* A pleasure house built by the late Duke of Norfolk upon the banks of Ullawater. Force is the word used in the Lake District for waterfall.

They parted. Well with him it fared
Through wide-spread regions errant;
A knight of proof in love's behoof,
The thirst of fame his warrant:
And she her happiness can build
On woman's quiet hours;
Though faint, compared with spear and shield,
The solace beads and masses yield,
And needle-work and flowers.

Yet blest was Emma when she heard
Her champion's praise recounted;
Though brain would swim, and eyes grow dim,
And high her blushes mounted;
Or when a bold heroic lay
She warbled from full heart;
Delightful blossoms for the May
Of absence! but they will not stay,
Born only to depart.

Hope wanes with her, while lustre fills
Whatever path he chooses;
As if his orb, that owns no curb,
Received the light hers loses.
He comes not back; an ampler space
Requires for nobler deeds;
He ranges on from place to place,
Till of his doings is no trace
But what her fancy breeds.

His fame may spread, but in the past
Her spirit finds its centre;
Clear sight she has of what he was,
And that would now content her.
"Still is he my devoted knight?"
The tear in answer flows;
Month falls on month with heavier weight;
Day sickens round her, and the night
Is empty of repose.

In sleep she sometimes walk'd abroad,
Deep sighs with quick words blending,
Like that pale queen whose hands are seen
With fancied spots contending;
But *she* is innocent of blood,—
The moon is not more pure
That shines aloft, while through the wood
She thrills her way, the sounding flood
Her melancholy lure!

While 'mid the fern-brake sleeps the doe,
And owls alone are waking,
In white array'd, glides on the maid,
The downward pathway taking,
That leads her to the torrent's side
And to a holly bower;
By whom on this still night desried?
By whom in that lone place espied?
By thee, Sir Eglamore!

A wandering ghost, so thinks the knight,
His coming step has thwarted,
Beneath the boughs that heard their vows,
Within whose shade they parted.

Hush, hush, the busy sleeper see!
Perplex'd her fingers seem,
As if they from the holly tree
Green twigs would pluck, as rapidly
Flung from her to the stream.

What means the spectre? Why intent
To violate the tree,
Thought Eglamore, by which I swore
Unfading constancy?
Here am I, and to-morrow's sun,
To her I left, shall prove
That bliss is ne'er so surely won
As when a circuit has been run
Of valour, truth, and love.

So from the spot whereon he stood,
He moved with stealthy pace;
And, drawing nigh, with his living eye,
He recognised the face;
And whispers caught, and speeches small
Some to the green-leaved tree,
Some mutter'd to the torrent-fall,—
"Roar on, and bring him with thy call;
I heard, and so may he!"

Soul-shatter'd was the knight, nor knew
If Emma's ghost it were,
Or boding shade, or if the maid
Her very self stood there.
He touch'd, what follow'd who shall tell
The soft touch snapp'd the thread
Of slumber—shrieking, back she fell,
And the stream whirl'd her down the d
Along its foaming bed.

In plunged the knight! when on firm g
The rescued maiden lay,
Her eyes grew bright with blissful light,
Confusion pass'd away;
She heard, ere to the throne of grace
Her faithful spirit flew,
His voice; beheld his speaking face,
And, dying, from his own embrace,
She felt that he was true.

So was he reconciled to life;
Brief words may speak the rest;
Within the dell he built a cell,
And there was sorrow's guest;
In hermit's weeds repose he found.
From vain temptations free;
Beside the torrent dwelling—bound
By one deep heart-controlling sound,
And awed to piety.

Wild stream of Aira, hold thy course,
Nor fear memorial lays,
Where clouds that spread in solemn shade
Are edged with golden rays!
Dear art thou to the light of heaven,
Though minister of sorrow;
Sweet is thy voice at pensive even;
And thou, in lover's hearts forgiven,
Shall take thy place with Yarrow!

WILLIAM LISLE BOWLES.

WILLIAM LISLE BOWLES, of an ancient family in the county of Wilts, was born in the village of Northamptonshire—a parish of which his father was vicar—on the 24th of September, 1752. His mother was the daughter of John Grey, chaplain to Nathaniel Crew, Bishop of Durham. The poet received his early education at Winchester school; and he rose to be a gentleman. He was entered at Trinity College, Oxford, where he obtained the Chancellor's Latin poem, and where, in 1772, he took his degree.

On quitting the university he entered the army, and was appointed to a curacy in Dorsetshire; in 1783 he became a gentleman; and the Archbishop Moore gave him the rectory of Bremhill, Wilts, as since constantly resided,—only now visiting the metropolis,—enjoying the quiet and its peculiar sources of profitable recreation with zeal and industry his parish; and beloved by all who dwell within the happy neighbourhood of his residence.

His first publication (his first publication) was in 1773. They were received with applause; and the writer, if he had obtained reward for his labours, would have been recompensed in the fact that they had formed the taste and call forth the genius of Coleridge, whom they "delighted and surprised."

The author of "Christabel" speaks of having been withdrawn from several years "by the genial influence of a style so tender, and yet so manly,—so natural and yet so dignified and harmonious, as was of Mr. Bowles." He was not, however, hindered with expressing in prose his sense, but in poetry poured out his gratitude master in minstrel lore:

As thank'd thee, Bowles, for those soft strains,
Which soothe me, like the murmuring
Of the sunny showers of spring."

He published the "Spirit of Discovery" by which is the longest of his productions, and is considered his best. The more recent of which is the "Little Villagers' Verse Book;" and of hymns that will scarcely suffer by

comparison with those of Dr. Watts, and which are admirably calculated to answer the benevolent purpose for which they are designed.

Mr. Bowles some years ago attracted considerable attention by his controversy with Byron on the subject of the writings of Pope. He advanced certain opinions which went to show that he considered him "no poet," and that, according to the "invariable principles" of poetry, the century of fame which had been accorded to the "Essay on Man" was unmerited. Campbell opened the defence; and Byron stepped forward as a warm and somewhat angry advocate. A sort of literary warfare followed; and a host of pamphlets on both sides were rapidly issued. As in all such cases, the question remains precisely where it did. Bowles, however, though he failed in obtaining a victory, and made, we imagine, few converts to his "invariable principles," manifested during the contest so much judgment and ability, that his reputation as a critic was considerably enhanced.

The poetry of Bowles has not attained a high degree of popularity. He is appreciated more for the purity of his sentiments than for any loftiness of thought or richness of fancy. He has never dealt with themes that "stir men's minds;" but has satisfied himself with inculcating lessons of sound morality, and has considered that to lead the heart to virtue is the chiefest duty of the Muse. His style is, as Coleridge described it nearly fifty years ago, "tender yet manly;" and he has undoubtedly brought the accessories of harmonious versification and graceful language to the aid of "right thinking" and sound judgment. His poems seldom startle or astonish the reader: he does not labour to probe the heart, and depict the more violent passions of human kind; but he keeps an "even tenor," and never disappoints or dissatisfies by attempting a higher flight than that which he may safely venture.

The main point of his argument against Pope will best exhibit his own character. He considers that from objects sublime or beautiful in themselves, genius will produce more admirable creations than it can from those which are comparatively poor and insignificant. The topics upon which Mr. Bowles has employed his pen are such only as are naturally excellent.

THE MISSIONARY.

SCENE.—*South America.*

Characters.—VALDIVIA, commander of the Spanish armies—LAUTARO, his page, a native of Chili—ANSELMO, the missionary—INDIANA, his adopted daughter, wife of Lautaro—ZARINEL, the wandering minstrel.

Indians.—ATTACAPAC, father of Lautaro—OLOLA, his daughter, sister of Lautaro—CAUPOLICAN, chief of the Indians—INDIAN WARRIORS.

The chief event of the poem turns upon the conduct of Lautaro; but as the Missionary acts so distinguished a part, and as the whole of the moral depends upon him, it was thought better to retain the title which was originally given to the poem.

INTRODUCTION.

WHEN o'er th' Atlantic wild, rock'd by the blast,
Sad Lusitania's exiled sovereign pass'd,
Reft of her pomp, from her paternal throne
Cast forth, and wandering to a clime unknown,
To seek a refuge on that distant shore,
That once her country's legions dyed with gore;—
Sudden, methought, high-towering o'er the flood,
Hesperian world! thy mighty Genius stood;
Where spread, from cape to cape, from bay to bay,
Serenely blue, the vast Pacific lay;
And the huge Cordilleras, to the skies,
With all their burning summits* seem'd to rise.

Then the stern spirit spoke, and to his voice
The waves and woods replied—"Mountains, re-
joice!

Thou solitary sea, whose billows sweep
The margin of my forests, dark and deep,
Rejoice! the hour is come: the mortal blow,
That smote the golden shrines of Mexico,
In Europe is avenged! and thou, proud Spain,
Now hostile hosts insult thy own domain;
Now fate, vindictive, rolls, with reflux flood,
Back on thy shores the tide of human blood.
Think of my murder'd millions! of the cries
That once I heard from all my kingdoms rise;
Of famine's feeble plaint, of slavery's tear;
Think, too, if valour, freedom, fame, be dear,—
How my Antarctic sons,† undaunted, stood,
Exact'ing groan for groan, and blood for blood;
And shouted, (may the sounds be hail'd by thee!)

TYRANTS, THE VIRTUOUS AND THE BRAVE ARE
FREE!"

CANTO I.

ARGUMENT.

One day and part of night.

Valley in the Andes—Old Indian warrior—Loss of his son
and daughter.

BENEATH aerial cliffs and glittering snows,
The rush-roof of an aged warrior rose,
Chief of the mountain tribes: high overhead
The Andes, wild and desolate, were spread,
Where cold Sierras shot their icy spires,
And Chillan‡ trail'd its smoke and smouldering fires.

* Range of volcanoes on the summits of the Andes.

† The natives of Chili, who were never subdued.

‡ A volcano in Chili.

A glen beneath—a lonely spot of rest—
Hung, scarce discover'd, like an eagle's nest.
Summer was in its prime: the parrot-flocks
Darken'd the passing sunshine on the rocks;
The chrysome* and purple butterfly,†
Amid the clear blue light, are wandering by;
The humming-bird, along the myrtle bowers,
With twinkling wing, is spinning o'er the flow
The woodpecker is heard with busy bill,
The mock-bird sings—and all beside is still.
And look! the cataract that bursts so high,
As not to mar the deep tranquillity,
The tumult of its dashing fall suspends,
And, stealing drop by drop, in mist descends;
Through whose illumined spray and sprinal
dews,

Shine to the adverse sun the broken rainbow's
Checkering with partial shade the beams of sun
And arching the gray rock with wild festoon,
Here, its gay net-work and fantastic twine,
The purple cogul‡ threads from pine to pine,
And oft, as the fresh airs of morning breathe,
Dips its long tendrils in the stream beneath.
There, through the trunks, with moss and lichen
white,

The sunshine darts its interrupted light,
And, 'mid the cedar's darksome boughs, illum'd
With instant touch, the Loric's scarlet plume.

So smiles the scene;—but can its smiles impart
Aught to console yon mourning warrior's heart?
He heeds not now, when beautifully bright,
The humming-bird is circling in his sight;
Nor e'en, above his head, when air is still,
Hears the green woodpecker's resounding bill.
But gazing on the rocks and mountain wild,
Rock after rock, in glittering masses piled
To the volcano's cone, that shoots so high
Gray smoke whose column stains the cloud's side,
He cries, "O! if thy spirit yet be fled
To the pale kingdoms of the shadowy dead,—
In yonder tract of purest light above,
Dear long-lost object of a father's love,
Dost thou abide? or like a shadow come,
Circling the scenes of thy remember'd home,
And passing with the breeze? or, in the hour
Of evening, light the desert mountain stream?
Or at deep midnight are thine accents heard,
In the sad notes of that melodious bird,
Which, as we listen with mysterious dread,
Brings tidings from our friends and fathers dead?"

* The chrysome is a beautiful insect, of which
young women of Chili make necklaces.

† The parrot butterfly, peculiar to this part of
the largest and most brilliant of its kind—*Papilio
tacua*.

‡ A most beautiful climbing plant. The vine is
size of packthread: it climbs on the trees without
lingering itself to them: when it reaches the top, it
perpendicularly; and as it continues to grow, it
itself from tree to tree, until it offers to the eye a
tissue, exhibiting some resemblance to the rope
ship.—*Molina*.

§ "But because I cannot describe all the
birds, which differ not a little from ours, not only
but also in variety of colour, as rose-colour, red
white, ash-colour, purple, &c.; I will at length
one, which the barbarians so observe and even

naps, beyond those summits, far away,
 yes yet view the living light of day;
 he stranger's land, thou may'st sustain
 y life of servitude and pain,
 asted eye gaze on the orient beam,
 nk of these white rocks and torrent stream,
 o hear the summer cocoa wave,
 o upon thy father's distant grave."
 rho have waked, and listen'd with a tear,
 cries confused, and clangours roll'd more
 ear;
 murmur'd prayer, when mercy stood aghast,
 's black trump peal'd its terrific blast,
 r the wither'd earth the armed giant pass'd!
 o his track with terror have pursued,
 ome delightful land, all blood-imbrued,
 pt; where silent is the champaign wide,
 hood to the pipe of yester-tide,
 hen far off, the moonlight hills prolong
 t deep echoes of his parting gong;
 ht is seen, in the deserted spot
 trailed the smoke of many a peaceful cot,
 rid corpses that unburied lie,
 migrations, reeking to the sky—
 sten, whilst the causes I relate
 w'd the warrior to the storms of fate,
 t these smiling scenes forlorn and desolate.
 ber days, when in his manly pride,
 ildren for a father's fondness vied,—
 y essay'd, in mimic strife, to wield
 ce, or laughing peep'd behind his shield.
 he sun, or the magnolia's shade,
 me of heart as gay of look, they play'd,
 and sister: she, along the dew,
 s the squirrel of the forest, flew;
 shes wreath'd her head; her dark brown
 hair
 ntly lifted, on her bosom bare;
 ckace shone, of sparkling insects made,
 it, like specks of fire, from sun to shade:
 ras her form; a clasp of silver braced
 re-dyed ichella* round her waist;

I not only not hurt them, but suffer them not to
 avenged who do them any wrong. It is of the
 of a pigeon, and of an ash-colour. The Tououpi-
 ll hear her more often in the night than in the
 h a mournful voice; and believe that it is sent
our friends and kindred unto them, and also de-
 god luck; and especially, that it encourageth
 omethem to behave themselves valiantly in
 s against their enemies. Besides, they verily
 hat if they rightly observe these divinations, it
 me to pass that they should vanquish their ene-
 m in this life, and after death their souls should
 ad the mountains to their ancestors, perpetually
 there.
 anced once to lodge in a village, named Upec by
 schmen: there, in the night, I heard *these birds*,
 ing, but making a lamentable noise. I saw the
 as most attentive, and being ignorant of the whole
 proved their folly. But when I smiled a little
 Frenchman standing by me, a certain old man,
 enough, restrained me with these words: 'Hold
 ce, lest you hinder us who attentively hearken to
the tidings of our ancestors. For as often as we
 see birds, so often also are we cheered, and our
 souls increase.'—*Callender's Voyage*.
 Ichella is a short cloak, of a greenish blue colour,
 fastened before with a silver buckle.—*Molina*.

Her ankles rung with shells, as unconfined,
 She danced, and sung wild carols to the wind.
 With snow-white teeth, and laughter in her eye,—
 So beautiful in youth, she bounded by.

Yet kindness sat upon her aspect bland,—
 The tame alpaca* stood and lick'd her hand;
 She brought him gather'd moss, and loved to deck
 With flowery twine his tall and stately neck;
 Whilst he with silent gratitude replies,
 And bends to her caress his large blue eyes.

These children danced together in the shade,
 Or stretch'd their hands to see the rainbow fade;
 Or sat and mock'd, with imitative glee,
 The parouet, that laugh'd from tree to tree;
 Or through the forest's wildest solitude,
 From glen to glen, the marmozet pursued;
 And thought the light of parting day too short,
 That call'd them, lingering, from their daily sport.

In that fair season of awakening life,
 When dawning youth and childhood are at strife;
 When on the verge of thought gay boyhood stands
 Tiptoe, with glistening eye and outspread hands;
 With airy look, and form and footsteps light,
 And glossy locks, and features berry-bright,
 And eye like the young eagle's, to the ray
 Of noon, unblenching, as he sails away;
 A brede of sea-shells on his bosom strung,
 A small stone hatchet o'er his shoulders slung,
 With slender lance, and feathers, blue and red,
 That, like the heron's† crest, waved on his head,—
 Buoyant with hope, and airiness, and joy,
 Lautaro was the loveliest Indian boy:
 Taught by his sire, e'en now he drew the bow
 Or track'd the jaguar on the morning snow;
 Startled the condor, on the craggy height;
 Then silent sat, and mark'd its upward flight,
 Lessening in ether to a speck of white.

But when th' impassion'd chieftain spoke of war
 Smote his broad breast, or pointed to a scar,—
 Spoke of the strangers of the distant main,
 And the proud banners of insulting Spain,—
 Of the barb'd horse and iron horseman spoke,
 And his red gods, that wrapt in rolling smoke,
 Roar'd from the guns,—the boy, with still-drawn
 breath,

Hung on the wondrous tale, as mute as death;
 Then raised his animated eyes, and cried,
 "O let me perish by my father's side!"

Once, when the moon, o'er Chilian's cloudless
 height,

Pour'd, far and wide, its soft and mildest light,
 A predatory band of mailed men
 Burst on the stillness of the shelter'd glen,
 They shouted "death," and shook their sabres high,
 That shone terrific to the moonlight sky:
 Where'er they rode, the valley and the hill
 Echoed the shrieks of death, till all again was still.
 The warrior, ere he sunk in slumber deep,
 Had kiss'd his son, soft-breathing in his sleep,
 Where on a llama's skin he lay, and said,
 Placing his hand, with tears, upon his head,

* The alpaca is perhaps the most beautiful, gentle, and
 interesting of living animals: one was to be seen in Lon-
 don in 1812.

† *Ardea cristata*.

"Aërial nymphs!" that in the moonlight stray,
O, gentle spirits! here a while delay;
Bless, as ye pass unseen, my sleeping boy,
Till blithe he wakes to daylight and to joy.
If the Great Spirit will, in future days
O'er the fall'n foe his hatchet he shall raise,
And, 'mid a grateful nation's high applause,
Avenge his violated country's cause!"

Now, nearer points of spears, and many a cone
Of moving helmets, in the moonlight shone,
As, elanking through the pass, the band of blood
Sprung, like hyenas, from the secret wood.
They rush—they seize their unresisting prey—
Ruthless they tear the shrieking boy away;
But not till, gash'd by many a sabre wound,
The father sunk, expiring, on the ground.
He waked, from the dark trance, to life and pain,
But never saw his darling child again.

Seven snows had fall'n, and seven green summers
pass'd,

Since here he heard that son's loved accents last.
Still his beloved daughter soothed his cares,
While time began to strew with white his hairs
Oft as his painted feathers he unbound,
Or gazed upon his hatchet on the ground,
Musing with deep despair, nor strove to speak,
Light she approach'd, and climb'd to reach his
cheek,

Held with both hands his forehead, then her head
Drew smiling back, and kiss'd the tear he shed.

But late, to grief and hopeless love a prey,
She left his side, and wander'd far away.
Now in this still and shelter'd glen, that smiled
Beneath the crags of precipices wild,
Wrapt in a stern yet sorrowful repose,
The warrior had forgot his country's woes,—
Forgot how many, impotent to save,
Shed their best blood upon a father's grave;
How many, torn from wife and children, pine
In the dark caverns of the hopeless mine,
Never to see again the blessed morn—
Slaves in the lovely land where they were born;
How many, at sad sunset, with a tear,
The distant roar of sullen cannons hear,
Whilst evening seems, as dies the sound, to throw
A deadlier stillness on a nation's woe!

So the dark warrior, day succeeding day,
Wore in distemper'd thought the noons away;
And still, when weary evening came, he sigh'd,
"My son, my son!" or, with emotion, cried,
"When I descend to the cold grave alone,
Who shall be there to mourn for me?—Not one!"†

The crimson orb of day, now westering, flung
His beams, and o'er the vast Pacific hung;
When from afar a shrilling sound was heard,
And, hurrying o'er the dews, a scout appear'd.
The starting warrior knew the piercing tones,
The signal call of war, from human bones.—

"What tidings?" with impatient look,
"Tidings of war," the hurrying scout:
Then the sharp pipe* with shriller sun
And held the blood-red arrow high in

CHIEF.

"Where speed the foes?"

INDIAN.

"Along the sou
"Have pass'd the vultures of accursed

CHIEF.

"Ruin pursue them on the distant foe
And be their deadly portion—blood for

INDIAN.

"When, round and red, the moon shall
The chiefs attend the midnight sacrifice
In Encol's wood, where the great wizi
Who wakes the dead man with his thri
Thee,† Ulmen of the mountains, they
To lift the hatchet, for thy native land
Whilst in dread circle, round the sere—
The mighty gods of vengeance they in
And call the spirits of their father's sh
To nerve their lifted arm, and curse dev
So spoke the scout of war—and o'er th
Onward, along the craggy valley, flew.

Then the stern warrior sung his song
And blew his conch, that all the glens
Echoed, and rushing from the hollow w
Soon at his side three hundred warriors

WARRIOR.

"Children, who for his country dares to
Three hundred brandish'd spears shou
sky.

"We perish, or we leave our country fr
Father, our blood for Chili and for thee!
Their long lank hair hung wild: wit
sound,
They smote their shields, and stamp'd
ground!

The eagle, from his unapproach'd retros
Scared at their cries, has left his craggy
"Enough!" the warrior cried, "n
night:—

Let the same spirit fire us in the fight,
That the proud Spaniard, 'mid his guards,
How dire it is to have one race his foe,
One poor, brave race, to their loved cou
Which all his glittering hosts shall ne'e

The mountain chief essay'd his club t
And shook the dust indignant from the
Then spoke:—

"O Thou! that with thy lin
Dost warm the world, till all is hush'd:
I look upon thy parting beams, O sun!
And say, 'E'en thus my course is almo

* Every warrior of Chili, according to Molina, has his attendant "nymph" or fairy—the belief of which is nearly similar to the popular and poetical idea of those beings in Europe.—Meulen is the benevolent spirit.

† I have taken this line from the conclusion of the celebrated speech of the old North American warrior, Logan. Who is there to mourn for Logan? not one!"

* Their pipes of war are made of the b
enemies, who have been sacrificed.

† The way in which the warriors are something like the "running the cross" in St is so beautifully described by Walter Scott on this occasion bear an arrow bound with
‡ Ulmen is the same as casique, or chief.

n thou dost hide thy head, as in the grave,
 : to glorious rest beneath the wave,
 i, majestic in repose, retire,
 e deep, to unknown worlds of fire ?
 gh thou sinkest, awful, in the main,
 owy moon comes forth, and all the train
 that shine with soft and silent light,
 so beautiful the brow of night.
 en I sleep within the narrow bed,
 : of after-fame around shall spread ;
 of distant ocean, when they see
 -green heap beneath the mountain tree,
 the leafy boughs at evening wave,
 ise and say, 'There sleep in dust the
 ave !'

arthly hopes my lonely heart have fled !
 ecubu,* angel of the dead,
 ghest when the brave in pangs expire,
 welling is beneath the central fire
 : burning mountain ; who hast pass'd
 oor dwelling, and with one fell blast
 my summer leaves that cluster'd round,
 at my fairest blossoms to the ground ;
 dire despair, O come not nigh,
 : thy red wings o'er me where I lie ;
 O mild and gentle spirit, stand,
 : hope and peace, at my right hand,
 blood-drops stagnate on my brow) and
 ide
 ss voyage o'er the unknown tide,
 : of endless joy—to that fair isle,
 wers of bliss and soft savannahs smile ;
 y forefathers oft the fight renew,
 s' black visionary steeds pursue ;
 ased the struggles of all human pain,
 old thee—thou—my son, again."

ke, and whilst at evening's glimmering
 se
 at mist, like the gray ocean, rose,
 ot sorrows swelling at his breast,
 upon a jaguar's hide to rest.
 night. Remote on Caracalla's bay,
 : army, hush'd in slumber, lay.
 e limits of the silent camp,
 s heard the steed's patrolling tramp
 to line, whilst the fix'd sentinel
 l the watch of midnight—"All is well !"
 dreamt of millions yet untold,
 gems, and El Dorado's gold !—
 erent feelings, by the scene impress'd,
 ad tumult, o'er Lautaro's breast !
 broad ocean, where the moonlight slept,
 il he turn'd his waking eyes, and wept,
 it the thronging forms of memory start,
 s communion with his lonely heart :—
 my fathers, still I tread your shore,
 n the shade of hours that are no more ;
 ght-airs, like remember'd voices, sweep,
 sur from the undulating deep.
 y voice, my father ?—thou art dead—
 : rush waves on thy forsaken bed.
 y voice, my sister ?—gentle maid,
 perhaps, in the dark cave art laid ;

ave their evil and good spirits. Guecubu is the
 of the Chilians.

Perhaps, e'en now thy spirit sees me stand
 A homeless stranger in my native land ;
 Perhaps, e'en now, along the moonlight sea,
 It bends from the blue cloud, remembering me.

"Land of my fathers, yet—O yet forgive,
 That with thy deadly enemies I live.
 The tenderest ties (it boots not to relate)
 Have bound me to their service, and their fate ;
 Yet, whether on Peru's war-wasted plain,
 Or visiting these sacred shores again,
 Whate'er the struggles of this heart may be,
 Land of my fathers, it shall beat for thee !"

CANTO II.

ARGUMENT.

The second day.

Night—Spirit of the Andes—Valdivia—Lautaro—Mission-
 ary—The hermitage.

THE night was still, and clear—when, o'er the
 snows,

Andes ! thy melancholy spirit rose,—
 A shadow stern and sad : He stood alone,
 Upon the topmost mountain's burning cone ;
 And whilst his eyes shone dim, through surging
 smoke,

Thus to the spirits of the fire he spoke :—

"Ye, who tread the hidden deeps,
 Where the silent earthquake sleeps ;
 Ye, who track the sulphurous tide,
 Or on hissing vapours ride,—
 Spirits, come !

From worlds of subterranean night ;
 From fiery realms of lurid light ;
 From the ore's unfathom'd bed ;
 From the lava's whirlpools red,—
 Spirits, come !

On Chili's foes rush with vindictive sway,
 And sweep them from the light of living day !

Hark ! heard ye not the ravenous brood ?
 They flap their wings ; they scream for blood :—
 On Peru's devoted shore
 Their murderous beaks are red with gore :
 Hither, impatient for new prey,
 Th' insatiate vultures track their way !
 Rise, Chili, rise ! scatter the bands
 That swept remote and peaceful lands :—
 Let them perish ! Vengeance cries—
 Let them perish ! Death replies.
 Spirits, now your caves forsake !—
 Hark ! ten thousand warriors wake !—
 Spirits, their high cause defend !—
 From your caves ascend ! ascend !—

As thus the vast, terrific phantom spoke,
 The trembling mountain heaved with darker smoke ;
 Flashes of red and angry light appear'd,
 And moans and momentary shrieks were heard ;
 The cavern'd deeps shook through their vast pro-
 found,

And Chimborazo's height roll'd back the sound.

With lifted arm, and towering stature high,
 And aspect frowning to the middle sky,
 (Its misty form dilated in the wind,)
 The phantom stood,—till, less and less defined,
 Into thin air it faded from the sight,
 Lost in the ambient haze of slow-returning light.

Its feathery-seeming crown,—its giant spear,—
Its limbs of huge proportion, disappear;
And the bare mountains, to the dawn, disclose
The same long line of solitary snows.

The morning shines,—the military train,
In warlike muster on the tented plain,
Glitter, and cuirasses, and helms of steel,
Throw back the sunbeams, as the horsemen
wheel:

Thus, with arms glancing to the eastern light,
Pass, in review, proud steeds and cohorts bright;
For all the host, by break of morrow gray,
Wind back their march to Penco's northern bay.
Valdivia, fearful lest confederate foes,
Ambush'd and dark, his progress might oppose,
Marshals, to-day, the whole collected force,—
File and artillery, cuirassier and horse:
Himself yet lingers ere he joins the train,
That move, in order'd march, along the plain,
While troops, and Indian slaves beneath his eye
The labours of the rising city* ply:
Wide glows the general toil—the mole extends,
The watch-tower o'er the desert surge ascends;
And battlements, and rising ramparts, shine
Above the ocean's blue and level line.

The sun ascended to meridian height,
And all the northern bastions shone in light:
With hoarse acclaim, the gong and trumpet rung,—
The Moorish slaves aloft their cymbals swung,—
When the proud victor, in triumphant state,
Rode forth, in arms, through the portcullis gate.

With neck high arching, as he smote the ground,—
And restless pawing to the trumpets' sound,—
With mantling mane, o'er his broad shoulders
spread,—

And nostrils blowing, and dilated red,—
The coal-black steed, in rich caparison
Far trailing to the ground, went proudly on:
Proudly he tramp'd as conscious of his charge,
And turn'd around his eyeballs, bright and large,
And shook the frothy boss, as in disdain;
And toss'd the flakes, indignant, of his mane;
And, with high swelling veins, exulting press'd
Proudly against the barb, his heaving breast.

The fate of empires glowing in his thought,—
Thus arm'd, the tented field Valdivia sought.
On the left side his poised shield he bore,
With quaint devices richly blazon'd o'er;
Above the plumes, upon his helmet's cone,
Castile's imperial crest illustrious shone;
Blue in the wind th' escutcheon'd mantle flow'd,
O'er the chain'd mail, which tinkled as he rode.
The barred visor raised, you might discern
His† clime-changed countenance, though pale, yet
stern,

And resolute as death,—whilst in his eye
Sat proud assurance, fame, and victory.

Lautaro, now in manhood's rising pride,
Rode, with a lance, attendant, at his side,
In Spanish mantle gracefully array'd:
Upon his brow a tuft of feathers play'd:
His glossy locks, with dark and mantling grace,
Shaded the noonday sunbeams on his face.

Though pass'd in tears the dayspring of his youth
Valdivia loved his gratitude and truth:
He, in Valdivia, own'd a nobler friend;
Kind to protect, and mighty to defend.

So, on he rode: upon his youthful mien
A mild but sad intelligence was seen:
Courage was on his open brow, yet care
Seem'd, like a wandering shade, to linger there;
And though his eye shone, as the eagle's, bright,
It beam'd with humid, melancholy light.

When now Valdivia saw th' embattled line,
Helmets, and swords, and shields, and matchlock
shine,

Now the long phalanx still and steady stand,
Fix'd every eye, and motionless each hand,—
Then slowly clustering, into columns wheel,
Each with the red-cross banners of Castile,—
While trumps, and drums, and cymbals, to his ear
Made music such as soldiers love to hear,
While horsemen check'd their steeds,—or, heads
low,

With level'd lances, o'er the saddle-bow,
Rode gallantly at tilt,—and thunders broke,
Instant involving van and rear in smoke,
Till winds th' obscuring volume roll'd away,
And the red file, stretch'd out in long array,
More radiant moved beneath the beams of day,
While ensigns, arms, and crosses, glitter'd bright,—
"Philip!" he cried, "seest thou the glows
sight,

And dost thou deem the tribes of this poor land
Can men, and arms, and steeds, like these, with-
stand?"

"Forgive!" the youth replied, and check'd a
tear,—

"The land where my forefathers sleep is dear—
My native land! this spot of blessed earth,
The scene where I, and all I love, had birth!
What gratitude, fidelity can give,
Is yours, my lord! You shielded—bade me live,
When, in the circuit of the world so wide
I had but one, one only friend beside.
I bow'd—resign'd to fate; I kiss'd the hand,
Red with the best blood of my father's land!^a
But mighty as thou art, Valdivia, know,
Though Cortez' desolating march laid low
The shrines of rich, voluptuous Mexico,—
With carcasses, though proud Pizarro strew
The sun's imperial temple in Peru,—
Yet the rude dwellers of this land are brave.
And the last spot they lose will be their grave!"

A moment's crimson cross'd Valdivia's cheek—
Then o'er the plain he spur'd, nor deign'd to speak
Waving the youth, at distance, to retire:
None saw the eye that shot terrific fire:
As their commander sternly rode along,
Troop after troop, halted the martial throng;
And all the pennon'd trumps a louder blast
Blew, as the southern world's great victor pass'd.
Lautaro turn'd, scarce heeling, from the view,
And from the noise of trumps and drums withdrew
And now, while troubled thoughts his bosom swell
Seeks the gray Missionary's humble cell.

* The city Baldwin.

† He had seen

Italy.

^a Lautaro had been baptized by that name.

[†] Valdivia had before been in Chile.

g the ocean, but beyond the ken
view, and sounds of murmuring men,
n roots composed, and gnarled wood,
nd rustic oratory stood:
roof of reeds appear'd a cross,
within was lined with mantling moss;
and hourglass, on each side—
monish seem'd and one to guide;
npress how soon life's race is o'er;
to lift our hopes where time shall be no
re.

rude porch, with wild and gadding
ay,
ering copu weaved its trellis gay:
y pines, high bending, interwove
d and fantastic arms above.
mid the gay surrounding flowers,
nted the departing hours,
the sweetest light of summer shone,—
d brief inscription mark'd the stone:—
count, with passing shade, the hours,
ed the dial 'mid the flowers;
, one by one, came forth, and died,
ning, and withering, round its side.
al, let the sight impart
nasive moral to thy heart!"
ard to trickle through a covert near,
ing, with perpetual lapse, the ear,
like rain-drops, filter'd through the
ne,—
ht as amber, on the shallows shone.
fairy pastime to pursue,
-like, hovering o'er the violets blue,
ning-bird, here, its unceasing song
y murmur'd, all the summer long,
a the winter came, retired to rest,
the myrtles hung its trembling nest.
s of a conflicting world were near;
ocean faintly met the ear,
n'd, as sunk to rest the noontide blast,
s sounds of passions that were past;
g anthems, when, far off, expire
ning echoes of the distant choir.

very human sorrow hush'd to rest,
hands meekly cross'd upon his breast,
sat: the sun, with westering ray,
h'd his temples and his locks of gray.
is no worldly feeling in his eye;—
d to him "was as a thing gone by."
ll his features lit, he raised his look,
it it thoughtful, and unclasp'd the book;
st the hourglass shed its silent sand,
possum* lick'd his wither'd hand.
etast light of slow declining day,
rough the trellis pour'd its slanting ray,
moment on his few gray hairs,
ight from heaven sent down to bless his
ayers.
the trump echoed to the quiet spot,
ht upon the world, but mourn'd it not;
if his meek wisdom could control,
d to mercy, one proud soldier's soul;
if while these distant scenes he trod,
ne erring Indian to his God.

ll and beautiful species, which is domesticated.

63

"Whence comes my son?" with kind compla-
cent look

He ask'd, and closed again th' embossed book.

"I come to thee for peace!" the youth replied:

"O, there is strife, and cruelty, and pride,
In this sad Christian world; my native land
Was happy, ere the soldier, with his band
Of fell destroyers, like a vulture, came,
And gave the peaceful scenes to blood and flame.
When will the turmoil of earth's tempests cease?
Father, I come to thee for peace—for peace!"

"Seek peace," the father cried, "with God above:
In his good time, all will be peace and love.

"We mourn, indeed, that grief, and toil, and strife,
Send one deep murmur from the walks of life,
That yonder sun, when evening paints the sky,
Sinks, beauteous, on a world of misery;
The course of wide destruction to withstand,
We lift our feeble voice—our trembling hand;
But still, bow'd low, or smitten to the dust,
Father of mercy! still in thee we trust!
Through good or ill, in poverty or wealth,
In joy or wo, in sickness or in health,—
Meek piety thy awful hand surveys,
And the faint murmur turns to prayer and praise!

We know—whatever evils we deplore—
Thou hast permitted, and we know no more!
Behold, illustrious on the subject plain,
Some tower'd city of imperial Spain!"

Hark! 'twas the earthquake! clouds of dust alone
Ascend from earth, where tower and temple shone.
"Such is the conqueror's dread path: the grave
Yawns for its millions where his banners wave;
But shall vain man, whose life is but a sigh,
With sullen acquiescence, gaze and die?
Alas, how little of the mighty maze
Of providence, our mortal ken surveys!
Heaven's awful Lord, pavilion'd in the clouds,
Looks through the darkness that all nature shrouds;
And, far beyond the tempest and the night,
Bids man his course hold on to scenes of endless
light."

CANTO III.

ARGUMENT.

Evening and night of the same day.

Anselmo's story—Converted Indians—Confession of the
wandering minstrel—Night scene.

ANSELMO'S TALE.

"Come,—for the sun yet hangs above the bay,—
And whilst our time may brook a brief delay
With other thoughts,—and, haply, with a tear,
An old man's tale of sorrow thou shalt hear.
I wish'd not to reveal it—thoughts that dwell
Deep in the lonely bosom's inmost cell
Unnoticed, and unknown—too painful wake,
And like a tempest, the dark spirit shake,
When starting, from our slumberous apathy,
We gaze upon the scenes of days gone by.
Yet, if a moment's irritating flush
Darkenst thy cheek, as thoughts conflicting rush,

* No part of the world is so subject to earthquakes as Peru.

† Indians of Chill are of the lightest class, called by some "white Indians."

When I disclose my hidden griefs, the tale
 May more than wisdom or reproof prevail.
 O, may it teach thee, till all trials cease,
 To hold thy course, though sorrowing, yet in peace:
 Still looking up to Him, the soul's best stay,
 Who faith and hope shall crown, when worlds are
 swept away!

"Where fair Seville's Morisco turrets* gleam
 On Guadikiver's gently-stealing stream,
 Whose silent waters, seaward as they glide,
 Reflect the wild-rose thickets on its side,
 My youth was pass'd. O, days for ever gone!
 How touch'd with heaven's own light your morn-
 ings shone!

"E'en now, when lonely and forlorn I bend,—
 My weary journey hastening to its end,
 A drooping exile on a distant shore,—
 I mourn the hours of youth that are no more.
 The tender thought amid my prayers has part,
 And steals, at times, from heaven my aged heart.

"Forgive the cause, O God!—forgive the tear,
 That flows, e'en now, o'er Leonora's bier;
 For, midst the innocent and lovely, none
 More beautiful than Leonora shone.

"As by her widow'd mother's side she knelt,
 A sad and sacred sympathy I felt.
 At Easter-tide, when the high mass was sung,
 And, fuming high, the silver censer swung,
 When rich-hued windows, from the arches' height,
 Pour'd o'er the shrines a soft and yellow light,
 From aisle to aisle, amid the service clear,
 When 'Adoremus' swell'd upon the ear,
 (Such as to heaven thy rapt attention drew
 First in the Christian churches of Peru)
 She seem'd, methought, some spirit of the sky,
 Descending to that holy harmony.

"Boots not to say, when life and hope were new,
 How by degrees the soul's first passion grew:
 I loved her, and I won her virgin heart,
 But fortune whisper'd, 'We, a while, must part.

"The minster toll'd the middle hour of night,
 When waked to agony and wild affright,
 I heard the words, words of appalling dread—
 'The holy Inquisition!'—from the bed
 I started; snatch'd my dagger, and my cloak—
 'Who dare accuse me?'—none, in answer, spoke.
 The demons seized, in silence, on their prey,
 And tore me from my dreams of bliss away.

"How frightful was their silence, and their shade,
 In torch-light, as their victim they convey'd,
 By dark-inscribed and massy-window'd walls,
 Through the dim twilight of terrific halls;
 (For thou hast heard me speak of that foul stain
 Of pure religion, and the rites of Spain)—
 Whilst the high windows shook to night's cold
 blast,

And echoed to the foot-fall as we pass'd!

"They left me, faint and breathless with affright,
 In a cold cell, to solitude and night;
 O! think, what horror through the heart must thrill
 When the last bolt was barr'd, and all at once was
 still.

"Nor day nor night was here, but a deep gloom,
 Sadder than darkness, wrapt the living tomb.

Some bread and water, nature to sustain,
 Duly was brought when eve return'd again;
 And thus I knew, hoping it were the last,
 Another day of lingering life was pass'd.

"Five years immured in the deep den of night
 I never saw the sweet sun's blessed light.
 Once as the grate, with sullen sound, was barr'd,
 And to the bolts the inmost cavern jarr'd,
 Methought I heard, as clang'd the iron door,
 A dull and hollow echo from the floor:
 I stamp'd: the vault and winding caves arow!
 Return'd a long and melancholy sound.
 With patient toil, I raised a massy stone,
 And look'd into a depth of shade unknown;
 The murky twilight of the lurid place
 Served me, at length, a secret way to trace.
 I enter'd, step by step; explored the road,
 In darkness, from my desolate abode;
 Till, winding through long passages of night,
 I saw, at distance, a dim streak of light:—
 It was the sun—the bright, the blessed beam
 Of day! I knelt—I wept—the glittering stream
 Roll'd soft beneath me, as I left the cave,
 Conceal'd in woods above the winding wave.

"I rested on a verdant bank a while,
 I saw around the summer landscape smile.
 I gain'd a peasant's hut; nor dared to leave,
 Till, with slow step, advanced the glimmering eve,
 Remembering still affection's fondest hours,
 I turn'd my footsteps to the city towers;
 In pilgrim's dress, I traced the streets unknown:
 No light in Leonora's lattice shone.

"The morning came; the busy tumult swells;
 Knolling to church, I heard the minster bells:
 Involuntary to that scene I stray'd,
 Disguised, where first I saw my faithful maid.
 I saw her, pallid, at the altar stand,
 And yield, half shrinking, her reluctant hand:
 She turn'd her look—she saw my hollow eyes.
 And knew me,—wasted, wan, and in disguise:
 She shriek'd, and fell—breathless; I left the fair
 In agony—nor saw her form again;
 And from that day, her voice, her look, was gone:
 Her name, her memory, to the winds of heaven.

"Far off I bent my melancholy way,
 Heart-sick and faint, and, in this gown of gray,
 From every human eye my sorrows hid,
 Unknown, amidst the tumult of Madrid,
 Grief in my heart, despair upon my look,
 With no companion save my leads and book,
 My morsel with affliction's sons to share,
 To tend the sick and poor, my only care—
 Forgotten, thus I lived, till day by day
 Had worn nigh thirteen years of grief away.

"One winter's night, when I had closed my eyes,
 And bid the labours of the day farewell,
 An aged crone approach'd, with panting breath—
 She bade me hasten to the house of death.

"I came—with moving lips intent to pray,
 A dying woman on a pallet lay;
 Her lifted hands were wasted to the bone,
 And ghastly on her look the lamp-light shone;
 Beside the bed a pious daughter stands
 Silent, and weeping, kisses her pale hands.

"Feebly she spoke, and raised her languid head:
 'Forgive, forgive!' they told me he was dead!

* Of Moorish architecture.

e sunshine of that dreadful day,
 e me to another's arms away,
 n—like a ghost, with deadly stare;
 : wasted eyeballs' ghastly glare;
 : lips—(O hide them, God of love!)
 : livid lips, half muttering, move,
 the maid, forgetful of her vow;
 he lives to curse—to curse me now!
 lives to bless!" I cried; and drawing
 gh,
 the crucifix: her heavy eye
 ed, and scarce pronounced—"Does he yet
 re?
 is lost, his dying child forgive?—
 I forgive—the Lord who bled—will He?
 there is no mercy left for me!"
 ds were in vain, and colours all too faint,
 ul moment of despair to paint.
 w me—her exhausted breath, with pain,
 , she press'd my hand, and spoke again.
 a false guardian's cruel wiles deceived,
 of fraudful falsehood I believed;
 ught thee dead! he gave the stern com-
 and,
 e me take the rich Antonio's hand.
 implored, embraced my guardian's knees—
 : inquisitor! he held the keys
 rk torture-house.* Trembling for life,
 became a sad, heart-broken—wife!
 e me not! of every human care
 my full heart has had its share.
 'd—left in youth to want and wo!
 hese tears, that agonizing flow,
 how deep e'en now my heart is rent:
 is lovely—one is innocent!
 -protect'—(and faint in death she smiled)—
 I am dead—protect my orphan child!"
 dreadful prison, that so long detain'd
 ting life, her dying words explain'd.
 tched priest, who wounded me by stealth,
 her love, her innocence, for wealth.
 d her bones in earth: the chanted hymn
 along the hollow cloister dim:
 far off, the bell funereal toll,
 rowing, said, 'Now peace be with her
 ul!"
 o'er the western ocean I convey'd,
 iana call'd—the orphan maid:
 my eye she grew—and, day by day,
 grateful, every kindness to repay.
 ouncing Spain, her cruelties and crimes,
 itutor'd tribes, in distant climes,
 ine to spread the light of truth, or save
 ripes and torture the poor Indian slave.
 ee, young and innocent—alone,
 the mercies of a race unknown;
 a dark adversity's cold hour,
 tues blooming, like a winter's flower;
 ains and slavery I redeem'd thy youth,
 n thy sight the beams of heavenly truth;
 warm heart and mild demeanour won,
 see my other child—my age's son.

aps it may not be improper to mention, that So-
 the first place in Spain in which the Inquisition
 blished in 1491.

I need not say the sequel—not unmoved
 Poor Indiana heard thy tale, and loved—
 Some sympathy a kindred fate might claim;
 Your years, your fortunes, and your friend the
 same:

Both early of a parent's care bereft,
 Both strangers in a world of sadness left,
 I mark'd each slowly struggling thought—I shed
 A tear of love paternal on each head,
 And, while I saw her timid eyes incline,
 Bless'd the affection that has made her thine!

"Here let the murmurs of despondence cease:
 There is a God—believe—and part in peace!"

Rich hues illumed the track of parting day
 As the great sun sunk in the western bay,
 And only its last light yet lingering shone,
 Upon the highest palm tree's feathery cone;
 When at a distance, on the dewy plain,
 In mingled group appear'd an Indian train,—
 Men, women, children, round Anselmo press,—
 "Farewell!" they cried. He raised his hand to
 bless,

And said, "My children, may the God above
 Still lead you in the paths of peace and love:
 To-morrow, and we part; when I am gone,
 Raise on this spot a cross, and place a stone,
 That tribes unborn may some memorial have
 (When I far off am mouldering in the grave)
 Of that poor messenger, who tidings bore,
 Of gospel mercy, to your distant shore."

The crowd retired—along the twilight gray,
 The condor swept its solitary way;
 The fire-flies shone, when to the hermit's cell
 Who hastens but the minstrel, Zarinel?
 In foreign lands, far from his native home,
 'Twas his, a gay romantic youth to roam
 With a light cittern o'er his shoulders slung,
 Where'er he pass'd he play'd, and loved, and sung
 And thus accomplish'd, late had join'd the train
 Of gallant soldiers on the southern plain.
 "Father," he cried, "uncertain of the fate
 That may to-morrow's toilsome march await,
 For long will be the road, I would confess
 Some secret thoughts that on my bosom press!
 They are of one I left, an Indian maid,
 Whose trusting love my careless heart betray'd,
 Say, may I speak?"

"Say on," the father cried;
 "Nor be to penitence all hope denied."

"Then hear, Anselmo! From a very child
 I loved all fancies, marvellous and wild;
 I turn'd from truth, to listen to the lore
 Of many an old and fabling troubadour.
 Thus, with impassion'd heart and wayward mind,
 To dreams and shapes of shadowy things resign'd,
 I left my native vales and village home,
 Wide o'er the world a minstrel boy to roam.

"I never shall forget the day—the hour,—
 When, all my soul resign'd to fancy's power,
 First, from the snowy Pyrenees, I cast
 My labouring vision o'er the landscape vast,
 And saw beneath my feet long vapours float,
 Streams, mountains, woods, and ocean's mist re-
 mote.

My mountain guide, a soldier, poor and old,
 Who tales of Cortez and Balboa told,

Won my young ear, when pausing to survey
Th' Atlantic, white in sunshine far away,
He spoke of this new world,—rivers like seas,
Mountains, to which the mighty Pyrenees
Were but as sand-hills—ancient forests rude,
In measureless extent of solitude,
Stretching their wild and unknown world of shade!
Full blithe he then described the Indian maid—
Graceful and agile as the marmozet,
Whose eyes of radiance and whose locks of jet,
Though bow'd by want and age, he never could
forget.

"My ardent fancy follow'd while he spoke
Of lakes, savannahs, or the cataract's smoke,
Or some strange tale of perilous wandering told,
By waters, through remotest regions roll'd:
How shone the woods with pomp of plumage gay,
And how the green bird mock'd and talk'd all
day!

"Imagination thus, in colours new,
This distant world presented to my view;
Young, and enchanted with the fancied scene,
I cross'd the toiling seas that roar'd between,
And, with ideal images impress'd,
Stood on these unknown shores, a wondering guest.

"Still to romantic fantasies resign'd,
I left Callao's crowded port behind,
And climb'd the mountains, which their shadow
threw

Upon the lessening summits of Peru.
Some sheep, the armed peasants drove before,
That all our food through the wild passes bore,
Had wander'd in the frost smoke of the morn,
Far from the tract—I blew the signal horn—
But echo only answer'd. 'Mid the snows,
Wilderness and lost, I saw the evening close.
The sun was setting in the crimson west;
In all the earth I had no home of rest;
The last sad light upon the ice-hills shone;
I seem'd forsaken in a world unknown;
How did my cold and sinking heart rejoice,
When! hark! methought I heard a human voice.
It might be some wild Indian's roving troop;
Or the dread echo of their distant whoop—
Still it was human, and I seem'd to find
Again some commerce with remote mankind.
The voice is nearer, rising through the shade—
Is it the song of a rude mountain maid?
And now I heard the tread of hastening feet,
And, in the western glen, a llama bleat.
I listen'd—all is still—but hark! again
Near and more near is heard the welcome strain:
It is a wild maid's carolling, who seeks
Her wandering llama midst the snowy peaks.

'Truant,' she cried, 'thy lurking place is found.'
With languid touch I waked the cittern's sound,
And soon a maid, by the pale light, I saw
Gaze breathless with astonishment and awe:
What instant terrors to her fancy rose!
Ha! is it not the spirit of the snows?
But when she saw me, weary, cold, and weak,
Stretch forth my hand, (for now I could not speak,)
She pitied, raised me from the snows, and led
My faltering footsteps to her father's shed;
The llama follow'd with her tinkling bell:
The dwelling rose within a craggy dell,

O'erhung with icy summits:—to be brief,
She was the daughter of an aged chief;
He, by her gentle voice to pity won,
Show'd mercy, for himself had lost a son.
The father spoke not:—by the pine wood blaze,
The daughter stood, and turn'd a cake of maize.
And then, as sudden shone the light, I saw
Such features as no artist hand might draw.
Her form, her face, her symmetry, her air—
Father! thy age must this recital spare—
She saved my life—and kindness, if not love,
Might sure in time the coldest bosom move.
Mine was not cold—she loved to hear me sing,
And sometimes touch'd with playful hand the
string:

And when I waked some melancholy strain,
She wept, and smiled, and bade me sing again:
And sometimes on the turf reclined, I tried
Her erring hand along the wires to guide;
Then chiding, with a kiss, the rude essay,
Taught her some broken saraband to play;
Whilst the loud parrot, from the neighbouring tree,
On laughing echo call'd to join our glee.

"I built our hut of the wild-orange boughs,
And pledged—oh! perjury—eternal vows!
She raised her eyes with tenderness, and cried,
'Shall poor Olola be the white man's bride?'
Yes! we will live—live and be happy here—
When thou art sad, I will kiss off the tear:
Thou shalt forget thy father's land, and see
A friend, a sister, and a child, in me.'
So many a happy day in this deep glen,
Far from the noise of life, and sounds of men,
Was pass'd! Nay! father, the sad sequel bear;
'Twas now the leafy spring-time of the year—
Ambition call'd me: True, I knew, to part,
Would break her generous and her trusting heart—
True, I had vow'd—but now estranged and cold,
She saw my look, and shudder'd to behold—
She would go with me—leave the lonely glade
Where she grew up, but my stern voice forbade.
She hid her face and wept,—Go then away.'
(Father, methinks e'en now I hear her say.)
'Go to thy distant land—forget this tear—
Forget these rocks,—forget I once was dear.
Fly to the world, o'er the wide ocean fly,
And leave me, unremember'd, here to die!
Yet to my father should I all relate,
Death, instant death, would be a traitor's fate.'

"Nor fear, nor pity, moved my stubborn mind
I left her sorrows and the scene behind—
I sought Valdivia on the southern plain,
And join'd the careless military train—
'O! ere I sleep, thus, lowly on my knee,
Father, I absolution crave from thee.'

Anselmo spoke with look and voice severe,
"Yes! thoughtless youth, my absolution bear.
First, by deep penitence the wrong atone,
Then absolution ask from God alone!
Yet stay, and to my warning voice attend—
'O, hear me as a father, and a friend!
Let truth severe be wayward fancy's guide.
Let stern-eyed conscience o'er each thought press
side—

The passions, that on noblest natures prey,
'O! cast them, like corroding bunds, away!

act mean falsehood's coward part,
 Religion dignify thine art.
 'Thy bed, thou seest at midnight stand
 cience, pointing, with terrific hand,
 of darkness done, whilst, like a corse
 thy soul, uprises dire remorse—
 'd's mercy—fly, ere yet too late—
 one hour marks thy eternal fate—
 warm tear of deep contrition flow,
 t obdurate melt, like softening snow,
 vain follies of thy youth deplore,
 —in secret weep—and sin no more!"
 ars innumerable in their watches shone—
 knelt before the cross alone.
 and glowing orbs their pomp display'd,
 ooking up, thus silently he pray'd:—
 r oppressive to the aching sense,
 rful were this vast magnificence,
 tligality of glory, spread
 rld to world, above an emmet's head,
 'd his transient hour upon the shore
 l life, and then was seen no more—
 eheld, on his terrific throne,
 old, distant deity, alone!
 elating, no endearing tie,
 e might upwards raise her glistening eye,
 k, with deep, unutterable bliss,
 r radiant realm my kingdom is!
 glorious than those orbs that silent roll,
 heaven's redeeming mercy on the soul—
 effulgence of unbounded love!
 think—I feel—I live—I move—
 —O! thou, whose name is Love and Light,
 ill thy dayspring on these realms of night
 O! when shall sever'd nations raise
 lejah of triumphant praise!
 may thy kingdom come, that love, and peace,
 ity, may bid earth's chidings cease!
 e, in life or death, through good or ill,
 e feeble servant, I fulfil,
 may, thy high and holy will,
 ry, on the world my lids I close,
 en to my long and last repose!"

CANTO IV.

ARGUMENT.

of Indian warriors—Caupolican, Ongolmo,
 t—Mountain chief—Song of the Indian wizard
 woman and child.
 ie centre of the deepest wood,
 abled fathers of their country stood.
 nght now: the pine-wood fire burnt red,
 e leaves a shadowy glimmer spread:
 gling smoke, or flame with fitful glance,
 , or show'd, some dreadful countenance;
 y warrior, as his club he rear'd,
 er shadow, indistinct, appear'd;
 re terrific, his wild locks and mien,
 e eye through the quivering smoke was
 en.
 wolf's skin, here Mariantu stood;
 his white teeth, impatient, and cried,
 Blood!"
 brow with crimson feathers bound,
 oding death, the huge Ongolmo frown'd;

And, like a giant of no earthly race,
 To his broad shoulders heaved his ponderous mace.
 With lifted hatchet, as in act to fell,
 Here stood the young and ardent Teucape.

Like a lone cypress, stately in decay,
 When time has worn its summer boughs away,
 And hung its trunk with moss and lichens sere,
 The mountain warrior rested on his spear.
 And thus, and at this hour, a hundred chiefs,
 Chosen avengers of their country's griefs;
 Chiefs of the scatter'd tribes who roam the plain
 That sweeps from Andes to the western main,
 Their country gods around the coiling smoke,
 With sacrifice and silent prayers, invoke.
 For all, at first, were silent as the dead;
 The pine was heard to whisper o'er her head,
 So stood the stern assembly: but apart,
 Wrapt in the spirit of his fearful art,
 Alone, to hollow sounds "of hideous hum,"
 The wizard-seer struck his prophetic drum.

Silent they stood—and watch'd, with anxious
 eyes,
 What phantom shape might from the ground arise:
 No voices came—no spectre form appear'd
 A hollow sound, but not of winds, was heard
 Among the leaves, and distant thunder low
 Seem'd like the moans of an expiring foe.

His crimson feathers quivering in the smoke,
 Then, with loud voice, first Mariantu spoke:—
 "Hail we the omen!—Spirits of the slain,
 I hear your voices! Mourn, devoted Spain!
 Pale-visaged tyrants! still, along our coasts,
 Shall we despairing mark your iron hosts?
 Spirits of our brave fathers, curse the race
 Who thus your name, your memory disgrace!
 No: though yon mountain's everlasting snows
 In vain Almagro's* toilsome march oppose;
 Though Atacama's long and wasteful plain
 Be heap'd with blackening carcasses in vain;
 Though still fresh hosts those snowy summits scale,
 And scare the llamas with their glittering mail;
 Though sullen castles lour along our shore;
 Though our polluted soil be drench'd with gore;
 Insolent tyrants! We—prepared to die,
 Your arms, your horses, and your gods, defy!"

He spoke: the warriors stamp'd upon the ground,
 And tore the feathers that their foreheads bound.
 "Insolent tyrants!" burst the general cry,
 "We, met for vengeance! We—prepared to die!
 Your arms, your horses, and your gods, defy!"

Then Teucape, with warm emotion, cried,
 "This hatchet never yet in blood was dyed!
 May it be buried deep within my heart,
 If living from the conflict I depart,
 Till loud, from shore to shore, is heard one cry,
 'See! in their gore where the last tyrants lie!'"

The mountain warrior. "O, that I could raise
 The hatchet too, as in my better days,
 When victor on Maypocha's banks I stood;
 And while th' indignant river roll'd in blood,
 And our swift arrows hiss'd like rushing rain,
 I cleft Almagro's iron helm in twain!"

* The first Spaniard who visited Chili. He entered it
 by the dreadful passage of the snows of the Andes; but
 afterwards the passage was attempted through the desert
 of Atacama.

My strength is wellnigh gone! years mark'd with
wo

Have o'er me pass'd, and bow'd my spirit low!
Alas, I have no son! Beloved boy!
Thy father's last, best hope!—his pride!—his joy!
O, hadst thou lived—sole object of my prayers!—
To guard my waning life, and these gray hairs!
How bravely hadst thou now, in manhood's pride,
Swung th' uplifted war-club on my side:
But the Great Spirit will'd not! Thou art gone;
And, weary, on this earth I walk alone:
Thankful if I may yield my latest breath,
And bless my country, in the pangs of death!"

With words deliberate, and uplifted hand;
Mild to persuade, yet dauntless to command;
Raising his hatchet high, Caupolican
Survey'd th' assembled chiefs, and thus began:
"Friends, fathers, brothers—dear and sacred
names!

Your stern resolve each ardent look proclaims:
On then to conquest; let one hope inspire;
One spirit animate—one vengeance fire.
Who doubts the glorious issue? to our foes
A tenfold strength and spirit we oppose.
In them no god protects his mortal sons,
Or speaks, in thunder, from their roaring guns.
Nor come they children of the radiant sky;
But, like the wounded snake, to writhe and die.
Then, rush resistless on their prostrate hands;
Snatch the red lightning from their feeble hands,
And swear, to the great spirits, hovering near—
Who now this awful invocation hear—
That we will never see our household hearth,
Fill, like the dust, we sweep them from the earth.

"But vain our strength, that idly, in the fight,
Tumultuous wastes its ineffectual might,
(Unless to one the hatchet we confide:
Let one, our numbers—one, our counsels guide.
And, lo! for all that in this world is dear,
I raise this hatchet, raise it high, and swear,
Never again to lay it down, till we,
And all who love this injured land, are free."
At once the loud acclaim tumultuous ran:
"Our spears, our life-blood, for Caupolican!
With thee, for all that in this world is dear,
We lift our hatchets, lift them high, and swear,
Never again to lay them down, till we,
And all who love this injured land, are free."

Then thus the chosen chief: "Bring forth the
slave,

And let the death-dance recreate the brave."

Two warriors led a Spanish captive, bound
With thongs; his eyes were fix'd upon the ground.
Dark cypresses the mournful spot enclose:
High in the midst an ancient mound arose,
Mark'd, on each side, with monumental stones,
And white beneath, with skulls and scatter'd bones.
Four poniards, on the mound, encircling stood,
With points erect, dark with forgotten blood.

Forthwith, with louder voice, the chief commands,
"Bring forth the lots—unbind the captive's hands;
Then north, towards his country, turn his face,
And dig beneath his feet a narrow space."

* The reader is referred to *Molina* for a particular description of the war-sacrifice, which is very striking and poetical.

Caupolican uplifts his axe, and cries,
"Gods of our land, be yours this sacrifice!
Now, listen, warriors!"—and forthwith
To place the billets in the captive's hands
"Soldier, cast in the lot!"

With looks ag
The captive in the trench a billet cast.
"Soldier, declare who leads the arms of
Where Santiago frowns upon the plain?"

CAPTIVE.

"Villagra!"—

WARRIOR.

"Earth upon the billet
"So may a tyrant's heart be buried deep!"
The dark woods echoed to the long acclaim
"Accused be his nation and his name!"

WARRIOR.

"Captive, declare who leads the Spanis
Where the proud fortress shades Coquimbo!"

CAPTIVE.

"Ocampo!"—

WARRIOR.

"Earth upon the billet
"So may a tyrant's heart be buried deep!"
The dark woods echoed to the long acclaim
"Accused be his nation and his name!"

WARRIOR.

"Cast in the lot."
Again, with looks ag
The captive in the trench a billet cast.
"Pronounce his name who here pollutes t
The leader of the mailed hosts of Spain!"

CAPTIVE.

"Valdivia!"—

At that name a su
Burst forth, and every lance was lifted hig

WARRIOR.

"Valdivia!"—Earth upon the billet he
"So may a tyrant's heart be buried deep!"
The dark woods echoed to the long acclaim
"Accused be his nation and his name!"

And now loud yells, and whoops of a
sound;

The shuddering captive ghastly gazed arou
When the huge war-club smote him to the
Again deep stillness hush'd the listening cr
While the prophetic wizard sung aloud.

SONG TO THE GOD OF WAR.

By thy habitation dread,
In the valley of the dead,
Where no sun, nor day or night,
Breaks the red and dusky light;
By the grisly troops, that ride,
Of slaughter'd Spaniards, at thy side
Slaughter'd by the Indian spear,
Mighty Epanaum,* hear!

* Name of the war deity.

"Hark, the battle!—Hark, the din!
Now the deeds of death begin!

The Spaniards come, in clouds! above,
I hear their hoarse artillery move!
Spirits of our fathers slain,
Haste, pursue the dogs of Spain!
The noise was in the northern sky!
Haste, pursue! They fly—they fly!
Now from the cavern's secret cell,
Where the direst phantoms dwell,
See they rush,* and, riding high,
Break the moonlight as they fly;
And, on the shadow'd plain beneath,
Shoot, unseen, the shafts of death!
O'er the devoted Spanish camp,
Like a vapour, dark and damp,
May they hover, till the plain
Is hid beneath the countless slain;
And none, but silent women, tread
From corpse to corpse, to seek the dead!"

The wavering fire flash'd with expiring light,
A shrill and hollow, through the cope of night,
A distant shout was heard; at intervals
Resounding on the listening ear it falls.
It ceased; when, bursting from the thickest wood,
A lifted axe, two gloomy warriors stood:
One in the midst, with dark and streaming hair,
Swept by the winds upon her bosom bare,
A woman, faint from terror's wild alarms,
Was folding a white infant in her arms,
And each warrior stoop'd his lance to gaze
On her pale looks, seen ghastlier through the blaze.
"Save!" she exclaim'd, with harrow'd aspect wild;
"Save my innocent—my helpless child!"
A fainting fell, as from death's instant stroke.
A Mexican, with stern inquiry, spoke—
"Whence come, to interrupt our awful rite,
This dread hour, the warriors of the night?"
"From ocean."

"Who is she who fainting lies,
Whom scarce lifts her supplicating eyes?"
"The Spanish ship went down: the seamen bore,
A small boat, this woman to the shore:
My fell beneath our hatchets,—and again,
We gave them back to the insulted main.†
A child and woman—of a race we hate—
Warriors, 'tis yours, here, to decide their fate."
"Vengeance!" aloud, fierce Mariantu cried:
"Vengeance! let vengeance dire be satisfied!
That some of hated Spanish blood remain,
A man, or child, to violate our plain!"
Amid that dark and bloody scene, the child
Stretch'd to the mountain chief his hands, and
Smiled.
A starting tear of pity dimm'd the eye
Of the old warrior, though he knew not why.
"I think upon your little ones!" he cried,
"For be compassion to the weak denied."
A Mexican then fix'd his aspect mild
On the white woman and her shrieking child,

Terrific imaginary beings, called "Man-animals,"
leave their caves by night, and scatter pestilence and
death as they fly. See Molina.

* Render them back upon the insulted ocean."—Coleridge.

Then firmly spoke—

"White woman, we were free,
When first thy brethren of the distant sea
Came to our shores! White woman, theirs the
guilt!

Theirs, if the blood of innocence be spilt!
Yet blood we seek not, though our arms oppose
The hate of foreign and remorseless foes:
Thou camest here a captive—so abide,
Till the Great Spirit shall our cause decide."
He spoke: the warriors of the night obey;
And, ere the earliest streak of dawning day,
They led her from the scene of blood away.

CANTO V.

ARGUMENT.

Ocean cave—Spanish captive—Wild Indian maid—Genius
of Andes, and spirits.

'Tis dawn:—the distant Andes' rocky spires,
One after one, have caught the orient fires.
Where the dun condor shoots his upward flight,
His wings are touch'd with momentary light.
Meantime, beneath the mountains' glittering heads,
A boundless ocean of gray vapour spreads,
That o'er the champaign, stretching far below,
Moves on, in cluster'd masses, rising slow,
Till all the living landscape is display'd
In various pomp of colour, light, and shade,
Hills, forests, rivers, lakes, and level plain,
Lessening in sunshine to the southern main.
The llama's fleece fumes with ascending dew;
The gem-like humming-birds their toils renew;
And see, where yonder stalks, in crimson pride,
The tall flamingo, by the river's side,
Stalks, in his richest plumage bright array'd,
With snowy neck superb,* and legs of lengthening
shade.

Sad maid, for others may the valleys ring,
For other ears the birds of morning sing,
For other eyes the palms in beauty wave,
Dark is thy prison in the ocean cave!

Amid that winding cavern's inmost shade,
A dripping rill its ceaseless murmur made:
Masses of dim-discover'd crags aloof,
Hung, threatening, from the vast and vaulted roof;
And through a fissure, in its glimmering height,
Seen like a star, appear'd the distant light;
Beneath the opening, where the sunbeams shine,
Far down, the rock weed hung its slender twine.

Here, pale and bound, the Spanish captive lay,
Till morn on morn, in silence, pass'd away;
When once, as o'er her sleeping child she hung,
And sad her evening supplication sung,—
Like a small gem, amidst the gloom of night,
A glow-worm shot its green and trembling light,—
And, 'mid the moss and craggy fragments, shed
Faint lustre, o'er her sleeping infant's head;
And hark! a voice—a woman's voice—its sound
Dies, in faint echoes, 'mid the vault profound—

"Let us pity the poor white maid!†
She has no mother near!
No friend to dry her tear!

* The neck of the flamingo is white, and its wings of
rich and beautiful crimson.

† From Mungo Park.

Upon the cold earth she is laid:
Let us pity the poor white maid!"

It seem'd the burden of a song of wo;
And mark, across the gloom an Indian girl move slow—
Her nearer look is sorrowful, yet mild—
Her hanging locks are wreath'd with rock-weed wild—
Gently she spoke, "Sad Christian, dry thy tear—
Art thou afraid? all are not cruel here.
O! still more wretched may my portion be,
Stranger, if I could injure thine and thee!
And, lo! I bring, from banks and thickets wild,
Wood-strawberries, and honey for thy child."

SPANISH WOMAN.

"Whence? Who art thou, who, in this fearful place,
Dost comfort speak to one of Spanish race?"

INDIAN.

"It is an Indian maid, who chanced to hear
Thy tale of sorrow as she wander'd near.
I loved a white man once—but he is flown,
And now I wander heartless and alone.
I traced the dark and winding way beneath;
But well I know to lead thee hence were death.
O, say! what fortunes led thee o'er the wave,
On these sad shores to find, perhaps, a grave?"

SPANISH WOMAN.

"Three years have pass'd since a fond husband
'left
Me, and this infant, of his love bereft;
Him I have follow'd—need I tell thee more,
Cast helpless, friendless, hopeless, on this shore?"

INDIAN.

"O! did he love thee then? let death betide,
Yes, from this cavern I will be thy guide.
Nay, do not shrink! from Caracalla's bay,
E'en now, the Spaniards wind their march this way.

I heard, at night-fall as I paced the shore,
But yesterday, their cannon's distant roar.
Wilt thou not follow? He will shield thy child,—
The Christian's God,—through passes dark and wild
He will direct thy way! Come, follow me;
O, yet be loved, be happy—and be free!
But I, an outcast on my native plain,
The lost Olola ne'er shall smile again!"

So guiding from the cave, when all was still,
And silent pointing to the farthest hill,
The Indian led, till, on Itata's side,
The Spanish camp and night-fires they descried:
Then on the stranger's neck that wild maid fell,
And said, "Thy own gods prosper thee!—Fare-
well!"

The owl is hooting overhead—below,
On dusky wing, the vampire-bat sails slow.
Ongolmo stood before the cave of night,
Where the great wizard sat:—a lurid light
Was on his face; twelve giant shadows frown'd,
His mute and dreadful ministers, around.

* The owl is an object of peculiar dread to the Indians of Chili.

Each eyeball, as in life, was seen to roll,
Each lip to move; but not a living soul
Was there, save bold Ongolmo and the seer.
The warrior half advanced his lifted spear,
Then spoke—"Dread master of the secret lore!
Say, shall the Spaniards welter in their gore?"
"Let these mute ministers the answer tell,"
Replied the master of the mighty spell.
Then every giant shadow, as it stood,
Lifted on high a skull that dropp'd with blood.
"Wizard, to what I ask do thou reply—
Say, shall I live, and spurn them as they die?"
'Twas silence. "Speak!" he cried—no voice was there—

Earth moan'd, and hollow thunder shook the air.
'Tis pass'd—the phantoms, with a shriek, are flown
And the grim warrior stands in the wild wood alone.
St. Pedro's church had rung its midnight chime,
And the gray friars were chanting at their mass
When winds, as of a rushing hurricane,
Shook the tall windows of the tower'd fane—
Sounds, more than earthly, with the storm men,
And a dire troop are pass'd to Andes' snows,
Where mighty spirits in mysterious ring
Their dread prophetic incantations sing.
Round Chillan's crater smoke, whose lurid light
Streams high against the hollow cope of night.
Thy genius, Andes, towering o'er the rest,
Rose vast, and thus a spectre shade address'd.

"Who comes so swift amid the storm?"

Ha! I know thy bloodless form,
I know thee, angel, who thou art,
By the hissing of thy dart!

'Tis Death, the king! the rocks around,
Hark! echo back the fearful sound—

'Tis Death, the king! away, away—
The famish'd vulture scents its prey—

Spectre, hence! we cannot die—
Thy withering weapons we defy;

Dire and potent as thou art!"

Then spoke the phantom of th' uplifted dart—

"Spirits who in darkness dwell,

I heard far off your secret spell!

Enough, on yonder fatal shore,

My fiends have drank your children's gore;

Lo! I come, and doom to fate

The murderers, and the foe you hate!

Of all who shook their hostile spears,

And mark'd their way through blood and mass,
(Now sleeping still on yonder plain.)

But one—one only shall remain,

Ere thrice the morn shall shine again."

Then sung the mighty spirits. "Thee," they sang
"Hail to thee, Death! All hail, to Death the king!"

The battle and the noise is o'er—

The penguin flaps her wings in gore.

"Victor of the southern world,

Whose crimson banners were unfurl'd

O'er the silence of the waves,—

O'er a land of bleeding slaves!

Stern soldier, where is now thy boast?

Thy iron steeds, thy mailed hosts?

Hark! hark! they are his latest cries!

Spirits, hence!—he dies! he dies!"

* I trust this poetical licence may be pardoned.

CANTO VI.

ARGUMENT.

of Conception—Castle—Lautaro—Wild Indian
maid—Zarinel—Missionary.

And moon had now began to wane,
And Valdivia left the southern plain—
Is labours, Penco's port and bay,
Ning to the summer sunset lay.
Ay-worn veteran, who had slowly pass'd
Trackless woods, or o'er savannahs vast,
Se impatient, sees the city spires
Horizon, like ascending fires.
Well-known sounds salute him, as more near
Lel and battlements appear;
Saching trumpets ring, at intervals;
Upet answers from the rampart walls,
Any a maiden casts an anxious eye,
G-lost object of her love to 'spy,
Es, as the evening light illumines
Ts of lances, or the passing plumes.
Ing drawbridge and the portal arch
O to the long battalion's march;
Very eye some friend remember'd greets,
Gazing crowd that throngs the streets.
Ding o'er his mule, amid the throng,
And pale, Anselmo rode along,—
Red, 'mid the noise of arms, appear'd
Rable mien and snowy beard.
Every heart a silent prayer bestow'd,
He convent's massy gate he rode—
The brothers, gratulating, stand,
For tidings of the southern land.
N the turret tolls the vesper-bell,
, a weary man, his evening cell.
S of social cheer, no beds of state,
Sous canopies his coming wait;
A little bread, with folded hands,
; the God that gave, a while he stands;
Sile all thoughts of earthly sorrow cease,
Pallet lays him down in peace.
One how different, where the castle-hall
The loud triumphant festival:
D torches blaze, and flame aloof,—
Vering shadows streak the vaulted roof,—
Seen far off, th' illumined windows throw
Far on the shore and seas below.
His captains, in imperial state,
A crimson canopy, elate,
Sit—while, striking loud the strings,
Deriving minstrel of Valentia sings.
Li conquer'd, fill the bowl again!
Conquer'd, raise th' heroic strain!"
Cried Valdivia, "sleep is on thy lid!
Instrel!—sing the war-song of the Cid!"
O left the hall of jubilee
I, and wander'd by the moonlight sea;
Far off, in dissonant acclaim,
The shout, and his loved country's name.
At times the trump's insulting sound,
His eyes impatient from the ground;
Ste his breast indignantly, and cried,
My country; would that I had died

ed in the poem, as too much impeding the nar-

On the sad night of that eventful day
When on the ground my murder'd father lay!
I should not then, dejected and alone,
Have thought I heard his injured spirit groan.
Ha! was it not his form—his face—his hair?
Hold, soldier! Stern, inhuman soldier, spare!
Ha! is it not his blood? 'Avenge,' he cries,
'Avenge, my son, these wounds!' He faints—he
dies.

Leave me, dread shadow! can I then forget
My father's look—his voice? he beckons yet!
Now on that glimmering rock I see him stand:
'Avenge!' he cries, and waves his dim-seen
hand!"

Thus mused the youth, distemper'd and forlorn,
When, hark! the sound as of a distant horn
Swells o'er the surge: he turn'd his look around,
And still, with many a pause, he heard the sound:
It came from yonder rocks; and, list! what strain
Breaks on the silence of the sleeping main?

"I heard the song of gladness:

It seem'd but yesterday,
But it turn'd my thoughts to madness,
So soon it died away!

I sound my sea-shell; but in vain I try
To bring back that enchanting harmony!
Hark! heard ye not the surges say,
O! wretched maid, what canst thou do?
O'er the moon-gleaming ocean, I'll wander away,
And paddle to Spain in my light canoe!"

The youth drew near, by the strange accents led.
Where in a cave, wild sea-weeds round her head,
And holding a large sea-conch in her hand,
He saw, with wildering air, an Indian maiden stand,
A tatter'd panco* o'er her shoulders hung
On either side, her long black locks were flung;
And now by the moon's glimmer, he spies
Her high cheek bones, and bright, but hollow, eyes,
Lautaro spoke: "O! say what cruel wrong
Weighs on thy heart? maiden, what bodes thy
song?"

She answer'd not, but blew her shell again;
Then thus renew'd the desultory strain:
"Yes, yes, we must forget! the world is wide;
My music now shall be the dashing tide:
In the calm of the deep I will frolic and swim
With the breath of the south, o'er the sea-blossom,†
skim.

Now listen—If ever you meet with that youth,
O! do not his falsehood reprove,
Nor say,—though, alas, you would say but the
truth—

His poor Olola died for love."
Lautaro stretch'd his hand—she said, "Adieu!"
And o'er the glimmering rocks like lightning flew.
He follow'd, and still heard at distance swell
The lessening echoes of that mournful shell.
It ceased at once—and now he heard no more
Than the sea's murmur dying on the shore.
"Olola!—ha! his sister had that name!
O, horrid fancies! shake not thus his frame."

* Indian cloak.

† The "sea-blossom," *Holothuria*, known to seamen by the name of "Portuguese man of war," is among the most striking and beautiful objects in the calms of the Southern ocean.

All night he wander'd by the desert main,
To catch the melancholy sounds again.

No torches blaze in Penco's castled hall
That echoed to the midnight festival.
The way-worn soldiers, by their toils oppress'd,
Had now retired to silence and to rest.
The minstrel only, who the song had sung
Of the brave Cid, as o'er the strings he hung,
Upon the instrument had fall'n asleep,
Weary, and now was hush'd in slumbers deep.
Tracing the scenes long past, in busy dreams
Again he wanders by his native streams;
Or sits, his evening saraband to sing
To the clear Minho's gentle murmuring.

Cold o'er the freckled clouds the morning broke
Aslant ere from his slumbers he awoke:
Still as he sat, nor yet had left the place,
The first weak light fell on his pallid face.
He wakes—he gazes round—the dawning day
Comes from the deep, in garb of cloudy gray.
The woods with crow of early turkeys ring,
The glancing birds beneath the castle sing.
And the sole sun his rising orb displays,
Radiant and reddening, through the scatter'd haze.

To recreate the languid sense a while,
When earth and ocean wore their sweetest smile,
He wander'd to the beach: the early air
Blew soft, and lifted, as it blew, his hair;
Flush'd was his cheek; his faded eye, yet bright,
Shone with a faint, but animated light,
While the soft morning ray seem'd to bestow
On his tired mind a transient kindred glow.
Then the sad thought of young Olola rose,
And the still glen beneath the mountain snows.
"I will return," he cried, "and whisper, live!
And say—(O! can I say?) Forgive! forgive!"
As thus, with shadow stretching o'er the sand,
He mused and wander'd on the winding strand,
At distance, toss'd upon the fuming tide,
A dark and floating substance he espied.
He stood, and where the eddying surges beat,
An Indian corpse was roll'd beneath his feet:
The hollow wave retired with sullen sound—
The face of that sad corpse was to the ground;
It seem'd a female, by the slender form;
He touch'd the hand—it was no longer warm;
He turn'd its face—O! God, that eye, though dim,

Seem'd with its deadly glare as fix'd on him.
How sunk his shuddering sense, how changed his hue,

When poor Olola in that corpse he knew!
Lautaro, rushing from the rocks, advanced;
His keen eye, like a startled eagle's, glanced:
'Tis she!—he knew her by a mark impress'd
From earliest infancy beneath her breast.

"O, my poor sister! when all hopes were past
Of meeting, do we meet—thus meet—at last?"
Then full on Zarinél, as one amazed,
With rising wrath and stern suspicion gazed;
(For Zarinél still knelt upon the sand,
And to his forehead press'd the dead maid's hand.)

"Speak! whence art thou?"

Pale Zarinél, his head

U'praising, answered,

"Peace is with the dead!"

Him dost thou seek who injured thine and thee?
Here—strike the fell assassin—I am he!"

"Die!" he exclaim'd, and with convulsive start
Instant had plunged the dagger in his heart,
When the meek father, with his holy book,
And placid aspect, met his frenzied look,—
He trembled—struck his brow—and, turning round,
Flung the uplifted dagger to the ground.
Then murmur'd—"Father, Heaven has heard thy prayer—"

"But O! the sister of my soul—lies there!
The Christian's God has triumph'd! Father, hush!
Some earth upon her bones, whilst I go weep!"
Anselmo with calm brow approach'd the place,
And hasten'd with his staff his faltering pace:
"Ho! child of guilt and wretchedness," he cried,
"Speak!"—"Holy father," the sad youth replied,
"God bade the seas th' accusing victim roll!
Dead at my feet, to teach my shuddering soul
Its guilt: O! father, holy father, pray
That Heaven may take the deep dire curse away."

"O! yet," Anselmo cried, "live and repent,
For not in vain was this dread warning sent—
The deep reproaches of thy soul I spare,
Go! seek Heaven's peace by penitence and prayer."

The youth arose, yet trembling from the shock,
And sever'd from the dead maid's hair a lock—
This to his heart with trembling hand he press'd,
And dried the salt sea moisture on his breast.

They laid her limbs within the sea-beat grave,
And pray'd, "Her soul, O! blessed Mary, save!"

CANTO VII.

ARGUMENT.

Midnight—Valdivia's tent—Missionary—Marquis of
valley Arauco—First sight of assassin Lautaro

THE watchman on the tower his bugle blew,
And swelling to the morn the streamers flew.—
The rampart guns a dread alarm gave.
Smoke roll'd, and thunder echoed o'er the wave:
When, starting from his couch, Valdivia cried,
"What tidings?" "Of the tribes!" a scout replied:
"E'en now, prepared thy bulwarks to assail,
Their gathering numbers darken all the vale."
Valdivia call'd to the attendant youth,
"Philip," he cried, "belike thy words have truth:
The formidable host, by holy James,
Might well appal our priests and city dames!"

"Dost thou not fear?—Nay—dost thou not
reply?"

Now by the rood, and all the saints on high,
I hold it sin—that thou shouldst lift thy hand
Against thy brothers in thy native land!
But, as thou saidst, those mighty enemies
Me and my feeble legions would despoise,
Yes, by our holy lady, thou shalt ride,
Spectator of their prowess, by my side!
Come life, come death, our battle shall display
Its ensigns to the earliest beam of day!
With louder summons ring the rampart bell,
And haste the shriving father from his cell—
A soldier's heart rejoices in alarms:
And let the trump at midnight sound to arms!"
And now, obedient to the chief's commands,
The gray-hair'd priest before the soldier stands:

' Valdivia cried, " fierce are our foes,—
 vent of war God only knows ;—
 be sung.—Father, this very night
 attend the high and holy rite.
 not that I doubt of victory,
 defeat or death before mine eye,—
 s not ! But, whatsoever befall,
 er ! I would part in peace with all.
 utaro—his ingenuous mind
 ay grieve, if late I seem'd unkind ;—
 heart speak—though far from virtue's way
 s lure hath led my steps astray,
 n exercise of barbarous power
 ny shrinking conscience at this hour.
 ty passions oft my spirit fire,
 a moment, and the next expire ;
 nows it.—There is somewhat more—
 ot, here—here, on this distant shore
 ey, the Indian multitudes, prevail,
 ood sword and these firm sinews fail)
 deadly enemies be found,
 ,^a unsolved, upon the ground,
 an,—thy look, thy reverend age,
 e my poor remains from barbarous rage ;
 mayst pay the last sad obsequies,
 eap'd earth where a brave soldier lies :—
 with thee !"—

By the torches' light,
 procession moves : the solemn rite
 : through the aisles and arches dim,
 ils, is heard th' imploring hymn.
 : still, that only you might hear—
 and slender tapers burning clear,
 ht Anselmo's pallid brow illumines,
 ces on the mailed soldier's plumes)—
 nding far, only the iron tread,
 ed through the cloisters of the dead.
 louds are wandering o'er the heaven's
 le way ;
 . the camp, at times, a horse's neigh
 . the ear ; and on the rampart height
 nel proclaims the middle watch of night.
 n taper's solitary ray,
 his tent, the sovereign soldier lay.
 ne, as shadowy dreams arise, he roams
 at pavilions and imperial domes,
 races, and battlements, and towers,
 air o'er rich romantic bowers.
 e visionary pomp is past,—
 it court sounds to the moaning blast,—
 vault appears,—where, with swollen eyes,
 g from their orbs, a dead man lies :
 gro's corpse !—roll on, ye drums,
 e the great, the proud Pizarro, comes !
 her richest gems, let fortune strew
 : mighty conqueror of Peru !

ears.

be necessary to say here, that whenever the
 founded a city, after the immediate walls of
 eir first object was to build a church, and to
 as much pomp as possible, the ecclesiastical
 formed. Hence the cathedrals founded by
 America, were of transcendent beauty and
 ce
 re, who first penetrated into Chili, was after-
 gled.

Ah ! turn and see—a dagger in his hand
 With scowling brow—see the assassin stand !
 Pizarro falls !^a—he welters in his gore !
 Lord of the western world, art thou no more ?
 Valdivia, hark !—it was another groan !
 Another shadow comes !—it is thy own !
 Ah, bind not thus his arms !—give, give him breath !
 Wipe from his bleeding brow those damps of death !

Valdivia, starting, woke :—he is alone :
 The taper in his tent yet dimly shone :
 " Lautaro, haste !" he cried ; " Lautaro, save
 Thy dying master !—Ah ! is this the brave,
 The haughty victor ?—Hush, the dream is past !
 The early trumpets ring the second blast !
 Arm, arm !—E'en now, th' impatient charger
 neighs !

Again, from tent to tent, the trumpet brays !"
 By torch-light, then, Valdivia gave command,
 " Haste, let Del Oro take a chosen band,
 With watchful caution, on his fleetest steed,
 A troop observant on the heights to lead !"

Now beautiful, beneath the heaven's gray arch,
 Appear'd the main battalion's moving march ;
 The banner of the cross was borne before,
 And next, with aspect sad, and tresses hoar,
 The holy man went thoughtfully, and prest
 A crucifix, in silence, to his breast.
 Valdivia, all in plated steel array'd,
 Upon whose crest the morn's effulgence play'd,
 Majestic rein'd his steed, and seem'd alone,
 Worthy the southern world's imperial throne.
 His features through the barred casque that glow,
 His pole-axe, pendent from the saddle bow ;
 His steely armour, and the glitter bright
 Of his drawn sabre, in the orient light,
 Speak him not, now, for knightly tournament
 Array'd, but on emprise of prowess bent,
 And deeds of deadly strife : in blooming pride,
 Th' attendant youth rode, pensive, by his side.
 Their pennon'd lances, waving in the wind,
 Two hundred clanking horsemen tramp'd behind,
 In iron harness clad—the bugles blew,
 And high in air the sanguine ensigns flew.
 The arbalasters next, with cross-bows slung,
 March'd, whilst the plumed Moors their cymbals
 swung.

Auxiliar Indians here, a various train,
 With spears and bows, darken'd the distant plain.
 Drums roll'd, and fifes re-echoed shrill and clear,
 At intervals, as near and yet more near,
 While flags and intermingled halberds shine,
 The long battalion drew its passing line.
 Last roll'd the heavy guns, a sable tier,
 By Indians drawn, with match-men in the rear
 And many a straggling mule and sumpter train
 Closed the embattled order on the plain,
 Till naught beneath the azure sky appears
 But the projecting points of scarce-discover'd spears.

Slow up the hill, with floating vapours hoar,
 Or by the blue lake's long retiring shore,
 Now seen distinct, through the dispersing haze,
 The glittering file its banner'd length displays ;
 Now winding from the woods, again appears
 The moving line of matchlocks and of spears,

^a Pizarro was assassinated.

Part seen, part lost : the long illustrious march
Circling the swamp, now draws its various arch ;
And seems, as on it moves, meandering slow,
A radiant segment of a living bow.

Five days the Spaniards, trooping in array,
O'er plains, and headlands, held their eastern way.
On the sixth early dawn, with shuddering awe,
And horror, in the last defile they saw,
Ten pendent heads, from which the gore still run,
All gash'd and grim, and blackening in the sun :
These were the gallant troop that pass'd before,
'The Indians' vast encampment to explore,—
Led by Del Oro, now with many a wound
Pierced, and a headless trunk upon the ground.
The horses startled, as they tramp'd in blood ;
The troops a moment half-recoiling stood.

But boots not now to pause, or to retire ;
Valdivia's eye flash'd with indignant fire :
" Onward ! brave comrades, to the pass ! " he cried—
" Onward ! " th' impatient cuirassiers replied.

And now, up to the hill's ascending crest,
With animated look and beating breast,
He urged his steed—when, wide beneath his eye,
He saw, in long expanse, Arauco's valley lie.

Far as the labouring sight could stretch its glance,
One undulating mass of club and lance,—
One animated surface seem'd to fill
The many stirring scene, from hill to hill :
To the deep mass he pointed with his sword,
" Banner, advance ! " Give out " Castile ! " the word.

Instant the files advance—the trumpets bray,
And now the host, in terrible array,
Ranged on the heights that overlook the plain,
Has halted :—

But the task were long and vain
To say what nations, from the seas that roar
Round Patagonia's melancholy shore ;
From forests, brown with everlasting shades ;
From rocks of sunshine, white with prone cascades ;
From snowy summits where the llama roams,
Oft bending o'er the cataract as it foams ;
From streams, whose bridges* tremble from the steep ;

From lakes, in summer's sweetest light asleep ;
Indians, of sullen brow and giant limb,
With clubs terrific, and with aspects grim,
Flock'd fearless.—

When they saw the Spanish line
Arranged, and front to front, descending shine,
Burst—instant burst, the universal cry—
(Ten thousand spears uplifted to the sky)—
" Tyrants, we come to conquer or to die ! "

Grim Mariantu led the Indian force
A-left ; and, rushing to the foremost horse,
Hurl'd with unerring aim th' involving thong,—
Then fearless sprung amidst the mailed throng.

Valdivia saw the horse, entangled, reel,
And shouting, as he rode, " Castile ! Castile ! "
Led on the charge :—like a descending flood,
It swept, till every spur was black with blood.
His force a-right, where Elicura led,
A thousand spears went hissing overhead,
And feather'd arrows, of each varying hue,
In glancing arch, beneath the sunbeams flew.

Dire was the strife, when ardent Tecucapel
Advancing, in the front of carnage, fell.
At once, Ongolmo, Elicura, rush'd,
And swaying their huge clubs together, crush'd
Horseman and horse ; then bathed their hands
gore,

And limb from limb the panting carcass tore.
Caupolican, where the main battle bleeds,
Hosts, and succeeding hosts, undaunted leek,
Till, torn and shatter'd by the ceaseless fire,
Thousands, with gnashing teeth, and clenched jaws
expire.

Pierced by a hundred wounds, Ongolmo lies,
And grasps his club terrific as he dies.

With breathless expectation, on the height,
Lautaro watch'd the long and dubious fight :
Pale and resign'd the meek man stood, and
press'd

More close the holy image to his breast.
Now nearer to the fight Lautaro drew,
When on the ground a warrior met his view,
Upon whose features memory seem'd to trace
A faint resemblance of his father's face ;
O'er him a horseman, with collected might,
Raised his uplifted sword, in act to smite,
When the youth springing on, without a word,
Snatch'd from a soldier's wearied grasp the sword
And smote the horseman through the crest : a yell
Of triumph burst, as to the ground he fell.
Lautaro shouted, " On ! brave brothers, on !
Scatter them, like the snow !—the day is won !
Lo, I ! Lautaro,—Attacapac's son ! "

The Indians turn : again the battle bleeds—
Cleft are the helms, and crush'd the straggling steel
The bugle sounds, and faint with toil and heat,
Some straggling horsemen to the hills retreat.
" Stand, brave companions ! " bold Valdivia cried,
And shook his sword, in recent carnage died.
" O ! droop not—droop not yet—all is not o'er—
Brave, faithful friends, one glorious sally more !—
Where is Lautaro ? leaps his willing sword
Now to avenge his long-indulgent lord ! "
He waited not for answer, but again
Spurr'd to the centre of the horrid plain,
Clubs, arrows, spears, the spot of death enclose,
And fainter now the Spanish shouts arose.
'Mid ghastly heaps of many a bleeding corpse,
Lies the caparison'd and dying horse.
While still the rushing multitudes assail,
Vain is the fiery tube, the twisted mail !
The Spanish horsemen faint : long yells resound
As the dragg'd ensign trails the gory ground.

" Shout, for the chief is seized ! "—a thousand
cries

Burst forth—" Valdivia ! for the sacrifice ! "
And lo, in silent dignity resign'd,
The meek Anselmo, led in bonds, behind !
His hand upon his breast, young Zarinel
Amidst a group of mangled Indians fell :
The spear, that to his heart a passage found,
Left poor Olola's hair within the wound.

Now all is hush'd—save where, at times, alone
Deep midnight listens to a distant moan,
Save where the condors clamour, overhead,
And strike with sounding beaks the helmets of the
dead.

* Rude hanging bridges, constructed by the natives.

CANTO VIII.

ARGUMENT.

Victory—Old warrior brought in wounded
his long-lost son, and dies—Discovery—
the old warrior's funeral, and prophetic
Missionary.

Arms, and reddening seems to shed
ry on the patriot dead !
k stone, the victor chiefs behold !
ocks the gout of gore hang cold !
he brave Caupolican, the pride
g Lautaro by his side !
circle, pendent from the wood,
ed Spanish heads are dropping blood.
ie pipes of death : in festive dance,
ids with myrtle boughs advance ;
ea-shells on their ankles ring,
is the victor youth, they sing :—

SONG OF INDIAN MAIDS.

1.

Lautaro, the young and the brave !
hose strength was uplifted to save,
reds of the strangers came rushing

s of our fathers look'd down on the

2.

and the noise of the battle was o'er,
l brave warriors were cold in their

o, young Lautaro invincible stood,
s and iron men roll'd in their blood !

3.

's of the mountain are swept by the
ce of death o'er the white men has

n triumph ! the battle is won,
e round the heads that are black in
!"

if wrapt in thought profound,
anxious look inquiring round.
re !—Say, does my father live ?"
ces could an answer give,
; footsteps and declining head,
y an aged Indian led,
weak the mountain chief appears :
' Lautaro cried, with bursting tears,
his neck, and kissing press'd,
arms, his gray hairs to his breast.
m thy son—thy long-lost child !"
aised his look, and faintly smiled—
untry, is avenged !" he cried :
then sunk upon a shield—and died
elt beside him, as he bow'd,
s bleeding breast, and wept aloud.
f sadness through the circle ran,
with lifted axe, Caupolican,—
ur fathers, brothers, children, slain,
pay, ruthless, inhuman Spain ?—

Here, on the scene with recent slaughter red,
To soothe the spirits of the brave who bled,
Raise we, to-day, the war-feast of the dead.
Bring forth the chief in bonds !—Fathers, to-day,
Devote we to our gods the noblest prey."

Lautaro turn'd his eyes, and, gazing round,
Beheld Valdivia, and Anselmo, bound !
One stood in arms, as with a stern despair,
His helmet cleft in twain, his temples bare,—
Where streaks of blood, that dropt upon his mail,
Served but to show his face more deadly pale :
His eyebrows, dark and resolute, he bent,
And stood, composed, to wait the dire event.

Still on the cross his looks Anselmo cast,
As if all thought of this vain world was pass'd,—
And in a world of light, without a shade,
E'en now his meek and guileless spirit stray'd.
Where stood the Spanish chief, a muttering sound
Rose, and each club was lifted from the ground ;
When, starting from his father's corpse, his sword
Waving before his once triumphant lord,
Lautaro cried, " My breast shall meet the blow :
But save—save him, to whom my life I owe !"

Valdivia mark'd him with unmoved eye,
Then look'd upon his bonds, nor deign'd reply ;
When Marianitu,—stealing with slow pace,
And lifting high his iron-jagged mace,—
Smote him to earth : a thousand voices rose,
Mingled with shouts and yells, " So fall our
foes !"

Lautaro gave to tears a moment's space,
As black in death he mark'd Valdivia's face,
Then cried,—" Chiefs, friends, and thou, Caupoli-
can,

O, spare this innocent and holy man !
He never sail'd rapacious o'er the deep,
The gold of blood-polluted lands to heap.
He never gave the armed hosts his aid—
But meekly to the Mighty Spirit pray'd,
That in all lands the sounds of wo might cease,
And brothers of the wide world dwell in peace !"

The victor youth saw generous sympathy
Already steal to every warrior's eye ;
Then thus again :—" O, if this filial tear
Bear witness my own father was most dear !—
If this uplifted arm, this bleeding steel
Speak, for my country what I felt, and feel ;
If, at this hour, I meet her high applause,
While my heart beats still ardent in her cause—
Hear, and forgive these tears that grateful flow,
O ! hear how much to this poor man I owe.

" I was a child—when to my sire's abode,
In Chillan's vale, the armed horsemen rode :
Me, whilst my father cold and breathless lay,
Far off the crested soldiers bore away,
And for a captive sold. No friend was near,
To mark a young and orphan stranger's tear :
This humble man, with kind parental care,
Snatch'd me from slavery—saved from dark de-
spair ;

And as my years increased, protected, fed,
And breathed a father's blessings on my head.
A Spanish maid was with him : need I speak ?
Behold, affection's tear still wets my cheek !
Years, as they pass'd, matured in ripening grace
Her form unfolding, and her beautiful face :

She heard my orphan tale; she loved to hear,
And sometimes for my fortunes dropp'd a tear.

"Valdivia saw me, now in blooming age,
And claim'd me from the father as his page;
The chief too cherish'd me—yes, saved my life,
When in Peru arose the civil strife.
Yet still remembering her I loved so well,
Oft I return'd to the gray father's cell:
His voice instructed me; recall'd my youth
From rude idolatry to heavenly truth:
Of this hereafter. He my darkling mind
Clear'd, and from low and sensual thoughts refined.
Then first, with feelings new impress'd, I strove
To hide the tear of tenderness and love:
Amid the fairest maidens of Peru,
My eyes, my heart, one only object knew:
I lived that object's love and faith to share;
He saw, and bless'd us with a father's prayer.

"Here, at Valdivia's last and stern command,
I came—a stranger in my native land!
Anselmo (so him call—now most in need—
And standing here in bonds, for whom I plead)
Came, by our chief so summon'd, and for aid
To the Great Spirit of the Christians pray'd:
Here as a son I loved him, but I left
A wife, a child, of my fond cares bereft,
Never to see again—for death awaits
My entrance now in Lima's jealous gates.

"Caupolican, didst thou thy father love?
Did his last dying look affection move?—
Pity this aged man; unbend thy brow:
He was my father—is my father now!"

Consenting mercy marks each warrior's mien.—
But who is this?—what pallid form is seen?
As crush'd already by the fatal blow,—
Bound, and with looks white as a wreath of snow,—
Her hands upon her breast,—scarce drawn her
breath,—

A Spanish woman knelt, expecting death,
Whilst, borne by a dark warrior at her side,
An infant shrunk from the red plumes, and cried.
Lautaro started—

"Injured maid of Spain!
Me!—me!—O, take me to thine arms again!"
She heard his voice,—with rushing thoughts oppress'd,
And one faint sigh, she sunk upon his breast.

Caupolican, with warm emotion, cried,
"Live! live, Lautaro! and his beauteous bride!
Live, aged father!"—and forthwith commands
A warrior to unbind Anselmo's hands.
She raised her head: his eyes first met her view—
(A round Lautaro's neck her arms she threw)—
"Ah, no!" she feebly spoke; "it is not true!—
It is some form of the distemper'd brain!"
Then hid her face upon his breast again.

Dark flashing eyes, terrific, glared around:
Here, his brains scatter'd by the deadly wound,
The Spanish chief lay, on the gory ground.
With lowering brows, and mace yet dropping
blood,

And clotted hair, there Mariantu stood.
Anselmo mournful, yet in sorrow mild,
Stood opposite:—"A blessing on your child,"
The woman said, as slow revived her waking sense,
And then, with looks aglaze, "O bear us hence!"

Now all th' assembled chiefs, assenting, cried,
"Live, live! Lautaro and his beauteous bride!"
With eager arms, Lautaro snatch'd his boy,
And kiss'd him in an agony of joy;
Then to Anselmo gave, who strove to speak,
And felt the tear first burning on his cheek:
The infant held his neck with strict embrace,
And kiss'd his pale emaciated face.

From the dread scene, wet with Valdivia's gore
His wan and trembling charge Lautaro bore.
There was a bank, where slept the summer light,
A small stream whispering went in mazes bright,
And stealing from the sea, the western wind
Waved the magnolias on the slope inclined:
The woodpecker, in glittering plumage green,
And echoing bill, beneath the boughs was seen;
And, arch'd with gay and pendent flowers above,
The floripondio* its rich trellis wove.
Lautaro bent with looks of love and joy
O'er his yet trembling wife and beauteous boy.

"O, by what miracle, beloved! say,
Hast thou escaped the perils of the way
From Lima, where our peaceful dwelling stood,
To these terrific shores, this vale of blood?"
Waked by his voice, as from the sleep of death,
Faint she replied, with slow recovering breath,
"Who shall express, when thou, best friend! wast
gone,

How sunk my heart!—deserted and alone
'Would I were with thee!' oft I sat and sigh'd
When the pale moon shone on the silent tide—
At length resolved, I sought thee o'er the sea:
The brave bark cheerly went before the breeze.
That arms and soldiers to Valdivia bore,
From Lima bound to Chili's southern shore
I seized the fair occasion—ocean smiled,
As to the sire I bore his lisping child.
The storm arose: with loud and sudden shock.
The vessel sunk, disparting on a rock.
Some mariners, amidst the billows wild,
Scarce saved, in one small boat, me and my child.
What I have borne, a captive since that day—
(Forgive these tears)—I scarce have heart to say!
None pitied, save one gentle Indian maid—
A wild maid,—of her looks I was afraid;
Her long black hair upon her shoulders fell,
And in her hand she bore a wreathed shell."

Lautaro for a moment turn'd aside,
And, "O! my sister!" with faint voice he cried.
"Already free from sorrow and alarms,
I clasp'd in thought a husband in my arms.
When a dark warrior, station'd on the height
Who held his solitary watch by night,
Before me stood, and lifting high his lance
Exclaim'd, 'No further, on thy life, advance.'
Faint, wearied, sinking to the earth with dread
Back to the dismal cave my steps he led.
Duly at eve, within the craggy cleft,
Some water, and a cake of maize, were left.
The thirteenth sun unseen went down the sky.
When morning came, they brought me forth to die.
But hush'd be every sigh, each bidding fear,
Since all I sought on earth, and all I love, is here."

* One of the most beautiful of the beautiful *floripondio* plants of South America.

infant raised his hands, with glistening eye,
 a large and radiant butterfly,
 tter'd near his face; with looks of love,
 h and tenderness, Lautaro strove
 her wounded heart; the holy sire,
 faint lighted with a transient fire,
 er them, and to Heaven his prayer addrest,
 with uplifted hands, he wept and blest.
 dian came, with feathers crown'd,
 It before Lautaro on the ground.
 tidings, Indian?"

INDIAN.

"When I led thy sire,
 ate thou saw'st upon his shield expire,
 ar ulmen, didst thou mark no trace,
 sad looks, of a remember'd face?
 u remember Izdabel? Look, here!
 father's hatchet and his spear."
 nd of my infant days, how I rejoice,"
 cried, "once more to hear that voice!
 a dream, since last we met, has fled—
 beloved sister, thou art dead!"

INDIAN.

ne to guide thee, through untrodden ways,
 one valley, where thy father's days
 as'd; where every cave, and every tree,
 orn to morn, remember'd him of thee!"
 ro cried, "Here, faithful Indian, stay;
 last sad duty yet to pay,
 while we part:—Thou here remain:"
 e, and pass'd like lightning o'er the plain.
 ase, Castilian maid! thy vain alarms!
 re he comes—his father in his arms!"
 r lead," he cried.—The Indian, sad and still,
 a from wood to vale, from vale to hill;
 unt tired, and hush'd a while to rest,
 in a dream, upon its mother's breast;
 sive mother gray Anselmo led:
 Lautaro bore his father dead.
 ith the branching palms they slept at night;
 all birds waked them ere the morning
 ight.
 heir path, in distant view, appear'd
 untain smoke, that its dark column rear'd
 des' summits, in the pale blue sky,
 their icy pinnacles so high.
 ys they onward held their eastern way:
 fifth rising morn before them lay
 's lone glen, amid whose windings green
 urrior's loved and last abode was seen.
 ke went up,—stillness was all around,
 here the waters fell with soothing sound,
 here the thenca sung so loud and clear,
 e bright humming-bird was spinning near.
 e all human tumults seem'd to cease,
 nshine rested on the spot of peace;
 rtles bloom'd as fragrant and as green
 autaro scarce had left the scene,
 his ear the falling water's spray
 swelling with the sounds of yesterday.
 ere yonder rock the aged cedars shade,
 shall my father's bones in peace be laid."
 ath the cedar's shade they dug the ground;
 all and sad communion gather'd round.

Beside the grave stood aged Izdabel,
 And broke the spear, and cried, "Farewell!—fare-
 well!—"

Lautaro hid his face, and sigh'd "Adieu!"
 As the stone hatchet in the grave he threw.
 The little child, that to its mother clung,
 With sidelong looks, that on her garment hung,
 Listen'd, half-shrinking, as with awe profound,
 And dropt its flowers, unconscious, on the ground.
 The alpaca, now grown old, and almost wild,
 Which poor Olola cherish'd, when a child,
 Came from the mountains, and with earnest gaze,
 Seem'd as remembering those departed days,
 When his tall neck he bent, with aspect bland,
 And lick'd, in silence, the caressing hand!

And now Anselmo, his pale brow inclined,
 The warrior's relics, dust to dust, consign'd
 With Christian rites, and sung, on bending knee,
 "Eternam pacem dona, Domine."
 Then rising up, he closed the holy book;
 And lifting in the beam his lighted look,
 (The cross, with meekness, folded on his breast,)
 "Here, too," he cried, "my bones in peace shall
 rest!"

Few years remain to me, and never more
 Shall I behold, O Spain! thy distant shore!
 Here lay my bones, that the same tree may wave
 O'er the poor Christian's and the Indian's grave.
 Then may it—(when the sons of future days
 Shall hear our tale, and on the hillock gaze,)
 Then may it teach, that charity should bind,
 Where'er they roam, the brothers of mankind!
 The time shall come, when wildest tribes shall hear
 Thy voice, O Christ! and drop the slaughtering
 spear.

"Yet, we condemn not him who bravely stood,
 To seal his country's freedom with his blood;
 And if, in after-times, a ruthless band
 Of fell invaders sweep my native land,
 May she, by Chili's stern example led,
 Hurl back his thunder on th' assailant's head;
 Sustain'd by freedom, strike th' avenging blow,
 And learn one virtue from her ancient foe!"

EPILOGUE.

THESE notes I sung when strove indignant Spain
 To rend th' abhor'd invader's iron chain!

With beating heart, we listen'd from afar
 To each faint rumour of the various war;
 Now trembled, lest her fainting sons should yield;
 Now follow'd thee to the ensanguined field;
 Thee, most heroic Wellington, and cried,
 When Salamanca's plain in shouts replied,
 "All is not lost! The scatter'd eagles fly—
 All is not lost! England and victory!"

Hark! the noise hurries in the frozen north!
 France pours again her banner'd legions forth,
 With trump, and plumed horsemen! Whence that
 cry?

Lo! ancient Moscow flaming to the sky!
 Imperial fugitive! back to the gates
 Of Paris! while despair the tale relates,
 Of dire discomfure, and shame, and flight,
 And the dead, bleaching on the snows of night.

Shout! for the heart ennobling transport fills!
 Conquest's red banner floats along the hills!

That gird the guilty city ! Shout amain,
For Europe,—England,—for deliver'd Spain !
Shout, for a world avenged !

The toil is o'er,—
Enough wide earth hath reek'd with human gore—
At Waterloo, amidst the countless dead,
The war-fiend gave his last loud shriek, and fled.
Thou stood'st in front, my country ! on that day
Of horrors ; thou more awful didst display
Thy long-tried valour, when from rank to rank
Death hurrying strode, and that vast army shrank
Soldiers of England, the dread day is won !
Soldiers of England, on, brave comrades, on !
Pursue them ! Yes, ye did pursue, till night
Hid the foul rout of their disastrous flight.

Halt on this hill—your wasted strength repair,
And close your labours, to the well known air,
Which e'en your children sing, " O Lord, arise !"
Peals the long line, " Scatter his enemies !"
Back to the scenes of home, the evening fire,
Or May-day sunshine on the village spire,
The blissful thought by that loved air is led,
Here heard amidst the dying and the dead.*

'Twas when affliction with cold shadow hung
On half the wasted world, these notes I sung.
Thus pass'd the storm, and o'er a night of woes
More beautiful the morn of freedom rose.
Now with a sigh, I close, alas ! the strain,
And mourn thy fate, abused, insulted Spain !
When, for stern Valour, baring his bold breast,
I see wan Bigotry, in monkish vest,†
Point, scowling, to the dungeon's gloom, and wave
The sword insulting o'er the fallen brave,
(The sword of him who foreign hate withstood,
Whose point yet drops with the invader's blood,)
Then, where yon dark‡ tribunal shames the day,
Hurl it with curses and with scorn away !

Turn from the thought : and if one generous heart
In these fictitious scenes has borne a part,
For the poor Indian in remotest lands,
The sable slave, that lifts his bleeding hands,
For wretchedness, and ignorance, and need,
O ! let the aged missionary plead !

The tale is told—a tale of days of yore,
The soldier—the gray father—are no more ;
And the brief shades, that pleased a while the eye
Are faded, like the landscapes of the sky.

Yet may the moral still remain impress'd
To warm the patriot, or the pious breast.
Where'er aggression marches, may the brave
Rush unappall'd their father's land to save !
Where sounds of glad salvation are gone out
Unto all lands, as with an angel's shout,
May holy zeal its energies employ !
Rocks of Saldanna, break forth into joy !
Isles, o'er the waste of desert ocean strown,
Rivers, that sweep through shades and sands un-
known,

* Alluding to a most interesting fact in the history of that eventful struggle, closed by the national air of God save the King.

† Alluding to the unjust treatment of those brave men who saved the life and the throne of a bigoted and ungrateful prince.

‡ The Inquisition.

Mountains of inmost Afric, where no ray
Hath ever pierced, from Beth'lem's star of day
Savages, fierce with clubs, and shaggy hair,
Who woods and thickets with the lion share,
Hark ! the glad echoes of the cliffs repeat,
" Howauteous, in the desert, are the feet
Of them, who bear, o'er wastes and trackless
Tidings of mercy to remotest lands !"

Patiently plodding, the Moravian mild
Sees stealing culture creep along the wild,
And twice ten thousand leagues o'er ocean's r
And far from friends whom he may see no mo
Constructs the warmer hut, or delves the sod ;
Cheerful, as still beneath the eye of God.
Where, muttering spoil, or death, the Caffre pro
Or moonlight wolves, a gaunt assembly, howl !
No sounds are heard along the champaign wild
But one small chapel bell, at eventide,
Whilst notes unwonted linger in the air,
The songs of Zion, or the voice of prayer !

And thou, the light of God's eternal word,
Record, and Spirit of the living Lord,
Hid and unknown from half the world,—at his
Rise like the sun, and go forth in thy strength
Already towering o'er old Ganges stream,
The dark pagoda brightens in thy beam :
And the dim eagles, on the topmost height
Of Jaggernaut, shine as in morning light !
Beyond the snows of savage Labrador
The ray pervades pale Greenland's wintry sh
The demon spell, that bound the slumbering m
Dissolves before its holy influence,
As the gray rock of ice, a shapeless heap,
Thaws in the sunshine of the summer deep.
Proceed, auspicious and eventful day !
Banner of Christ, thy ampler folds display !
Let Atlas shout with Andes, and proclaim
To earth, and sea, and skies, a Saviour's name,
Till angel voices in the sound shall blend,
And one hosanna from all worlds ascend !

SONG* OF THE CID.†

THE Cid is sitting, in martial state,
Within Valencia's wall ;
And chiefs of high renown attend
The knightly festival.

Brave Alvar Fanez, and a troop
Of gallant men, were there ;
And there came Donna Ximena,
His wife and daughters fair.

When the foot-page bent on his knee,
What tidings brought he then ?
" Morocco's king is on the seas,
With fifty thousand men."

" Now God be praised !" the Cid he cried,
" Let every hold be stored :
Let fly the holy gonfalon,‡
And give ' St. James,' the word."

* Referred to in p. 505.

† Compare with Southey's admirable translation of Cid.

‡ Banner consecrated by the pope.

And now, upon the turret high,
Was heard the signal drum;
And loud the watchman blew his trump,
And cried, "They come! they come!"

The Cid then raised his sword on high,
And by God's mother swore,
These walls, hard-gotten, he would keep,
Or bathe their base in gore.

"My wife, my daughter, what, in tears!
Nay, hang not thus your head;
For you shall see how well we fight;
How soldiers earn their bread.

"We will go out against the Moors,
And crush them in your sight;"
And all the Christians shouted loud,
"May God defend the right!"

He took his wife and daughter's hand,
So resolute was he,
And led them to the highest tower
That overlooks the sea.

They saw how vast a pagan power
Came sailing o'er the brine;
They saw, beneath the morning light,
The Moorish crescents shine.

These ladies then grew deadly pale,
As heart-struck with dismay;
And when they heard the tambours beat,
They turn'd their head away.

The thronged streamers glittering flew,
The sun was shining bright,
"Now cheer," the valiant Cid he cried;
"This is a glorious sight!"

Whilst thus, with shuddering look aghast,
These fearful ladies stood,
The Cid he raised his sword, and cried,
"All this is for your good.

"Ere fifteen days are gone and past,
If God assist the right,
Those tambours that now sound to scare,
Shall sound for your delight."

The Moors who press'd beneath the towers
Now "Allah! Allah!" sung;
Each Christian knight his broad-sword drew,
And loud the trumpets rung.

Then up, the noble Cid bespoke.
"Let each brave warrior go,
And arm himself, in dusk of morn,
Ere chanticleer shall crow;

"And in the lofty minster church,
On Santiago call,—
That good Bishoppe Hieronymo,*
Shall there absolve you all.

"But let us prudent counsel take,
In this eventful hour:
For yon proud infidels, I ween,
They are a mighty power."

Then Alvar Fanez counsell'd well,
"We will deceive the foe,

And ambush with three hundred men,
Ere the first cock does crow:

"And when against the Moorish men
The Cid leads up his powers,—
We, rushing from the hollow glen,
Will fall on them with ours."

This counsel pleased the chieftain well:
He said, it should be so;
And the good bishop should sing mass,
Ere the first cock did crow.

The day is gone, the night is come;
At cock-crow all appear
In Pedro's church to shrive themselves,
And holy mass to hear:

On Santiago there they call'd,
To hear them and to save;
And that good bishop, at the mass,
Great absolution gave.

"Fear not," he cried, "when thousands bleed,
When horse on man shall roll!
Whoever dies, I take his sins,
And God shall save his soul.

"A boon! a boon!" the bishop cried,
"I have sung mass to-day;
Let me be foremost in the fight,
And lead the bloody fray."

Now Alvar Fanez and his men
Had gain'd the thicket's shade;
And, with hush'd breath and anxious eye,
Had there their ambush laid.

Four thousand men, with trump, and shout,
Forth issued from the gate;
Where my brave Cid, in harness bright,
On Baviéca sate.

They pass'd the ambush on the left,
And march'd o'er dale and down,
Till soon they saw the Moorish camp
Betwixt them and the town.

My Cid then spur'd his horse, and set
The battle in array.
The first beam on his standard shone
Which Pero bore that day

When this the Moors astonied saw,
"Allah!" began their cry:
The tambours beat, the cymbals rung,
As they would rend the sky.

"Banner, advance!" my Cid cried then,
And raised aloft his sword;
The whole host answer'd with a shout,
"St. Mary, and our Lord!"

That good Bishop, Hieronymo,
Bravely his battle bore;
And cried, as he spur'd on his resolute steed,
"Hurrah! for the Campeador!"

The Moorish and the Christian host
Mingle their dying cries,
And many a horse along the plain
Without his rider flies.

* The common phraseology of the old metrical ballad.

Now Alvar Fanez, and his men,
Who crouch'd in thickets low,
Leap'd up, and, with the lightning glance,
Rush'd on the wavering foe.

The Moors, who saw their pennons gay
All waving in the wind,
Fled in despair, for still they fear'd
A greater host behind.

The crescent sinks!—"Pursue! pursue!
Haste—spur along the plain!
See where they fall—see where they lie,
Never to rise again."

Of fifty thousand who, at morn,
Came forth in armour bright,
Scarce fifteen thousand souls were left,
To tell the tale at night.

My Cid then wiped his bloody brow,
And thus was heard to say,
"Well, Baviéca,* hast thou sped,
My noble horse! to-day."

If thousands then escaped the sword,
Let none my Cid condemn;
For they were swept into the sea,
And the surge went over them.

There's many a maid of Tetuan
All day shall sit and weep;
But never see her lover's sail
Shine on the northern deep.

There's many a mother, with her babe,
Shall pace the sounding shore,
And think upon its father's smile,
Whom she shall see no more.

Rock, hoary ocean, mournfully,
Upon thy billowy bed;
For, dark and deep, thy surges sweep
O'er thousands of the dead.

SONNETS WRITTEN CHIEFLY DURING VARIOUS JOURNEYS.*

IN TWO PARTS.

Cantantes, licet usque, minus via lædet, eamus.
Virgil.
Still let us soothe our travel with a strain.
Warton.

PART I.

SONNET.

WRITTEN AT TYNEMOUTH, NORTHUMBERLAND, AFTER
A TEMPESTUOUS VOYAGE.

As slow I climb the cliff's ascending side,
Much musing on the track of terror past,
When o'er the dark wave rode the howling blast,
Pleased I look back, and view the tranquil tide

* His favourite horse.

† These sonnets were dedicated "To the Rev. Newton Ogle, D.D., Dean of Winchester.—Donhead, Wilts, Nov. 1797."

That laves the pebbled shore: and now the beam
Of evening smiles on the gray battlement,
And yon forsaken tower[†] that time has rest:
The lifted oar far off with silver gleam
Is touch'd, and hush'd is all the billowy deep!
Soothed by the scene, thus on tired nature's breast
A stillness slowly steals, and kindred rest;
While sea-sounds lull her, as she slinks to sleep,
Like melodies which mourn upon the lyre,
Waked by the breeze, and, as they mourn, expire

SONNET.

AT BAMBOROUGH CASTLE.†

Ye holy towers that shade the wave-worn steep,
Long may ye rear your aged brows sublime,
Though hurrying silent by, relentless time
Assail you, and the winter whirlwind's sweep!
For far from blazing grandeur's crowded halls,
Here Charity hath fix'd her chosen seat,
Oft listening tearful when the wild winds beat
With hollow bodings round your ancient walls;
And Pity, at the dark and stormy hour
Of midnight, when the moon is hid on high,
Keeps her lone watch upon the topmost tower,
And turns her ear to each expiring cry;
Blest if her aid some fainting wretch might see,
And snatch him cold and speechless from the wave.

SONNET.

TO THE RIVER WENSBECK.‡

While slowly wanders thy sequester'd stream,
Wensbeck! the mossy-scatter'd rocks among,
In fancy's ear still making plaintive song
To the dark woods above, that waving seem

* Tynemouth priory and castle, Northumberland.—The remains of this monastery are situated on a high rocky point, on the north side of the entrance into the river Tyne, about a mile and a half below North-Shield. The exalted rock on which the monastery stood rendered it visible at sea a long way off, in every direction, whence it presented itself as if exhorting the seamen to aspire to make their vows, and promise masses and prayers to the Virgin Mary and St. Oswin for their deliverance.

† This very ancient castle, with its extensive domain, heretofore the property of the family of Fosse, whose heiress married Lord Crewe, bishop of Durham, is appropriated by the will of that pious prelate to many benevolent purposes; particularly that of ministering relief to such shipwrecked mariners as may happen to be cast on this dangerous coast, for whose preservation and that of their vessels, every possible assistance is contrived and is at all times ready. The whole estate is vested in the hands of trustees, one of whom, Dr. Sharp, archdeacon of Northumberland, with an active zeal well suited to the nature of the humane institution, makes this castle his chief residence, attending with unwearied diligence to the proper application of the charity.

‡ The Wensbeck is a romantic and sequestered river in Northumberland. On its banks is situated our Lady's Chapel. "The remains of this small chapel, or oratory," (says Grose,) "stand in a shady solitude, on the north bank of the Wensbeck, about three-quarters of a mile west of Rothall, in a spot admirably calculated for monasticism. It was probably built by one of the Barons Ogle." The

er some enchanted spot ; removed
 o's vain coil, I listen to the wind,
 ik I hear meek sorrow's plaint, reclined
 rshaken tomb of one she loved !
 ! ye lend a pleasure, long unknown,
 who passes weary on his way—
 well tear, which now he turns to pay,
 t you ;—and whene'er of pleasures flown
 ome long-lost image would renew,
 haunts ! he will remember you.

SONNET.

TO THE RIVER TWEED.

! a stranger, that with wandering feet
 and dale has journey'd many a mile
 s weary thoughts he might beguile,) turns thy beauteous scenes to greet.
 g branches that romantic bend
 tall banks,* a soothing charm bestow ;
 m mure of thy wandering wave below
 s ear the pity of a friend.
 stream ! though now along thy shore,
 pring returns in all her wonted pride,
 erd's distant pipe is heard no more,
 e with pensive peace could I abide,†
 be stormy world's tumultuous roar,
 s upon thy banks at eventide.

SONNET.

as slow thy placid shades descend,
 with gentler hush the landscape still,
 cly battlement, and farthest hill
 , I think of those that have no friend,
 , perhaps, by melancholy led,
 he broad blaze of day, where pleasure
 mts,
 g, wander 'mid thy lonely haunts
 and watch the tints that o'er thy bed
 ily, to their pensive fancy's eye
 ing fairy vales, where the tired mind
 est, beyond the murmurs of mankind,
 the hourly moans of misery !
 teous views, that hope's fair gleams the
 ile
 ile like you, and perish as they smile !

as beautifully characterized by Akenaide, who
 near it :

Northumbrian shades, which overlook
 rocky pavement, and the mossy falls
 Alitany Wensbeck's limpid stream !
 'gladly I recall your well known seats
 ved of old, and that delightful time
 on all alone, for many a summer's day,
 ader'd through your calm recesses, led
 lence by some powerful hand unseen."

on passing the Tweed at Kelso, where the
 much more picturesque than it is near Berwick,
 general route of travellers into Scotland. It was
 and still autumnal eve when we passed.
 ag to the simple and affecting pastoral strains
 Scotland has been so long celebrated. I need
 m Lochaber, the braes of Ballendine, Tweed-

SONNET.

ON LEAVING A VILLAGE IN SCOTLAND.

CLYDEDALE, as thy romantic vales I leave,
 And bid farewell to each retiring hill,
 Where fond attention seems to linger still,
 Tracing the broad bright landscape ; much I grieve
 That, mingled with the toiling crowd, no more
 I may return your varied views to mark,
 Of rocks amid the sunshine towering dark,
 Of rivers winding wild,* and mountains hoar,
 Or castle gleaming on the distant steep !—
 For this a look back on thy hills I cast,
 And many a soften'd image of the past
 Pleased I combine, and bid remembrance keep,
 To soothe me with fair views and fancies rude,
 When I pursue my path in solitude.

SONNET.

TO THE RIVER ITCHIN, NEAR WINTON.

ITCHIN,† when I behold thy banks again,
 Thy crumbling margin, and thy silver breast,
 On which the selfsame tints still seem'd to rest,
 Why feels my heart the shivering sense of pain ?
 Is it—that many a summer's day has past
 Since, in life's morn, I caroll'd on thy side ?
 Is it—that oft, since then, my heart has sigh'd,
 As youth, and hope's delusive gleams, flew fast ?
 Is it—that those, who circled on thy shore,
 Companions of my youth, now meet no more ?
 Whate'er the cause, upon thy banks I bend,
 Sorrowing, yet feel such solace at my heart,
 As at the meeting of some long-lost friend,
 From whom, in happier hours, we wept to part.‡

SONNET.

O POVERTY ! though from thy haggard eye,
 Thy cheerless mien, of every charm bereft,
 Thy brow that hope's last traces long have left,
 Vain fortune's feeble sons with terror fly ;
 I love thy solitary haunts to seek :—
 For pity, reckless of her own distress ;
 And patience, in the pall of wretchedness,
 That turns to the bleak storm her faded cheek ;
 And piety, that never told her wrong ;
 And meek content, whose griefs no more rebel ;
 And genius, warbling sweet her saddest song ;
 And sorrow, listening to a lost friend's knell,
 Long banish'd from the world's insulting throng ;
 With thee, and thy unfriended offspring, dwell.

* There is a wildness almost fantastic in the view of
 the river from Stirling Castle, the course of which is seen
 for many miles, making a thousand turnings.

† The Itchin is a river running from Winchester to
 Southampton, the banks of which have been the scene of
 many a holiday sport. The lines were composed on an
 evening in a journey from Oxford to Southampton, the first
 time I had seen the Itchin since I left school.

‡ We remember them as friends from whom we were
 sorry ever to have parted.—Smith's Theory.

SONNET.

AT DOVER CLIFFS, JULY 20, 1787.

On these white cliffs, that, calm above the flood,
 Uplift their shadowing heads, and, at their feet,
 Scarce hear the surge that has for ages beat,
 Sure many a lonely wanderer has stood;
 And, whilst the lifted murmur met his ear,
 And o'er the distant billows the still eve
 Sail'd slow, has thought of all his heart must
 leave
 To-morrow; of the friends he loved most dear;
 Of social scenes, from which he wept to part:
 But if, like me, he knew how fruitless all
 The thoughts that would full fain the past
 recall,
 Soon would he quell the risings of his heart,
 And brave the wild winds and unhearing tide—
 The world his country, and his God his guide.

SONNET.

AT OSTEND, LANDING, JULY 21, 1787.

THE orient beam illumines the parting oar—
 From yonder azure track, emerging white,
 The earliest sail slow gains upon the sight,
 And the blue wave comes rippling to the shore—
 Meantime far off the rear of darkness flies:
 Yet 'mid the beauties of the morn, unmoved,
 Like one for ever torn from all he loved,
 Towards Albion's heights I turn my longing eyes,
 Where every pleasure seem'd erewhile to dwell:
 Yet boots it not to think, or to complain,
 Musing sad ditties to the reckless main:
 To dreams like these, adieu! the pealing bell
 Speaks of the hour that stays not—and the day
 To life's sad turmoil calls my heart away.

SONNET.

AT OSTEND, JULY 22, 1787.

How sweet the tuneful bells' responsive peal!*
 As when, at opening morn, the fragrant breeze
 Breathes on the trembling sense of wan disease,
 So piercing to my heart their force I feel!

* Written on landing at Ostend, and hearing, very early in the morning, the carillons.
 The effect of bells has been often described, but by none more beautifully than Cowper:—

How soft the music of those village bells,
 Falling at intervals upon the ear
 In cadence sweet, now dying all away,
 Now pealing loud again, and louder still,
 Clear and sonorous, as the gale comes on!
 With easy force it opens all the cells
 Where memory slept. Wherever I have heard
 A kindred melody, the scene recurs,
 And with it all its pleasures and its pains.
 Such comprehensive views the spirit takes,
 That in a few short moments I retrace
 (As in a map the voyager his course)
 The windings of my way through many years.

Cowper's Task, book vi.

And hark! with lessening cadence now they
 And now, along the white and level tide,
 They fling their melancholy music wide;
 Bidding me many a tender thought recall
 Of summer days, and those delightful years
 When by my native streams, in life's fair
 The mournful magic of their mingling chime
 First waked my wondering childhood into life
 But seeming now, when all those days are o'er
 The sounds of joy once heard, and heard no more!

SONNET.

ON THE RIVER RHINE.

'Twas morn, and beauteous on the mount
 brow
 (Hung with the beamy clusters of the vine
 Stream'd the blue light, when on the open
 Rhine
 We bounded, and the white waves round
 prow
 In murmurs parted;—varying as we go,
 Lo! the woods open, and the rocks retire,
 Some convent's ancient walls or glistening
 'Mid the bright landscape's track unfolding all
 Here dark, with furrow'd aspect, like despair,
 Frowns the bleak cliff—there on the wood
 side
 The shadowy sunshine pours its streaming
 Whilst hope, enchanted with the scene so fair
 Would wish to linger many a summer's day,
 Nor heeds how fast the prospect winds away.

SONNET.

AT A CONVENT.

If chance some pensive stranger, hither led,
 (His bosom glowing from majestic views,
 The gorgeous dome, or the proud hazy
 hues,)
 Should ask who sleeps beneath this lowly bed—
 'Tis poor Matilda!—To the cloister'd ascent,
 A mourner, beauteous and unknown, she came
 To shed her tears unmark'd, and quench
 flame
 Of fruitless love: yet was her look serene
 As the pale moonlight in the midnight aisle;
 Her voice was soft, which yet a charm
 could
 lend,
 Like that which spoke of a departed friend
 And a meek sadness sat upon her smile!
 Now, far removed from every earthly ill,
 Her woes are buried, and her heart is still.

SONNET.

O TIME! who know'st a lenient hand to lay
 Softest on sorrow's wound, and slowly then
 (Lulling to sad repose the weary sense)
 The faint pang stealst unperceived away;

I rest my only hope at last,
 Sink, when thou hast dried the bitter tear
 Flows in vain o'er all my soul held dear,
 Look back on every sorrow past,
 At life's peaceful evening with a smile—
 The lone bird, at day's departing hour,
 In the sunbeam, of the transient shower
 I, though its wings are wet the while:—
 How much must that poor heart endure,
 Hoping from thee, and thee alone, a cure!

SONNET.

O, and sad, and slow, from day to day
 I may on, yet pensive turn to view
 The rich landscape gleams with softer hues
 Of vales, and hills, that steal away
 From me, as if with the children of the earth:
 When life's goodly prospect opens round,
 Spirits beat to tread that fairy ground,
 And every vale sounds to the pipe of mirth.
 A vain hope and easy youth beguiles,
 With a longing look, like me, they cast
 On the pleasing prospect of the past:
 They point where still far onward smiles
 Any spot, and her fair colouring blends,
 Fearless on their path the night descends.

SONNET.

ON A DISTANT VIEW OF ENGLAND.

When mine eyes the tears unbidden start,
 And see, my country, and the long-lost sight
 Of my own cliffs, that lift their summits white
 Above the wave, once more my beating heart
 Gets hope and filial transport hails!
 Ours of my youth, reviving gales ye bring,
 When erewhile the tuneful morn of spring
 Awoke amidst your blooming vales,
 And 'd with fragrance every painted plain:
 Were those hours, and all the joys they gave!
 Still I gaze, and count each rising wave
 As it brings me nearer to your haunts again;
 O'er those woods and vales so fair,
 To peace, I yet may meet her there.

SONNET.

ON THE RIVER CHERWELL, OXFORD.

How pleased along thy willow'd hedge
 I hie I stray'd, or when the morn began
 To glaze the distant turret's gleamy fan,
 Or when the glimmer'd o'er the sighing sedge!
 How reposing on thy banks once more,
 The pipe farewell, and that sad lay
 Of music on my melancholy way
 : amid thy waving willows hoar
 : a while to rest—till the bright sun
 : returns, as when heaven's beauteous bow
 : on the night-storm's passing wings below:
 Or betide, yet something have I won

Of solace, that may bear me on serene,
 Till eve's last hush shall close the silent scene.

PART II.

SONNET.

As one who, long by wasting sickness worn,
 Weary has watch'd the lingering night, and
 Heard
 Heartless the carol of the matin bird
 Salute his lonely porch, now first at morn
 Goes forth, leaving his melancholy bed;
 He the green slope and level meadow views,
 Delightful bathed with slow-ascending dews;
 Or marks the clouds, that o'er the mountain's head
 In varying forms fantastic wander white;
 Or turns his ear to every random song,
 Heard the green river's winding marge along,
 The whilst each sense is steep'd in still delight.
 With such delight, o'er all my heart I feel,
 Sweet hope! thy fragrance pure and healing incense
 steal!

SONNET.

OCTOBER, 1792.

Go then, and join the roaring city's throng!
 Me thou dost leave to solitude and tears,
 To busy fantasies, and boding fears,
 Lest ill betide thee: but 'twill not be long,
 And the hard season shall be past: till then
 Live happy; sometimes the forsaken shade
 Remembering, and these trees now left to fade;
 Nor 'mid the busy scenes and "hum of men,"
 Wilt thou my cares forget: in heaviness
 To me the hours shall roll, weary and slow,
 Till, mournful autumn past, and all the snow
 Of winter pale! the glad hour I shall bless,
 That shall restore thee from the crowd again,
 To the green hamlet in the peaceful plain.

SONNET.

NOVEMBER, 1792.

THERE is strange music in the stirring wind,
 When lowers the autumnal eve, and all alone
 To the dark wood's cold covert thou art gone,
 Whose ancient trees on the rough slope reclined
 Rock, and at times scatter their tresses sear.
 If in such shades, beneath their murmuring,
 Thou late hast pass'd the happier hours of spring,
 With sadness thou wilt mark the fading year;
 Chiefly if one, with whom such sweets at morn
 Or eve thou'st shared, to distant scenes shall
 stray.
 O, spring, return! return, auspicious May!
 But sad will be thy coming, and forlorn,
 If she return not with thy cheering ray,
 Who from these shades is gone, gone far away.

SONNET.

APRIL, 1793.

WHOSE was that gentle voice, that whispering sweet,

Promised methought long days of bliss sincere ?
Soothing it stole on my deluded ear,
Most like soft music, that might sometimes cheat
Thoughts dark and drooping ! 'Twas the voice of hope.

Of love, and social scenes, it seem'd to speak,
Of truth, of friendship, of affection meek ;
That, O ! poor friend, might to life's downward slope
Lead us in peace, and bless our latest hours.

Ah me ! the prospect sadden'd as she sung ;
Loud on my startled ear the death-bell rung ;
Chill darkness wrapt the pleasurable bowers,
Whilst horror, pointing to yon breathless clay,
" No peace be thine," exclaim'd ; " away, away ! "

SONNET.

MAY, 1793.

As o'er these hills I take my silent rounds,
Still on that vision which is flown I dwell !
On images I loved (alas, how well !)
Now past, and but remember'd like sweet sounds
Of yesterday ! yet in my breast I keep
Such recollections, painful though they seem,
And hours of joy retrace, till from my dream
I wake, and find them not : then I could weep
To think that time so soon each sweet devours ;
To think so soon life's first endearments fail,
And we are still misled by hope's smooth tale !
Who, like a flatterer, when the happiest hours
Are past, and most we wish her cheering lay,
Will fly as faithless and as fleet as they !

SONNET.

NETLEY ABBEY.

FALL'N pile ! I ask not what has been thy fate ;
But when the weak winds, wafted from the main,
Through each rent arch, like spirits that complain,
Come hollow to my ear, I meditate
On this world's passing pageant, and the lot
Of those who once full proudly in their prime
And beauteous might have stood, till bow'd by time
Or injury, their early boast forgot,
They may have fall'n like thee : Pale and forlorn,
Their brow, besprent with thin hairs, white as snow,
They lift, majestic yet ; as they would scorn
This short-lived scene of vanity and wo ;
Whilst on their sad looks smilingly they bear
The trace of creeping age, and the dim hue of care !

SONNET.

O HARMONY ! thou tenderest nurse of pain,
If that thy note's sweet magic e'er can heal
Griefs which the patient spirit oft may feel,
O ! let me listen to thy songs again,
Till memory her fairest tints shall bring,
Hope wake with brighter eye, and listening seem
With smiles to think on some delightful dream,
That waved o'er the charm'd sense its gladsome wing :

For when thou leade'st all thy soothing strains
More smooth along, the silent passions meet
In one suspended transport, sad and sweet,
And naught but sorrow's softest touch remain,
That, when the transitory charm is o'er,
Just wakes a tear, and then is felt no more.

SONNET.

MAY, 1793.

How shall I meet thee, summer, wont to fill
My heart with gladness, when thy pleasant thrill
First came, and on each coomb's romantic side
Was heard the distant cuckoo's hollow bill ?
Fresh flowers shall fringe the wild brink of the stream,

As with the songs of joyance and of hope
The hedge-rows shall ring loud, and on the slope
The poplars sparkle in the transient beam ;
The shrubs and laurels which I loved to tend,
Thinking their May-tide fragrance might delight
With many a peaceful charm, thee, my best friend,
Shall put forth their green shoot, and cheer the sight !

But I shall mark their hues with sickening eye,
And weep for her who in the cold grave lies !

SONNET.

How blest with thee the path could I have trod
Of quiet life, above cold want's hard fold.
(And little wishing more,) nor of the great
Envious, or their proud name ! but it pleased God
To take thee to his mercy : thou didst go
In youth and beauty, go to thy death-bed ;
E'en whilst on dreams of bliss we fondly fed
Of years to come of comfort !—Be it so.
Ere this I have felt sorrow ; and e'en now
(Though sometimes the unbidden thought must start,
And half unman the miserable heart)
The cold dew I shall wipe from my sad brow.
And say, since hopes of bliss on earth are vain,
" Best friend, farewell, till we do meet again ! "

SONNET.

ON REVISITING OXFORD.

I NEVER hear the sound of thy glad bells,
Oxford ! and chime harmonious, but I say
(Sighing to think how time has worn away)
" Some spirit speaks in the sweet tone that swells

after years of absence, from the vale
Cherwell winds." Most true it speaks
 e tale
 leparted, and its voice recalls
 of delight and hope in the gay tide
 , and many friends now scatter'd wide
 fates. Peace be within thy walls!
 arce heart to visit thee; but yet,
 l the joys sought in thy shades,—denied
 etter hope, since my poor ***** died,
 ave owed to thee, my heart can ne'er forget!

SONNET.

DEATH OF THE REV. WILLIAM BENWELL.*

meest with kind looks, when on the brink
 t of death I strove, and with mild voice

following elegant inscription to the memory of
 ple and excellent young man is prefixed to the
 of Caversham church, near Reading, and does
 stice to the many valuable qualifications of him
 times and graces it records:—

Near this Chancel are deposited
 remains of the REV. WILLIAM BENWELL,
 late Fellow of Trinty College, Oxford,
 died of a contagious fever, the consequence of
 ritable endeavours to relieve and comfort the
 abtants of the village in which he resided.

From early youth
 s was remarkable for correctness of taste,
 and variety of knowledge;
 Simple, modest, and retired;
 ns and conversation he possessed a natural grace;
 ing courtesy, truly expressive of the heavenly
 sity of his mind, and of the meekness, low-
 liness and benevolence of his heart.
 elations, and to his Companions whom he loved,
 s most tenderly and consistently affectionate:
 or a zealous friend, a wise and patient instructor;
 By his mildness cheering the sorrowful;
 the pure and amiable sanctity which beamed in
 is countenance, repressing the licentious.

Habitually pious,
 He appeared in every instance of life
 to act, to speak, and to think,
 as in the sight of God.
 He died Sept. 6th, 96, in his 32d year:
 l pleased the Lord, therefore hastened He to take
 him away.
 tablet was erected to his Memory, with heart-
 felt grief, and the tenderest affection,
 ELORS, eldest daughter of JOHN LOVEDAY, Esq.;
 and PENILOPE his wife,
 after many years of the most ardent friendship,
 became his wife and his widow in the
 course of eleven weeks!"

Didst soothe me, bidding my poor heart rejoice,
 Though smitten sore: O, I did little think
 That thou, my friend, wouldst the first victim fall
 To the stern king of terrors! thou didst fly,
 By pity prompted, at the poor man's cry;
 And soon thyself wert stretch'd beneath the pall,
 Livid infection's prey. The deep distress
 Of her, who best thy inmost bosom knew,
 To whom thy faith was vow'd, thy soul was true,
 What powers of faltering language shall express
 As friendship bids, I feebly breathe my own,
 And sorrowing say, "Pure spirit, thou art gone!"

SONNET.

WRITTEN AT MALVERN, JULY 11, 1793.

I SHALL behold far off thy towering crest,
 Proud mountain! from thy heights as slow I stray
 Down through the distant vale my homeward way,
 I shall behold, upon thy rugged breast,
 The parting sun sit smiling: me the while
 Escaped the crowd, thoughts full of heaviness
 May visit, as life's bitter losses press
 Hard on my bosom: but I shall "beguile
 The thing I am," and think, that e'en as thou
 Dost lift in the pale beam thy forehead high,
 Proud mountain! (whilst the scatter'd vapours fly
 Unheeded round thy breast,) so, with calm brow,
 The shades of sorrow I may meet, and wear
 The smile unchanged of peace, though prest by care!

SONNET.

ON REVIEWING THE FOREGOING. SEPT. 21, 1797.

I TURN these leaves with thronging thoughts, and
 say,
 "Alas! how many friends of youth are dead,
 How many visions of fair hope have fled,
 Since first, my muse, we met:"—So speeds away
 Life, and its shadows; yet we sit and sing,
 Stretch'd in the noontide bower, as if the day
 Declined not, and we yet might trill our lay
 Beneath the pleasant morning's purple wing
 That fans us, while aloft the gay clouds shine!
 O, ere the coming of the long cold night,
 RELIGION, may we bless thy purer light,
 That still shall warm us, when the tints decline
 O'er earth's dim hemisphere, and sad we gaze
 On the vain visions of our passing days!

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE.

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE was born at Bristol, about 1770, where he received the earliest portion of his education. He was afterwards sent to Christ's Hospital, London, where, he says, in his *Biographia Literaria*, "I enjoyed the inestimable advantage of a very sensible, though, at the same time, a very severe master, the Rev. James Bowyer, who early moulded my taste to the preference of Demosthenes to Cicero, of Homer and Theocritus to Virgil, and again of Virgil to Ovid, &c." From Christ's Hospital he was sent to Jesus College, Cambridge, where he obtained the Sir William Brown's gold medal, for the best Greek ode, in 1792. About the same time, he became acquainted with Southey, then a student of Balliol College, Oxford, and, like himself, imbued with ardent predilections for poetry and liberty. With him and some other young men, he entered into a scheme, which want of means alone prevented them from putting into execution, for settling on the Susquehanna river, in North America, under a pantisocratic form of society. About 1794, he retired to Alforton, in Somersetshire, where he was joined by his friend Wordsworth, with whom he passed his time in literary pursuits, and in wandering about the Quantock hills, with such an air of mystery, that they became objects of suspicion to the neighbourhood. A spy was set upon their conduct, and an examination actually appears to have taken place, by the village authorities, of a poor rustic who was supposed to have discovered their dangerous designs. Our author has given a ludicrous account of this in the work before quoted from, and the conclusion is worth extracting, as developing somewhat of his habits and character. "Has not this Mr. Coleridge been wandering on the hills towards the channel, and along the shore, with books and papers in his hand, taking charts and maps of the country?"—"Why, as to that, your honour," was the rustic's reply; "I am sure I would not wish to say ill of anybody; but it is certain that I have heard—" "Speak out, man! don't be afraid: you are doing your duty to your king and government. What have you heard?" "Why, folks do say, your honour, as how that he is a poet; and that he is going to put Quantock, and all about here, in print; and as they (Wordsworth and Coleridge) be so much together, I suppose that the strange gentleman (Wordsworth) has some consarn in the business." The business which engaged him was the composition of a poem, to be called *The Brook*, which, had he finished, it was his intention to have dedicated to the committee of public safety, as containing the charts and

maps with which he was reported to have supplied the French government, in aid of their plans of invasion.

A perusal of Bowles's *Sonnets* appears to have first inspired him with a taste for poetry, of which his earliest specimen was given to the public in a small volume, published previously to the foregoing incident, in which publication a monody on the death of the unfortunate Chatterton was universally admired. In 1795, he published some ministerial pamphlets; and in the following year, made an unsuccessful attempt to establish a periodical paper, called *The Watchman*, at the suggestion, he says, of sundry philanthropists and polemicists. His next publication was a poem on the prospect of peace; he shortly afterwards accompanied Sir Alexander Ball, governor of Malta, as secretary; and, on his return from this employment, became entitled to a pension. This was improving his circumstances as to leave him a full liberty to pursue his literary designs, he engaged in the publication of a variety of works: he delivered two public courses of lectures, one on the plays of Shakspeare, and another on poetry and belles lettres, which gained him a reputation of considerable oratorical powers. In 1813, he published *Remorse*, a tragedy; followed, in 1817, by *Sibylline Leaves*; *A Collection of Poems*; in *Biographia Literaria*, or biographical sketches of his life and opinions; and other works, poetical and political. In 1818, he commenced *The Friend*, a series of essays, that extended to three volumes; and in the tenth and eleventh numbers of which, he says, he has left a record of his principles. In 1825, he published *Aids to Reflection*, in the formation of a manly character, &c.; and, in 1828, his *Treatise on the Constitution of the Church and State*, according to the idea of each: with which, towards a right judgment of the late Catholicism, Mr. Coleridge towards the close of life resided at Highgate, where he occasionally received his literary friends, and passed his time in reading, and the amusements of his garden. He was said to excel all his contemporaries in powers of argument; and, when once fairly launched on any favourite topic, to be possessed of the faculty of meeting for hours, the attention of his audience by the charm of his eloquence alone. He died July 25th, 1834.

In addition to the works already mentioned, he wrote, during the peace of Amiens, essays for *The Morning Post* and *Courier*. Mr. Fox is said to have pointed his allusion to these contributions, when he declared, that the war, which he

above treaty, was a war raised by The
'ost. Whilst Mr. Coleridge was staying
Bonaparte is said to have sent an order
set, from which he was rescued, partly, by
rance of the late pope, Pius the Seventh.
however, has never displayed any evi-
is having been guided by any fixed poli-
d; and he altogether disowns, as was
The Morning Chronicle, that he ever
is fortune by his labours as a political
ndeed, it is as a poet only that he will
by posterity; however zealously his
y labour to procure a reputation for him
nder of a sect in morals or philosophy.
fault of Coleridge's poetry lies in the style,
been justly objected to on account of its
general turgidness of diction, and a pro-
w-coined double epithets. With regard
curity, he says, in the preface to a late
his poems, that where he appears un-
e, "the deficiency is in the reader." This
more or less than to suppose his readers
with the powers of divination; for we
ne who is not in the confidence of the au-

thor upon this subject, to solve the riddle which
is appended as a conclusion to Christabel. He
might as well attribute deficiency of capacity to a
beholder of his countenance, who should fail, in its
workings, to discover the exact emotions of his
mind; for Mr. Coleridge has afforded no clearer clue
to the generality of his poetical arcana. This is
particularly manifest in his singularly wild and
striking poem of The Ancient Mariner, on which he
is said to have written the following epigram, ad-
dressed to himself:

"Your poem must eternal be,
Dear sir! it cannot fall;
For, 'tis incomprehensible,
And without head or tail."

Mr. Coleridge is unquestionably at the head of
the Lake school of poetry, and excels all his frater-
nity of that class in feeling, fancy, and sublimity.
Some of his minor poems will bear comparison with
those of the bards of this or any other age or coun-
try; and his verses on Love appear to us the most
touching, delicate, and beautiful delineation of that
passion that ever was penned.

SIBYLLINE LEAVES.

OCCASIONED BY POLITICAL EVENTS
ELINGS CONNECTED WITH THEM.

I have borne in memory what has tamed
actions, how ennobling thoughts depart
men change swords for legers, and desert
ident's bower for gold, some fears unnamed
oy country! Am I to be blamed?
ven I think of thee, and what thou art,
in the bottom of my heart,
e unfilial fears I am ashamed.
urly must we prize thee; we who find
a bulwark of the cause of men;
y my affection was beguiled.
onder if a poet, now and then,
the many movements of his mind,
thee as a lover or a child.

Wordsworth.

TO THE DEPARTING YEAR.*

Ἰὼδ, ἰὼδ, ὦ ὦ καὶ.
μὲ δεινὸς ὀρθομαντείας πόντος
ἱ, ταρασσών φροσύνης ἐφημερίαις.
ἰὼδ ἤξει. Καὶ οὐ μὲν πάχει παρὼν
' ἀληθέμαντι μ' ἐρεῖς.

ÆSCHYL. Agam. 1225.

ARGUMENT.

ommences with an address to the Divine Pro-
hat regulates into one vast harmony all the
time, however calamitous some of them may
mortals. The second strophe calls on men
d their private joys and sorrows, and devote
white to the cause of human nature in gene-
first epode speaks of the Empress of Russia,

s was composed on the 24th, 25th, and 26th days
r, 1796: and was first published on the last
year.

who died of an apoplexy on the 17th of November, 1790;
having just concluded a subsidiary treaty with the
kings combined against France. The first and second
antistrophe describe the image of the departing year,
etc. as in a vision. The second epode prophesies, in
anguish of spirit, the downfall of this country.

SPRINT who sweepst the wild harp of time!

It is most hard with an untroubled ear
Thy dark inwoven harmonies to hear!
Yet, mine eye fix'd on heaven's unchanging clime,
Long when I listen'd, free from mortal fear,
With inward stillness, and submitted mind;
When lo! its folds far waving on the wind,
I saw the train of the departing year!
Starting from my silent sadness,
Then with no unholy madness,
Ere yet the enter'd cloud foreclosed my sight,
I raised th' impetuous song, and solemnized his
flight.

II.

Hither, from the recent tomb,
From the prison's direr gloom,
From distemper's midnight anguish;
And thence, where poverty doth waste and languish,
Or where, his two bright torches blending,
Love illumines manhood's maze;
Or where, o'er cradled infants bending,
Hope has fix'd her wishful gaze,
Hither, in perplexed dance,
Ye woes! ye young-eyed joys! advance!
By time's wild harp, and by the hand
Whose indefatigable sweep
Raises its fateful strings from sleep,
I bid you haste, a mix'd, tumultuous band!
From every private bower,
And each domestic hearth,
Haste for one solemn hour!

And with a loud and yet a louder voice,
O'er nature struggling in portentous birth
Weep and rejoice!
Still echoes the dread name that o'er the earth
Let slip the storm, and woke the brood of hell:
And now advance in saintly jubilee
Justice and truth! They too have heard thy spell,
They too obey thy name, divinest Liberty!

III.

I mark'd Ambition in his war array!
I heard the mailed monarch's troublous cry—
"Ah! wherefore does the northern conqueress
stay!
Groans not her chariot on its onward way?"
Fly, mailed monarch, fly!
Stunn'd by death's twice mortal mace,
No more on murder's lurid face
Th' insatiate hag shall gloat with drunken eye!
Manes of the unnumber'd slain!
Ye that gasp'd on Warsaw's plain!
Ye that erst at Ismail's tower,
When human ruin choked the streams,
Fell in conquest's glutt'd hour,
Mid women's shrieks and infant's screams!
Spirits of the uncoffin'd slain,
Sudden blasts of triumph swelling,
Oft, at night, in misty train,
Rush around her narrow dwelling!
The exterminating fiend is fled—
(Foul her life, and dark her doom)—
Mighty armies of the dead
Dance like death-fires round her tomb!
Then with prophetic song relate,
Each some tyrant murderer's fate!

IV.

Departing year! 'twas on no earthly shore
My soul beheld thy vision! where alone,
Voiceless and stern, before the cloudy throne,
Aye Memory sits: thy robe inscribed with gore,
With many an unimaginable groan
Thou storied'st thy sad hours! Silence ensued,
Deep silence o'er th' ethereal multitude,
Whose locks with wreaths, whose wreaths with
glories shone,
Then, his eye wild ardours glancing,
From the choired gods advancing,
The Spirit of the earth made reverence meet,
And stood up, beautiful, before the cloudy seat.

V.

Throughout the blissful throng,
Hush'd were harp and song:
Till wheeling round the throne the Lampads seven
(The mystic words of heaven)
Permissive signal make:
The servent spirit bow'd, then spread his wings
and spake!
"Thou in stormy blackness throning
Love and uncreated light,
By the earth's unsolaced groaning,
Seize thy terrors, Arm of might!
By peace with proffer'd insult scared,
Masked hate and envying scorn!
By years of havoc yet unborn!
And hunger's bosom to the frost winds bared!

But chief by Afric's wrongs,
Strange, horrible, and foul!
By what deep guilt belongs
To the deaf synod, 'fall of gifts and lies
By wealth's insensate laugh! by torture's!
Avenger, rise!
For ever shall the thankless island scowl,
Her quiver full, and with unbroken bow?
Speak! from thy storm black heavens, O speak!
And on the darkling foe
Open thine eye of fire from some uncertain cl
O dart the flash! O rise and deal the blow
The past to thee, to thee the future cries!
Hark! how wide nature joins her groans b
Rise, God of nature! rise."

VI.

The voice had ceased, the vision fled;
Yet still I gasp'd and reel'd with dread.
And ever, when the dream of night
Renews the phantom to my sight,
Cold sweat-drops gather on my limbs;
My ears throb hot; my eyeballs start;
My brain with horrid tumult swims;
Wild is the tempest of my heart;
And my thick and struggling breath
Imitates the toil of death!
No stronger agony confounds
The soldier on the war-field spread,
When all foredone with toil and wounds,
Death-like he dozes among heaps of dead
(The strife is o'er, the daylight fled,
And the night-wind clamours hoarse!
See! the starting wretch's head
Lies pillow'd on a brother's corse!)

VII.

Not yet enslaved, not wholly vile,
O Albion! O my mother isle!
Thy valleys, fair as Eden's bowers,
Glitter green with sunny showers;
Thy grassy uplands' gentle swells
Echo to the bleat of flocks,
(Those grassy hills, those glittering dells
Proudly ramparted with rocks;)
And ocean, 'mid his uproar wild,
Speaks safely to his island child!
Hence, for many a fearless age
Has social quiet loved thy shore!
Nor ever proud invader's rage
Or sack'd thy towers, or stain'd thy fields with

VIII.

Abandon'd of Heaven! mad avarice thy guide
At cowardly distance, yet kindling with pride
'Mid thy herds and thy corn-fields secure the
stood,
And join'd the wild yelling of famine and bl
The nations curse thee! They with eager won
Shall hear destruction, like a vulture, scree
Strange-eyed destruction! who with m
dream
Of central fires through nether seas upheave
Soothes her fierce solitude; yet, as she lies
By livid fount, or red volcanic stream,
If ever to her lidless dragon-eyes,
O Albion! thy predestined ruins rise,

bag on her perilous couch doth leap,
distemper'd triumph in her charmed sleep.

IX.

Away, my soul, away!
n, in vain, the birds of warning sing—
I hear the famish'd brood of prey
lank pennons on the groaning wind!
Away, my soul, away!
artaking of the evil thing,
With daily prayer and daily toil
eliciting for food my scanty soil,
wail'd my country with a loud lament
entre my immortal mind
deep sabbath of meek self-content;
rom the vaporous passions that bedim
re, sister of the Seraphim.

FRANCE.

AN ODE.

I.

! that far above me float and pause,
athless march no mortal may control!
o waves! that, wheresoe'er ye roll,
age only to eternal laws!
! that listen to the night-birds' singing,
the smooth and perilous slope reclined,
your own imperious branches swinging,
ide a solemn music of the wind!
re a man beloved of God,
looms, which never woodman trod,
oft, pursuing fancies holy,
ight way o'er flowering weeds I wound,
ed, beyond the guess of folly,
ide shape and wild unconquerable sound!
waves! and O ye forests high!
e clouds that far above me soar'd!
g sun! thou blue, rejoicing sky!
ery thing that is and will be free!
tness for me, wheresoe'er ye be,
hat deep worship I have still adored
pirit of divinest Liberty.

II.

nce in wrath her giant-limbs uprear'd,
h that oath, which smote air, earth and
se,
her strong foot, and said she would be
ree,
res for me, how I hoped and fear'd!
t a joy my lofty gratulation
I sang, amid a slavish band:
to whirl the disenchanting nation,
nds embattled by a wizard's wand,
monarchs march'd in evil day,
Britain join'd the dire array;
dear her shores and circling ocean,
any friendships, many youthful loves
ola the patriot emotion,
a magic light o'er all her hills and groves;
y voice, unalter'd, sang defeat
hat braved the tyrant-quelling lance,
s too long delay'd and vain retreat!

For ne'er, O Liberty! with partial aim
I dimm'd thy light or damp'd thy holy flame;
But bless'd the poems of deliver'd France,
And hung my head, and wept at Britain's name.

III.

"And what," I said, "though blasphemy's loud
scream
With that sweet music of deliverance strove!
Though all the fierce and drunken passions wove
A dance more wild than e'er was maniac's dream!
Ye storms, that round the dawning east assembled,
The sun was rising, though he hid his light!
And when, to soothe my soul, that hoped and
trembled,
The dissonance ceased, and all seem'd calm and
bright;
When France her front deep-scar'd and gory
Conceal'd with clustering wreaths of glory;
When, insupportably advancing,
Her arm made mockery of the warrior's tramp;
While timid looks of fury glancing,
Domestic treason, crush'd beneath her fatal stamp,
Writhed like a wounded dragon in his gore;
Then I reproach'd my fears that would not flee;
"And soon," I said, "shall wisdom teach her lore
In the low huts of them that toil and groan!
And, conquering by her happiness alone,
Shall France compel the nations to be free,
Till love and joy look round, and call the earth
their own."

IV.

Forgive me, Freedom! O forgive those dreams!
I hear thy voice, I hear thy loud lament,
From bleak Helvetia's icy caverns sent—
I hear thy groans upon her blood-stain'd streams!
Heroes, that for your peaceful country perish'd;
And ye that, fleeing, spot your mountain snows
With bleeding wounds; forgive me that I cherish'd
One thought that ever bless'd your cruel foes!
To scatter rage, and traitorous guilt,
Where peace her jealous home had built;
A patriot race to disinherit
Of all that made their stormy wilds so dear;
And with inexpiable spirit
To taint the bloodless freedom of the mountaineer—
O France, that mockest Heaven, adulterous, blind,
And patriot only in pernicious toils!
Are these thy boasts, champion of human kind?
To mix with kings in the low lust of sway,
Yell in the hunt, and share the murderous prey;
To insult the shrine of liberty with spoils
From freemen torn; to tempt and to betray?

V.

The sensual and the dark rebel in vain,
Slaves by their own compulsion! In mad game
They burst their manacles, and wear the name
Of freedom, graven on a heavier chain!
O Liberty! with profitless endeavour
Have I pursued thee, many a weary hour;
But thou nor swell'st the victor's strain, nor ever
Didst breathe thy soul in forms of human power.
Alike from all, howe'er they praise thee,
(Not prayer nor boastful name delays thee.)

Alike from priestcraft's harpy minions,
And factious blasphemy's obscener slaves,
Thou speedest on thy subtle pinions,
The guide of homeless winds, and playmates of the waves!

And there I felt thee!—on that sea-cliff's verge,
Whose pines, scarce travell'd by the breeze above,
Had made one murmur with the distant surge!
Yes, while I stood and gazed, my temples bare,
And shot my being through earth, sea, and air,
Possessing all things with intensest love,
O Liberty! my spirit felt thee there.
February, 1797.

FEARS IN SOLITUDE.

WRITTEN IN APRIL, 1798, DURING THE ALARM OF
AN INVASION.

A GREEN and silent spot amid the hills,
A small and silent dell! O'er stiller place
No sinking skylark ever poised himself.
The hills are heathy, save that swelling slope,
Which hath a gay and gorgeous covering on,
All golden with the never-bloomless furze,
Which now blooms most profusely; but the dell,
Bathed by the mist, is fresh and delicate
As vernal corn-field, or the unripe flax,
When, through its half-transparent stalks, at eve,
The level sunshine glimmers with green light.
O! 'tis a quiet, spirit-healing nook!
Which all, methinks, would love; but chiefly he,
The humble man, who, in his youthful years,
Knew just so much of folly as had made
His early manhood more securely wise!
Here he might lie on fern or wither'd heath,
While from the singing lark, (that sings unseen
The minstrelsy that solitude loves best,)
And from the sun, and from the breezy air,
Sweet influences trembled o'er his frame;
And he, with many feelings, many thoughts,
Made up a meditative joy, and found
Religious meanings in the forms of nature!
And so, his senses gradually wrapt
In a half sleep, he dreams of better worlds,
And dreaming hears thee still, O singing lark!
That singest like an angel in the clouds!

My God! it is a melancholy thing
For such a man, who would full fain preserve
His soul in calmness, yet perforce must feel
For all his human brethren—O my God!
It weighs upon the heart, that he must think
What uproar and what strife may now be stirring
This way or that way o'er these silent hills—
Invasion, and the thunder and the shout,
And all the crash of onset; fear and rage,
And undetermined conflict—even now,
E'en now, perchance, and in his native isle;
Carnage and groans beneath this blessed sun!
We have offended, O! my countrymen!
We have offended very grievously,
And been most tyrannous. From east to west
A groan of accusation pierces heaven!
The wretched plead against us; multitudes
Countless and vehement, the sons of God,

Our brethren! Like a cloud that travels on,
Steam'd up from Cairo's swamps of pestilence,
E'en so, my countrymen! have we gone forth,
And borne to distant tribes slavery and paap,
And, deadlier far, our vices, whose deep taint
With slow perdition murders the whole man,
His body and his soul! Meanwhile, at home,
All individual dignity and power
Ingulf'd in courts, committees, institutions,
Associations and societies,
A vain, speech-mouthing, speech-reporting guild,
One benefit club for mutual flattery,
We have drunk up, demure as at a grace,
Pollutions from the brimming cup of wealth;
Contemptuous of all honourable rule,
Yet bartering freedom and the poor man's life
For gold, as at a market! The sweet words
Of Christian promise, words that even yet
Might stem destruction were they wisely preach'd
Are mutter'd o'er by men whose tones proclaim
How flat and wearisome they feel their trade:
Rank scoffers some, but most too indolent
To deem them falsehoods or to know their truth.
O! blasphemous! the book of life is made
A superstitious instrument, on which
We gabble o'er the oaths we mean to break;
For all must swear—all and in every place,
College and wharf, council and justice court;
All, all must swear, the briber and the bribed,
Merchant and lawyer, senator and priest,
The rich, the poor, the old man and the young;
All, all make up one scheme of perjury,
That faith doth reel; the very name of God
Sounds like a juggler's charm; and, bold with joy,
Forth from his dark and lonely hiding-place,
(Portentous sight!) the owl Atheism,
Sailing on obscene wings athwart the noon,
Drops his blue-fringed lids, and holds them close.
And hooting at the glorious sun in heaven,
Cries out, "Where is it?"

Thankless too for peace,
(Peace long preserved by fleets and perilous wars,
Secure from actual warfare, we have loved
To swell the war-whoop, passionate for war!
Alas! for ages ignorant of all
Its ghastlier workings (famine or blue plague,
Battle, or siege, or flight through wintry snows;
We, this whole people, have been clamorous
For war and bloodshed; animating sports,
The which we pay for as a thing to talk of,
Spectators and not combatants! No guess
Anticipative of a wrong unfelt,
No speculation or contingency,
However dim and vague, too vague and dim
To yield a justifying cause; and I forth
(Stuff'd out with big preamble, holy names,
And adjurations of the God in heaven)
We send our mandates for the certain death
Of thousands and ten thousands! Boys and girls,
And women, that would groan to see a child
Pull off an insect's leg, all read of war,
The best amusement for our morning meal;
The poor wretch, who has learnt his only prayer
From curses, who knows scarcely words enough
To ask a blessing from his heavenly Father,
Becomes a fluent phraseman, absolute

al in victories and defeats,
dainty terms for fratricide;
h we trundle smoothly o'er our tongues
bstractions, empty sounds, to which
feeling and attach no form!
ldier died without a wound—
res of this godlike frame
without a pang; as if the wretch,
battle, doing bloody deeds,
heaven, translated and not kill'd:
e had no wife to pine for him,
udge him! Therefore, evil days
on us, O my countrymen!
fall-avenging Providence,
retributive, should make us know
g of our words, force us to feel
ion and the agony
s doings!

Spare us yet a while,
God! O! spare us yet a while?
English women drag their sight
neath the burden of their babes,
t infants, that but yesterday
he breast! Sons, brothers, husbands, all
axed with fondness on the forms
v up with you round the same fireside,
o ever heard the Sabbath-bells
: infidel's scorn, make yourselves pure!
: be men! repel an impious foe,
l false, a light yet cruel race,
away all virtue, mingling mirth
of murder; and still promising
selves too sensual to be free,
: amities, and cheat the heart
l quiet hope, and all that soothes
t lifts the spirit! Stand we forth;
n back upon the insulted ocean,
m toss as idly on its waves
sea-weed, which some mountain blast
our shores! And O! may we return,
drunken triumph, but with fear,
of the wrongs with which we stung
foe to frenzy!

I have told,
O my brethren! I have told
truth, but without bitterness.
y zeal or factious or mistimed;
an true courage dwell with them,
ag tricks with conscience, dare not look
rn vices. We have been too long
deep delusion! Some, belike
ith restless enmity, expect
from change of constituted power;
ernment had been a robe,
ur vice and wretchedness were tagg'd
points and fringes, with the robe
t pleasure. Fondly these attach
ausation to a few
es of chastising Providence,
w all their hues and qualities
wn folly and rank wickedness,
e them birth and nursed them. Others,
nwhile,
a mad idolatry; and all
not fall before their images,

And yield them worship, they are enemies
E'en of their country!

Such have I been deem'd—
But, O dear Britain! O my mother isle!
Needs must thou prove a name most dear and
holy

To me, a son, a brother, and a friend,
A husband, and a father! who revere
All bonds of natural love, and find them all
Within the limits of thy rocky shores.
O native Britain! O my mother isle!
How shouldst thou prove aught else but dear and
holy

To me, who from thy lakes and mountain-hills
Thy clouds, thy quiet dales, thy rocks and seas,
Have drunk in all my intellectual life,
All sweet sensations, all ennobling thoughts,
All adoration of the God in nature,
All lovely and all honourable things,
Whatever makes this mortal spirit feel
The joy and greatness of its future being?
There lives nor form nor feeling in my soul
Unborrow'd from my country. O divine
And beauteous island! thou hast been my sole
And most magnificent temple, in the which
I walk with awe, and sing my stately songs,
Loving the God that made me!

May my fears,
My filial fears, be vain! and may the vaults
And menace of the vengeful enemy
Pass like the gust, that roar'd and died away
In the distant tree: which heard, and only heard
In this low dell, bow'd not the delicate grass.

But now the gentle dew-fall sends abroad
The fruit-like perfume of the golden furze:
The light has left the summit of the hill,
Though still a sunny gleam lies beautiful,
Aslant the ivied beacon. Now farewell,
Farewell, a while, O soft and silent spot!
On the green sheep-track, up the heathy hill,
Homeward I wind my way; and lo! recall'd
From bodings that have wellnigh wearied me,
I find myself upon the brow, and pause
Startled! And after lonely sojourning
In such a quiet and surrounding nook,
This burst of prospect, here the shadowy main,
Dim-tinted, there the mighty majesty
Of that huge amphitheatre of rich
And elmy fields, seems like society—
Conversing with the mind, and giving it
A livelier impulse and a dance of thought!
And now, beloved Stowey! I behold
Thy church-tower, and, methinks, the four huge
elms

Clustering, which mark the mansion of my friend,
And close behind them, hidden from my view,
Is my own lowly cottage, where my babe
And my babe's mother dwell in peace! With light
And quicken'd footsteps thitherward I tend,
Remembering thee, O green and silent dell!
And grateful, that, by nature's quietness
And solitary musings, all my heart
Is soften'd, and made worthy to indulge
Love, and the thoughts that yearn for human kind.

Nether Stowey, April 23rd, 1798.

FIRE, FAMINE, AND SLAUGHTER.

A WAR ECLOGUE.

The scene a desolated tract in La Vendée. FAMINE is discovered lying on the ground; to her enter FIRE and SLAUGHTER.

FAMINE.

SISTERS! sisters! who sent you here?

SLAUGHTER, (to FIRE.)

I will whisper it in her ear.

FIRE.

No! no! no!

Spirits hear what spirits tell:

'Twill make a holiday in hell.

No! no! no!

Myself, I named him once below,
And all the souls that damned be,
Leap'd up at once in anarchy,
Clapp'd their hands and danced for glee.
They no longer heeded me;
But laugh'd to hear hell's burning rafters
Unwillingly re-echo laughers!

No! no! no!

Spirits hear what spirits tell:

'Twill make a holiday in hell!

FAMINE.

Whisper it, sister! so and so!

In a dark hint, soft and slow.

SLAUGHTER.

Letters four do form his name—

And who sent you?

BOTH.

The same! the same!

SLAUGHTER.

He came by stealth, and unlock'd my den,
And I have drunk the blood since then
Of thrice three hundred thousand men.

BOTH.

Who bade you do it?

SLAUGHTER.

The same! the same!

Letters four do form his name.
He let me loose, and cried Halloo
To him alone the praise is due.

FAMINE.

Thanks, sister, thanks! the men have bled,
Their wives and their children faint for bread.
I stood in a swampy field of battle;
With bones and skulls I made a rattle,
To frighten the wolf and carrion crow,
And the homeless dog—but they would not go.
So off I flew; for how could I bear
To see them gorge their dainty fare?
I heard a groan and a peevish squall,
And through the chink of a cottage wall—
Can you guess what I saw there?

BOTH.

Whisper it, sister! in our ear.

FAMINE.

A baby beat its dying mother.
I had starved the one, and was starving the other!

BOTH.

Who bade you do't?

FAMINE.

The same! the same!

Letters four do form his name.
He let me loose, and cried Halloo!
To him alone the praise is due.

FIRE.

Sisters! I from Ireland came!
Hedge and corn-fields all on flame,
I triumph'd o'er the setting sun!
And all the while the work was done,
On as I strode with my huge strides,
I flung back my head and I held my side
It was so rare a piece of fun
To see the swelter'd cattle run
With uncouth gallop through the night,
Scared by the red and noisy light!
By the light of his own blazing cot
Was many a naked rebel shot:
The house-stream met the flame and him
While crash! fell in the roof, I wist,
On some of those old bedrid nurses,
That deal in discontent and curses.

BOTH.

Who bade you do't?

FIRE.

The same! the same!

Letters four do form his name.
He let me loose, and cried Halloo!
To him alone the praise is due.

ALL.

He let us loose, and cried Halloo!
How shall we yield him honour due?

FAMINE.

Wisdom comes of lack of food,
I'll gnaw, I'll gnaw the multitude,
Till the cup of rage o'erbrim:
They shall seize him and his brood—

FIRE.

O thankless beldames and untrue!
And is this all that you can do
For him who did so much for you?
Ninety months he, by my troth!
Hath richly cater'd for you both;
And in an hour would you repay
An eight years' work?—Away! away!
I alone am faithful! I
Cling to him everlastingly.
1796.

RECANTATION

ILLUSTRATED IN THE STORY OF THE MAN

AN ox, long fed with musty hay,
And work'd with yoke and chain,
Was turn'd out on an April day,
When fields are in their best array,
And growing grasses sparkle gay,
At once with sun and rain.

ne, the sun was bright,
 nay aver it;
 , as well he might,
 meadow no bad sight,
 now his huge delight,
 east of spirit.

rs! stop! why these alarms?
 r glad."
 ur from cots and farms—
 sh is up in arms,
 : has always charms,)
 x is mad.

st scamper'd about,
 gh the hedge he drove—
 with hideous rout,
 as on his snout,
 ; his tongue hangs out—
 : mad, by Jove!

rs, stop!" aloud did call
 r hue,
 n him they fall,
 :ak and children squall,
 you have him toss us all?
 who are you?"

! his ears they stun,
 o'er and o'er—
 nded dog!" (cries one,)
 indpipe were good fun—
 an *impious** son
 ian w—re!

n gore the parish-priest,
 st the altar—
 he sage his warnings ceased,
 outh, and west, and east,
 low the poor beast,
 m, Bob, and Walter.

s his evil day,
 g in his shoes;
 —what could he say?
 iffen'd with dismay,
 him 'mid the fray,
 his death's bruise.

st ran on—but here,
 urce more true is—
 hort in mid career—
 er! do not sneer,
 but drop a tear,
 d old Lewis.

st ran through the town,
 oy and dad,
 , shopman, clown,
 ush'd from the Crown,
 ring him! cut him down;"
 : poor ox mad.

t to madness tease,
 it might plague you:
 sopher but sees

*fine words which the most uneducated
 a constant opportunity of acquiring
 the pulpit, and the proclamations on*

That rage and fear are *one* disease—
 Though that may burn and this may freeze,
 They're both alike the ague.

And so this ox, in frantic mood,
 Faced round like any bull—
 The mob turn'd tail, and he pursued,
 Till they with fright and fear were stew'd,
 And not a chick of all this brood
 But had his belly-full.

Old Nick's astride the beast, 'tis clear—
 Old Nicholas to a tittle!
 But all agree he'd disappear,
 Would but the parson venture near,
 And through his teeth, right o'er the steer,
 Squirt out some fasting-spittle.*

Achilles was a warrior fleet,
 The Trojans he could worry—
 Our parson too was swift of feet,
 But show'd it chiefly in retreat!
 The victor ox scour'd down the street,
 The mob fled hurry-scurry.

Through gardens, lanes, and fields new-plow'd,
 Through *his* hedge and through *her* hedge,
 He plunged and toss'd, and bellow'd loud,
 Till in his madness he grew proud
 To see this helter-skelter crowd,
 That had more wrath than courage.

Alas! to mend the breaches wide
 He made for these poor ninnies,
 They all must work, whate'er betide,
 Both days and months, and pay beside
 (Sad news for avarice and for pride)
 A sight of golden guineas.

But here once more to view did pop
 The man that kept his senses.
 And now he cried—"Stop, neighbours! stop!
 The ox is mad! I would not swop,
 No, not a schoolboy's farthing top
 For all the parish fences.

"The ox is mad! Ho! Dick, Bob, Mat!
 What means this coward fuss?
 Ho! stretch this rope across the plat—
 'Twill trip him up—or if not that,
 Why, damme, we must lay him flat—
 See, here's my blunderbuss!"

"A lying dog! just now he said,
 The ox was only glad,—
 Let's break his Presbyterian head!"
 "Hush!" quoth the sage, "you've been misled,
 No quarrels now—let's all make head—
 You drove the poor ox mad!"

As thus I sat in careless chat,
 With the morning's wet newspaper,
 In eager haste, without his hat,
 As blind and blundering as a bat,
 In came that fierce aristocrat,
 Our pury woollen-drapeer.

* According to the superstition of the west countries, if you meet the devil, you may either cut him in half with a straw, or you may cause him instantly to disappear by spitting over his horns.

And so my muse perforce drew bit,
 And in he rush'd and panted :—
 "Well, have you heard?"—"No! not a whit."
 "What! han't you heard?"—"Come, out with it!"
 "That Tierney votes for Mister Pitt,
 And Sheridan's recanted."

II. LOVE POEMS.

Quas humilis tenero stylus olim effudit in ævo.
 Perlegis hic lacrymas, et quod pharetratus acutâ
 Ille puer puero fecit mihi cuspidis vulnus,
 Omnia paulatim consumit longior ætas,
 Vivendoque simul morimur, rapimurque manendo
 Ipse mihi collatus enim non ille videbor:
 Frons alia est, moresque alii, nova mentis imago,
 Voxque aliud sonat—
 Pectore nunc gelido calidos miseremur amantes,
 Jamque aruisse pudet. Veteres tranquilla tumultus
 Mens horret relegenaeque alium putat læta locutum.

Petrarch.

INTRODUCTION TO THE TALE OF THE DARK LADIE.

The following poem is intended as the introduction to a somewhat longer one. The use of the old ballad word *Ladie* for *Lady*, is the only piece of obsolescence in it; and as it is professedly a tale of ancient times, I trust that the affectionate lovers of venerable antiquity (as Camden says) will grant me their pardon, and perhaps may be induced to admit a force and propriety in it. A heavier objection may be adduced against the author, that in these times of fear and expectation, when novelties explode around us in all directions, he should presume to offer to the public a silly tale of old-fashioned love: and five years ago, I own I should have allowed and felt the force of this objection. But, alas! explosion has succeeded explosion so rapidly, that novelty itself ceases to appear new; and it is possible that now even a simple story, wholly uninspired with politics or personality, may find some attention amid the hubbub of revolutions, as to those who have remained a long time by the falls of Niagara, the lowest whispering becomes distinctly audible.—S. T. C.

Dec. 21, 1799.

O LEAVE the lily on its stem;
 O leave the rose upon the spray;
 O leave the elder bloom, fair maids!
 And listen to my lay.

A cypress and a myrtle-bough
 This morn around my harp you twined,
 Because it fashion'd mournfully
 Its murmurs in the wind.

And now a tale of love and wo,
 A woful tale of love I sing;
 Hark, gentle maidens, hark! it sighs
 And trembles on the string.

But most, my own dear Genevieve,
 It sighs and trembles most for thee!
 O come and hear what cruel wrongs
 Befell the Dark Ladie.

Few sorrows hath she of her own,
 My hope, my joy, my Genevieve!
 She loves me best, whene'er I sing
 The songs that make her grieve.

All thoughts, all passions, all delights,
 Whatever stir this mortal frame,
 All are but ministers of love,
 And feed his sacred flame.

O! ever in my waking dreams,
 I dwell upon that happy hour,
 When midway on the mount I sat,
 Beside the ruin'd tower.

The moonshine, stealing o'er the scene,
 Had blended with the lights of eve;
 And she was there, my hope, my joy,
 My own dear Genevieve!

She lean'd against the armed man,
 The statue of the armed knight;
 She stood and listen'd to my harp,
 Amid the lingering light.

I play'd a sad and doleful air,
 I sang an old and moving story—
 An old rude song that fitted well
 That ruin wild and hoary.

She listen'd with a sitting blush,
 With downcast eyes and modest gaze
 For well she knew, I could not choose
 But gaze upon her face.

I told her of the knight that wore
 Upon his shield a burning brand;
 And how for ten long years he woo'd
 The ladie of the land:

I told her how he pined: and ah!
 The deep, the low, the pleading tone
 With which I sung another's love,
 Interpreted my own.

She listen'd with a sitting blush,
 With downcast eyes and modest gaze
 And she forgave me, that I gazed
 Too fondly on her face!

But when I told the cruel scorn
 That crazed this bold and lonely knight
 And how he roam'd the mountain waste
 Nor rested day or night;

And how he cross'd the woodman's path
 Through briers and swampy mosses;
 How boughs rebounding scourged his back
 And low stubs gored his feet;

That sometimes from the savage den,
 And sometimes from the darksome den
 And sometimes starting up at once
 In green and sunny glade;

There came and look'd him in the face
 An angel beautiful and bright;
 And how he knew it was a fiend,
 This miserable knight!

And how, unknowing what he did,
 He leapt amid a lawless band,
 And saved from outrage worse than death
 The ladie of the land!

wept, and clasp'd his knees;
 he tended him in vain—
 strove to expiate
 that crazed his brain :

nursed him in a cave ;
 is madness went away,
 yellow forest leaves
 as he lay :

nds—but when I reach'd
 rest strain of all the ditty,
 voice and pausing harp
 er soul with pity !

of soul and sense
 I my guiltless Genevieve ;
 d the doleful tale,
 nd balmy eve ;

nd fears that kindle hope,
 quishable throng,
 wishes long subdued,
 nd cherish'd long !

h pity and delight,
 I with love and maiden shame ;
 : murmurs of a dream,
 : breathe my name.

om heave and swell,
 swell with inward sighs—
 hoose but love to see
 bosom rise.

sk glow'd : she stept aside
 us of my look she stepp'd :
 ly, with timorous eye,
 o me and wept.

losed me with her arms,
 I me with a meek embrace ;
 back her head, look'd up,
 upon my face.

love, and partly fear,
 'twas a bashful art,
 rather feel than see
 ing of her heart.

fears, and she was calm,
 er love with virgin pride ;
 : my Genevieve,
 and beauteous bride.

ce more a tale of wo,
 ile of love I sing :
 ' Genevieve ! it sighs,
 oles on the string.

sang the cruel scorn
 d this bold and lonely knight
 roam'd the mountain woods,
 I day or night :

hee a sister tale
 xerfidious cruelty :
 and hear what cruel wrong
 Dark Ladie.

LEWTI, OR THE CIRCASSIAN LOVE- CHANT.

At midnight by the stream I roved,
 To forget the form I loved.
 Image of Lewti ! from my mind
 Depart ; for Lewti is not kind.

The moon was high, the moonlight gleam
 And the shadow of a star
 Heaved upon Tamaha's stream ;
 But the rock shone brighter far,
 The rock half-shelter'd from my view
 By pendent boughs of tressy yew—
 So shines my Lewti's forehead fair,
 Gleaming through her sable hair.
 Image of Lewti ! from my mind
 Depart ; for Lewti is not kind.

I saw a cloud of palest hue,
 Onward to the moon it pass'd ;
 Still brighter and more bright it grew,
 With floating colours not a few,
 Till it reach'd the moon at last :
 Then the cloud was wholly bright
 With a rich and amber light !
 And so with many a hope I seek,
 And with such joy I find my Lewti :
 And even so my pale wan cheek
 Drinks in as deep a flush of beauty !
 Nay, treacherous image ! leave my mind,
 If Lewti never will be kind.

The little cloud—it floats away,
 Away it goes ; away so soon ?
 Alas ! it has no power to stay ;
 Its hues are dim, its hues are gray—
 Away it passes from the moon !
 How mournfully it seems to fly,
 Ever fading more and more,
 To joyless regions of the sky—
 And now 'tis whiter than before !
 As white as my poor cheek will be,
 When, Lewti ! on my couch I lie,
 A dying man for love of thee.
 Nay, treacherous image ! leave my mind—
 And yet thou didst not look unkind.

I saw a vapour in the sky,
 Thin, and white, and very high ;
 I ne'er beheld so thin a cloud
 Perhaps the breezes that can fly
 Now below and now above,
 Have snatch'd aloft the lawny shroud
 Of lady fair—that died for love.
 For maids, as well as youths, have perish'd
 From fruitless love too fondly cherish'd.
 Nay, treacherous image ! leave my mind—
 For Lewti never will be kind.

Hush ! my heedless feet from under
 Slip the crumbling banks for ever :
 Like echoes to a distant thunder,
 They plunge into the gentle river.
 The river-swans have heard my tread,
 And startle from their reedy bed.

O beauteous birds ! methinks ye measure
Your movements to some heavenly tune !
O beauteous birds ! 'tis such a pleasure
To see you move beneath the moon,
I would it were your true delight
To sleep by day and wake all night.

I know the place where Lewti lies,
When silent night has closed her eyes :
It is a breezy jasmine bower,
The nightingale sings o'er her head :
Voice of the night ! had I the power
That leafy labyrinth to thread,
And creep, like thee, with soundless tread,
I then might view her bosom white
Heaving lovely to my sight,
As these two swans together heave
On the gently swelling wave.

O ! that she saw me in a dream,
And dreamt that I had died for care ;
All pale and wasted I would seem,
Yet fair withal, as spirits are !
I'd die, indeed, if I might see
Her bosom heave, and heave for me !
Soothe, gentle image ! soothe my mind !
To-morrow Lewti may be kind.
1795.

THE PICTURE, OR THE LOVER'S RESOLUTION.

THROUGH weeds and thorns, and matted under-
wood

I force my way ; now climb, and now descend
O'er rocks, or bare or mossy, with wild foot
Crushing the purple whorts ; while oft unseen,
Hurrying along the drifted forest leaves,
The scared snake rustles. Onward still I toil,
I know not, ask not whither ! A new joy,
Lovely as light, sudden as summer gust,
And glad some as the first-born of the spring,
Beckons me on, or follows from behind,
Playmate, or guide ! The master-passion quell'd,
I feel that I am free. With dun-red bark
The fir trees, and th' unfrequent slender oak,
Forth from this tangle wild of bush and brake
Soar up, and form a melancholy vault
High o'er me, murmuring like a distant sea.

Here wisdom might resort, and here remorse ;
Here too the lovelorn man who, sick in soul,
And of this busy human heart aware,
Worships the spirit of unconscious life
In tree or wild-flower. Gentle lunatic !
If so he might not wholly cease to be,
He would far rather not be that, he is ;
But would be something that he knows not of,
In winds, or waters, or among the rocks !

But hence, fond wretch ! breathe not contagion
here !

No myrtle-walks are these : these are no groves
Where love dare enter ! If in a glen mood
He should stray hither, the low stumps shall gore
His dainty feet, the thorn and the thorn
Make his plumes hyggard. Like a wounded bird

Easily caught, ensnare him, O ye nymphs,
Ye Oreads chaste, ye dusky Dryades !
And you, ye earth-winds ! you that make it me
The dew-drops quiver on the spider's webs !
You, O ye wingless airs ! that creep between
The rigid stems of heath and bitten furze,
Within whose scanty shade, at summer-noon
The mother-sheep hath worn a hollow bed—
Ye, that now cool her fleece with dropless dew,
Now pant and murmur with her feeding lamb !
Chase, chase him, all ye fays, and elfin gnomes !
With prickles sharper than his darts bemock
His little godship, making him perforce
Creep through a thorn-bush on you hedgehogs
back.

This is my hour of triumph ! I can now
With my own fancies play the merry fool,
And laugh away worse folly, being free.
Here will I seat myself, beside this old,
Hollow, and weedy oak, which ivy-twines
Clothes as with network : here will I couch my
limbs,

Close by this river, in this silent shade,
As safe and sacred from the step of man
As an invisible world—unheard, unseen,
And listening only to the pebbly brook
That murmurs with a dead, yet tinkling sound,
Or to the bees, that in the neighbouring trunk
Make honey-boards. The breeze that visits me
Was never love's accomplice, never raised
The tendril ringlets from the maiden's brow,
And the blue, delicate veins above her cheek ;
Ne'er played the wanton—never half-disclosed
The maiden's snowy bosom, scattering there
Eye-poisons for some love-distemper'd youth.
Who ne'er henceforth may see an aspen grove
Shiver in sunshine, but his feeble heart
Shall flow away like a dissolving thing.

Sweet breeze ! thou only, if I guess aright,
Liftest the feathers of the robin's breast,
That swells its little breast, so full of song,
Singing above me, on the mountain ash.
And thou too, desert stream ! no pool of thine,
Though clear as lake in latest summer eve,
Did e'er reflect the stately virgin's robe,
The face, the form divine, the downcast look
Contemplative ! Behold ! her open palm
Presses her cheek and brow ! her elbow rests
On the bare branch of half-uprooted tree,
That leans towards its mirror ! Who erewhile
Had from her countenance turn'd, or look'd by
stealth,

(For fear is true love's cruel nurse,) he now
With steadfast gaze and unoffending eye,
Worships the watery idol, dreaming hopes
Delicious to the soul, but fleeting, vain,
E'en as that phantom world on which he gazed
But not unheeded gazed ! for see, ah ! see,
The sportive tyrant with her left hand plucks
The heads of tall flowers that behind her grow.
Lychnis, and willow-herb, and fox-glove bells.
And suddenly, as one that toys with time,
Scatters them on the pool ! Then all the charm
Is broken—all that phantom world so fair
Vanishes, and a thousand circlelets spread,
And each misshapes the other. Stay a while,

I, who scarcely darest lift up thine eyes!
 It will soon renew its smoothness, soon
 it will return! And lo! he stays:
 the fragments dim of lovely forms
 blending back, unite, and now once more
 becomes a mirror; and behold
 a flower on the marge inverted there,
 the half-uprooted tree—but where,
 he virgin's snowy arm, that lean'd
 on branch? He turns, and she is gone!
 As she steals through many a woodland
 she shall seek in vain. Ill-fated youth!
 One day, and waste thy manly prime
 on yearning by the vacant brook,
 thoughts bewitch thine eyes, and thou
 her shadow still abiding there,
 of the mirror!

Not to thee,
 I desert stream! belongs this tale:
 A dark art thou—the crowded firs
 on thy shores, and stretch across thy bed,
 as doleful as a cavern-well:
 As the shy kingfishers build their nest
 on steep banks, no loves hast thou, wild
 as I am!
 My chosen haunt—emancipate
 from the dream, a freeman, and alone,
 trace its devious course. O lead,
 to deeper shades and lonelier glooms.
 On through the canopy of firs,
 the sunshine spots that mossy rock,
 the river, whose parted waves
 under with an angry sound,
 to reunite! And see! they meet,
 the other lost and found: and see
 as spirits, one soft water-sun
 within them, heart at once and eye!
 In the oft neighbourhood of filmy clouds,
 and shadings of forgotten tears,
 a perfume with lustre! Such the hour
 of joyment, following love's brief feuds;
 the noise of a near waterfall!
 It hushes into light—I find myself
 in the weeping birch, (most beautiful
 trees, the lady of the woods,)
 the brink of a tall weedy rock
 brows the cataract. How bursts
 the cape on my sight! Two crescent hills
 behind each other, and so make
 a vale, and land-lock'd, as might seem,
 the ark and bridge, and gray stone cottages,
 the rocks and fruit trees. At my feet
 the berries are bedewed with spray,
 guarded by the furious waterfall.
 Only the pendent ivy mass
 in its winnow: all the air is calm.
 It comes from cottage chimneys, tinged with
 at,
 columns; from this house alone,
 the waterfall, the column slants,
 its ceaseless breeze. But what is this?
 The age, with its slanting chimney smoke,
 beside its porch a sleeping child,
 a head pillow'd on a sleeping dog—
 between its fore-legs, and the hand

Holds loosely its small handful of wild-flowers,
 Unfiled, and of unequal lengths.
 A curious picture, with a master's haste
 Sketch'd on a strip of pinky-silver skin,
 Peel'd from the birchen bark! Divinest maid!
 You bark her canvass, and those purple berries
 Her pencil! See, the juice is scarcely dried
 On the fine skin! She has been newly here;
 And lo! you patch of heath has been her couch—
 The pressure still remains! O blessed couch!
 For this mayest thou flower early, and the sun,
 Slanting at eve, rest bright, and linger long
 Upon thy purple bells! O Isabel!
 Daughter of genius! stateliest of our maids!
 More beautiful than whom Alcæus woo'd,
 The Lesbian woman of immortal song!
 O child of genius! stately, beautiful,
 And full of love to all, save only me,
 And not ungentle even to me! My heart,
 Why beats it thus? Through yonder coppice-wood
 Needs must the pathway turn, that leads straight-
 way

On to her father's house. She is alone!
 The night draws on—such ways are hard to hit—
 And fit it is I should restore this sketch,
 Dropt unawares, no doubt. Why should I yearn
 To keep the relic? 'twill but idly feed
 The passion that consumes me. Let me haste!
 The picture in my hand which she has left,
 She cannot blame me that I follow'd her;
 And I may be her guide the long wood through.

THE NIGHT-SCENE.

A DRAMATIC FRAGMENT.

SANDOVAL.

You loved the daughter of Don Manrique!

EARL HENRY.

Loved?

SANDOVAL.

Did you not say you woo'd her?

EARL HENRY.

Once I loved

Her whom I dared not woo!

SANDOVAL.

And woo'd, perchance,

One whom you loved not!

EARL HENRY.

O! I were most base,

Not loving Oropeza. True, I woo'd her,
 Hoping to heal a deeper wound; but she
 Met my advances with impassion'd pride,
 That kindled love with love. And when her sire,
 Who in his dream of hope already grasp'd
 The golden circlet in his hand, rejected
 My suit with insult, and in memory
 Of ancient feuds pour'd curses on my head,
 Her blessings overtook and baffled them!
 But thou art stern, and with unkindly countenance
 Art inly reasoning whilst thou listenest to me.

SANDOVAL.

Anxiously, Henry! reasoning anxiously,
But Oropeza—

EARL HENRY.

Blessings gather round her!
Within this wood there winds a secret passage,
Beneath the walls, which opens out at length
Into the gloomiest covert of the garden—
The night ere my departure to the army,
She, nothing trembling, led me through that gloom,
And to that covert by a silent stream,
Which, with one star reflected near its marge,
Was the sole object visible around me.
No leaflet stirr'd; the air was almost sultry;
So deep, so dark, so close the umbrage o'er us!
No leaflet stirr'd,—yet pleasure hung upon
The gloom and stillness of the balmy night-air.
A little further on an arbour stood,
Fragrant with flowering trees—I well remember
What an uncertain glimmer in the darkness
Their snow-white blossoms made—thither she led
me,

To that sweet bower! Then Oropeza trembled—
I heard her heart beat—if 'twere not my own.

SANDOVAL.

A rude and scaring note, my friend!

EARL HENRY.

O! no!

I have small memory of aught but pleasure.
Th' inquietudes of fear, like lesser streams
Still flowing, still were lost in those of love:
So love grew mightier from the fear, and nature,
Fleeing from pain, shelter'd herself in joy.
The stars above our heads were dim and steady,
Like eyes suffused with rapture. Life was in us:
We were all life, each atom of our frames
A living soul—I vow'd to die for her:
With the faint voice of one who, having spoken,
Relapses into blessedness, I vow'd it:
That solemn vow, a whisper scarcely heard,
A murmur breathed against a lady's ear.
O! there is joy above the name of pleasure,
Deep self-possession, an intense repose.

SANDOVAL, (*with a sarcastic smile.*)

No other than as eastern sages paint,
The god, who floats upon a lotos leaf,
Dreams for a thousand ages; then awaking,
Creates a world, and smiling at the bubble,
Relapses into bliss.

EARL HENRY.

Ah! was that bliss
Fear'd as an alien, and too vast for man?
For suddenly, impatient of its silence,
Did Oropeza, starting, grasp my forehead.
I caught her arms; the veins were swelling on
them.
Through the dark bower she sent a hollow voice,
O! what if all betray me? what if thou?
I swore, and with an inward thought that seem'd
The purpose and the substance of my being,
I swore to her, that were she red with guilt,

I would exchange my unbleach'd stain
Friend! by that winding passage, to
I now will go—all objects there will
Unwavering love, and singleness of
Go, Sandoval! I am prepared to see
Say nothing of me—I myself will see
Nay, leave me, friend! I cannot bear
And keen inquiry of that scanning eye

[EARL HENRY retires]

SANDOVAL, (*alone.*)

O Henry! always strivest thou to be
By thine own act—yet art thou never
But by the inspiration of great passion
The whirl-blast comes, the desert-
And shape themselves: from earth it
stand,

As though they were the pillars of a
Built by Omnipotence in its own hon
But the blast pauses, and their shap
Is fled: the mighty columns were bu
And lazy snakes trail o'er the level:

TO AN UNFORTUNATE W

WHOM THE AUTHOR HAD KNOWN I
OF HER INNOCENCE.

MYRTLE-LEAF that, ill-besped,
Pinest in the gladsome ray,
Soil'd beneath the common tree
Far from thy protecting spray

When the partridge o'er the sh
Whirr'd along the yellow wa
Sad I saw thee, headless leaf!
Love the dalliance of the gal

Lightly didst thou, foolish thing
Heave and flutter to his sigh
While the flatterer, on his wing
Woo'd and whispered thee to

Gayly from thy mother-stalk
Wert thou danced and wafted
Soon on this unshelter'd walk
Flung to fade, to rot, and die.

TO AN UNFORTUNATE WOM THE THEATRE.

MAIDEN, that with sullen brow
Sittest behind those virgins gay,
Like a scorch'd and mildew'd boug
Leafless 'mid the blooms of May

Him who lured thee and forsook,
Oft I watch'd with angry gaze,
Fearful saw his pleading look,
Anxious heard his fervid phrase.

Soft the glances of the youth,
Soft his speech, and soft his sigh
But no sound like simple truth,
But no true love in his eye.

ing thy polluted lot,
e thee, maiden, hie thee hence !
thy weeping mother's cot,
ith a wiser innocence.

hast known deceit and folly,
ou hast felt that vice is wo:
a musing melancholy
ly arm'd, go, maiden ! go.

er sage of self-dominion,
rm thy steps, O melancholy !
strongest plume in wisdom's pinion
the memory of past folly.

the sky-lark and forlorn,
hile she moults the firstling plumes,
had skimm'd the tender corn,
the bean-field's odorous blooms ;

with renovated wing
all she dare a loftier flight,
ard to the day-star spring,
ad embathe in heavenly light.

COMPOSED IN A CONCERT-ROOM.

nor stern my soul ! yet I detest
scented rooms, where, to a gaudy throng,
he proud harlot her distended breast,
icacies of laborious song.

! not music's genuine power, nor deign
it at nature's passion-warbled plaint ;
the long-breathed singer's uptrill'd strain
in a squall—they gape for wonderment.

deep buzz of vanity and hate !
al, yet envious, with self-torturing sneer
eyes some maid of humbler state,
e pert captain, or the primmer priest,
s accordant scandal in her ear.
e, from this heartless scene released,
r our old musician, blind and gray,
stretching from my nurse's arms I kiss'd,
ottish tunes and warlike marches play
shine, on the balmy summer-night,
hile I dance amid the tedded hay
rry maids, whose ringlets toss in light.

se purple evening on the bay
hm glossy lake, O let me hide
rd, unseen, behind the alder trees,
d their roots the fisher's boat is tied,
oe trim seat doth Edmund stretch at ease,
le the lazy boat sways to and fro,
es in his flute sad sirs, so wild and slow,
own cheek is wet with quiet tears.

ar Anne ! when midnight wind careers,
gust pelting on the outhouse shed
the cock shrilly on the rain-storm crow,
ar thee sing some ballad full of wo,
[shipwreck'd sailor floating dead,
his own true-love buried in the sands !
ntle woman, for thy voice remeasures
r tones and melancholy pleasures

The things of nature utter ; birds or trees,
Or moan of ocean gale in weedy caves,
Or where the stiff grass 'mid the heath-plant waves,
Murmur and music thin of sudden breeze.

THE KEEPSAKE.

THE tedded hay, the first-fruits of the soil,
The tedded hay and corn-sheaves in one field,
Show summer gone, ere come. The fox-glove tall
Sheds its loose purple bells, or in the gust,
Or when it bends beneath th' up-springing lark,
Or mountain-finch alighting. And the rose
(In vain the darling of successful love)
Stands, like some boasted beauty of past years,
The thorns remaining, and the flowers all gone.
Nor can I find, amid my lonely walk
By rivulet, or spring, or wet road-side,
That blue and bright-eyed floweret of the brook,
Hope's gentle gem, the sweet Forget-me-not !
So will not fade the flowers which Emmeline
With delicate fingers on the snow-white silk
Has work'd (the flowers which most she knew I
loved,)

And, more beloved than they, her auburn hair.

In the cool morning twilight, early waked
By her full bosom's joyous restlessness,
Softly she rose, and lightly stole along,
Down the slope coppice to the woodbine bower,
Whose rich flowers, swinging in the morning breeze,
Over their dim, fast-moving shadows hung,
Making a quiet image of disquiet
In the smooth, scarcely-moving river-pool.
There, in that bower where first she own'd her love,
And let me kiss my own warm tear of joy
From off her glowing cheek, she sate and stretch'd
The silk upon the frame, and work'd her name
Between the moss-rose and forget-me-not—
Her own dear name, with her own auburn hair !
That forced to wander till sweet spring return,
I yet might ne'er forget her smile, her look,
Her voice, (that even in her mirthful mood
Has made me wish to steal away and weep,)
Nor yet th' entrancement of that maiden kiss
With which she promised, that when spring re-
turn'd,

She would resign one-half of that dear name,
And own thenceforth no other name but mine !

TO A LADY.

WITH FALCONER'S "SHIPWRECK."

AH ! not by Cam or Isis, famous streams,
In arched groves, the youthful poet's choice ;
Nor while half-listening, 'mid delicious dreams,
To harp and song from lady's hand and voice ;

* One of the names (and meriting to be the only one)
of the *Myosotis Scorpionifolia Pulustris*, a flower from six
to twelve inches high, with blue blossoms and bright yellow
eye. It has the same name over the whole empire of
Germany, (*Vergissmeinnicht*) and, we believe, in Den-
mark and Sweden.

Nor yet while gazing in sublimer mood
On cliff, or cataract, in Alpine dell;
Nor in dim cave with bladdery sea-weed strew'd,
Framing wild fancies to the ocean's swell;

Our sea-bard sang this song! which still he sings,
And sings for thee, sweet friend! Hark, Pity,
hark!

Now mounts, now totters on the tempest's wings,
Now groans, and shivers, the replunging bark!

"Cling to the shrouds!" In vain! The breakers
roar—

Death shrieks! With two alone of all his clan
Forlorn the poet paced the Grecian shore,
No classic roamer, but a shipwreck'd man!

Say then, what muse inspired these genial strains,
And lit his spirit to so bright a flame?
The elevating thought of suffer'd pains,
Which gentle hearts shall mourn; but chief, the
name

Of gratitude! remembrances of friend,
Or absent or no more! Shades of the past,
Which love makes substance! Hence to thee I
send,
O dear as long as life and memory last!

I send with deep regards of heart and head,
Sweet maid, for friendship form'd! this work to
thee:

And thou, the while thou canst not choose but shed
A tear for Falconer, wilt remember me.

HOME-SICK.

WRITTEN IN GERMANY.

'Tis sweet to him, who all the week
Through city crowds must push his way,
To stroll along through fields and woods,
And hallow thus the Sabbath-day;

And sweet it is, in summer bower,
Sincere, affectionate, and gay,
One's own dear children feasting round,
To celebrate one's marriage-day.

But what is all, to his delight,
Who having long been doom'd to roam,
Throws off the bundle from his back
Before the door of his own home?

Home-sickness is a wasting pang;
This feel I hourly more and more:
There's healing only in thy wings,
Thou breeze that playest on Albion's shore!

ANSWER TO A CHILD'S QUESTION.

Do you ask what the birds say? The sparrow, the
dove,
The linnet and thrush, say, "I love and I love!"

In the winter they're silent—the wind is;
What it says, I don't know, but it sings
song.

But green leaves, and blossoms, and sun
weather,

And singing, and loving—all come back!
But the lark is so brimful of gladness and
The green fields below him, the blue sky
That he sings, and he sings; and for ever:
"I love my love, and my love loves me!"

TO A YOUNG LADY.

ON HER RECOVERY FROM A FEVER.

WHY need I say, Louisa dear!
How glad I am to see you here
A lovely convalescent;
Risen from the bed of pain and fear
And feverish heat incessant.

The sunny showers, the dappled
The little birds that warble high,
Their vernal loves commencing
Will better welcome you than I
With their sweet influencing.

Believe me, while in bed you lay,
Your danger taught us all to pray
You made us grow devouter!
Each eye look'd up, and seem'd to
How can we do without her?

Besides, what vex'd us worst, we
They have no need of such as you
In the place where you were gone
This world has angels all too few,
And heaven is overflowing!

THE VISIONARY HOPE.

SAD lot, to have no hope! Though lowly
He fain would frame a prayer within his
Would fain entreat for some sweet breath-
ing,

That his sick body might have ease and
He strove in vain! the dull sighs from him
Against his will the stifling load revealing
Though nature forced; though like some
guest,

Some royal prisoner at his conqueror's feet
An alien's restless mood but half-conceals
The sternness on his gentle brow confesses
Sickness within and miserable feeling:
Though obscure pangs made curses of his
And dreaded sleep, each night repell'd in
Each night was scatter'd by its own low
Yet never could his heart command, though
One deep full wish to be no more in pain
That hope, which was his inward bliss
Which waned and died, yet ever near him
Though changed in nature, wander
would—

For love's despair is but hope's pining grief

If this one hope he makes his hourly moan,
 He wishes and can wish for this alone!
 Creed, as with light from heaven, before its gleams
 (the love-stricken visionary deems)
 Would vanish, like a summer shower,
 These dews fling sunshine from the noontide
 bower!
 Let it stay! yet this one hope should give
 Such strength that he would bless his pains and live.

SOMETHING CHILDISH, BUT VERY NATURAL.

WRITTEN IN GERMANY.

If I had but two little wings,
 And were a little feathery bird,
 To you I'd fly, my dear!
 But thoughts like these are idle things,
 And I stay here.
 But in my sleep to you I fly:
 I'm always with you in my sleep!
 The world is all one's own.
 But then one wakes, and where am I?
 All, all alone.
 Sleep stays not, though a monarch bids:
 So I love to wake ere break of day:
 For though my sleep be gone,
 Yet, while 'tis dark, one shuts one's lids,
 And still dreams on.

RECOLLECTIONS OF LOVE.

How warm this woodland wild recess!
 Love surely hath been breathing here,
 And this sweet bed of heath, my dear!
 Swells up, then sinks, with faint caress,
 As if to have you yet more near.
 Eight springs have flown, since last I lay
 On seaward Quantock's heathy hills,
 Where quiet sounds from hidden rills
 Float here and there, like things astray,
 And high o'erhead the sky-lark shrills.
 No voice as yet had made the air
 Be music with your name; yet why
 That asking look? that yearning sigh?
 That sense of promise everywhere?
 Beloved! flew your spirit by?
 As when a mother doth explore
 The rose mark on her long-lost child,
 I met, I loved you, maiden mild!
 As whom I long had loved before—
 So deeply, had I been beguiled.
 You stood before me like a thought,
 A dream remember'd in a dream.
 But when those meek eyes first did seem
 To tell me, love within you wrought—
 O Greta, dear domestic stream!

Has not, since then, love's prompture deep,
 Has not love's whisper evermore,
 Been ceaseless, as thy gentle roar?
 Sole voice, when other voices sleep,
 Dear under-song in clamour's hour.

THE HAPPY HUSBAND.

A FRAGMENT.

Oft, oft methinks, the while with thee
 I breathe, as from the heart, thy dear
 And dedicated name, I hear
 A promise and a mystery,
 A pledge of more than passing life,
 Yea, in that very name of wife!

A pulse of love, that ne'er can sleep!
 A feeling that upbraids the heart
 With happiness beyond desert,
 That gladness half requests to weep!
 Nor bless I not the keener sense
 And unalarming turbulence

Of transient joys, that ask no sting
 From jealous fears, or coy denying;
 But born beneath love's brooding wing,
 And into tenderness soon dying,
 Wheel out their giddy moment, then
 Re-sign the soul to love again.

A more precipitated vein
 Of notes, that eddy in the flow
 Of smoothest song, they come, they go,
 And leave the sweeter under-strain,
 Its own sweet self—a love of thee
 That seems, yet cannot greater be!

ON REVISITING THE SEA-SHORE, AFTER LONG ABSENCE,

UNDER STRONG MEDICAL RECOMMENDATION NOT TO BATHE.

God be with thee, gladsome ocean!
 How gladly greet I thee once more:
 Ships and waves, and ceaseless motion,
 And men rejoicing on thy shore.

Dissuading spake the mild physician,
 "Those briny waves for thee are death!"
 But my soul fulfill'd her mission,
 And lo! I breathe untroubled breath!

Fashion's pining sons and daughters,
 That seek the crowd they seem to fly,
 Trembling they approach thy waters;
 And what cares nature, if they die?

Me a thousand hopes and pleasures,
 A thousand recollections bland,
 Thoughts sublime, and stately measures
 Revisit on thy echoing strand!

Dreams, (the soul herself forsaking,)
Tearful raptures, boyish mirth;
Silent adorations, making
A blessed shadow of this earth!

O ye hopes, that stir within me,
Health comes with you from above!
God is with me, God is in me!
I cannot die, if life be love.

THE COMPOSITION OF A KISS.

CUPID, if storying legends* tell aright,
Once framed a rich elixir of delight.
A chalice o'er love-kindled flames he fix'd,
And in it nectar and ambrosia mix'd:
With these the magic dews, which evening brings,
Brush'd from th' Italian star by faery wings:
Each tender pledge of sacred faith he join'd,
Each gentler pleasure of th' unspotted mind—
Day-dreams, whose tints with sportive brightness
glow,

And hope, the blameless parasite of wo.
The eyeless chemist heard the process rise,
The steamy chalice bubbled up in sighs;
Sweet sounds transpired, as when th' enamour'd
dove

Pours the soft murmuring of responsive love.
The finish'd work might envy vainly blame,
And "Kisses" was the precious compound's name.
With half the god his Cyprian mother blest,
And breathed on SARA's lovelier lips the rest.

III. MEDITATIVE POEMS.

IN BLANK VERSE.

Yea, he deserves to find himself deceived,
Who seeks a heart in the unthinking man.
Like shadows on a stream, the forms of life
Impress their characters on the smooth forehead:
Naught sinks into the bosom's silent depth.
Quick sensibility of pain and pleasure
Moves the light fluids lightly; but no soul
Warmeth the inner frame.

Schiller.

HYMN BEFORE SUNRISE, IN THE VALE OF CHAMOUNY.

Besides the rivers Arve and Arveiron, which have their
sources in the foot of Mont Blanc, five conspicuous
torrents rush down its sides, and within a few paces of
the Glaciers, the gentiana major grows in immense
numbers, with its "flowers of loveliest blue."

Hasst thou a charm to stay the morning star
In his steep course? So long he seems to pause

- * Effinxit quondam Blandum meditata laborem
Basin lacivâ Cypria Diva manâ.
Ambrosia succos occultâ temperat arte,
Fragransque infuso nectare tinct opus.
Sufficit et partem mellis, quod subalvus olim
Non impune favis surreptissimè Amat

On thy bald awful head, O sovran Blanc!
The Arve and Arveiron at thy base
Rave ceaselessly; but thou, most awful form!
Riseest from forth thy silent sea of pines,
How silently! Around thee and above
Deep is the air and dark, substantial, black,
An ebon mass: methinks thou piercest it,
As with a wedge! But when I look again,
It is thine own calm home, thy crystal shrine,
Thy habitation from eternity!
O dread and silent mount! I gazed upon thee,
Till thou, still present to the bodily sense,
Didst vanish from my thought: entranced in prayer,
I worshipp'd the Invisible alone.

Yet, like some sweet beguiling melody,
So sweet, we know not we are listening to it,
Thou, the meanwhile, wast blending with my
thought,

Yea, with my life and life's own secret joy:
Till the dilating soul, enrapt, transfused,
Into the mighty vision passing—there
As in her natural form, swell'd vast to heaven!

Awake, my soul! not only passive praise
Thou owest! not alone these swelling tears,
Mute thanks, and secret ecstasy! Awake,
Voice of sweet song! Awake, my heart, awake!
Green vales and icy cliffs, all join my hymn.

Thou first and chief, sole sovereign of the vale!
O struggling with the darkness all the night,
And visited all night by troops of stars,
Or when they climb the sky, or when they sink:
Companion of the morning star at dawn,
Thyself earth's rosy star, and of the dawn
Co-herald: wake, O wake, and utter praise!
Who sank thy sunless pillars deep in earth?
Who fill'd thy countenance with rosy light?
Who made thee parent of perpetual streams?

And you, ye five wild torrents fiercely glad!
Who call'd you forth from night and utter death,
From dark and icy caverns call'd you forth,
Down those precipitous, black, jagged rocks,
For ever shatter'd and the same for ever?
Who gave you your invulnerable life,
Your strength, your speed, your fury, and your cry
Unceasing thunder, and eternal foam?
And who commanded, (and the silence came)
Here let the billows stiffen, and have rest?

Ye ice-falls! ye that from the mountain's brow
Adown enormous ravines slope amain—
Torrents, methinks, that heard a mighty voice,
And stopp'd at once amid their maddest plunge!
Motionless torrents! silent cataracts!
Who made you glorious as the gates of heaven
Beneath the keen full moon? Who bade the sun
Clothe you with rainbows? Who, with living
flowers

Of loveliest blue, spread garlands at your feet:
God! let the torrents, like a shout of nations,
Answer! and let the ice-plains echo, God!

Decussis violæ totius albae nectet odorem
Et spolia æstivis plurima raptâ nos.
Addit et illos rivos et mille et mille lacus
Et quot Acridolus gaudia Cœtus halat
Ex his componit Dea larem; et omnia larem
Lævias nudaque sparsa per ora Chææ
Cæcæ Quæd. Vol. II.

ag, ye meadow-streams with gladsome voice!
groves, with your soft and soul-like sounds!
ay too have a voice, yon piles of snow,
their perilous fall shall thunder, God!
ving flowers that skirt th' eternal frost!
3 goats, sporting round the eagle's nest!
les, playmates of the mountain storm!
tainings, the dread arrows of the clouds!
as and wonders of the element!
orth God, and fill the hills with praise!
o, too, hoar mount! with thy sky-pointing
peaks,
n whose feet the avalanche, unheard,
downward, glittering through the pure serene
s depth of clouds, that veil thy breast—
so again, stupendous mountain! thou
I raised my head, a while bow'd low
ation, upward from thy base
avelling with dim eyes suffused with tears,
ly seemest, like a vapory cloud,
before me—Rise, O ever rise,
ce a cloud of incense, from the earth!
ingly spirit throned among the hills,
read ambassador from earth to heaven,
derarch! tell thou the silent sky,
l the stars, and tell yon rising sun,
with her thousand voices, praises God.

LINES

TEN IN THE ALBUM AT KLEINERODE, IN
THE HARTZ FOREST.

on Brocken's* sovran height, and saw
crowding upon woods, hills over hills,
ing scene, and only limited
blue distance. Heavily my way
ard I dragg'd through fir-groves evermore,
bright green moss heaves in sepulchral
forms
ed with sunshine; and, but seldom heard,
reet bird's song became a hollow sound;
e breeze, murmuring indivisibly,
ed its solemn murmur most distinct
nasy a note of many a waterfall,
e brook's chatter: 'mid whose islet stones
agy kidding with its tinkling bell
frolicsome, or old romantic goat
white beard slow waving. I moved on
and languid mood:† for I had found
stward forms, the loftiest, still receive
mer influence from the life within:
phers else: fair, but of import vague
occurring, where the heart not finds
r or prophecy of friend, or child,
the maid, our first and early love,

* highest mountain in the Hartz, and, indeed, in
Germany.

When I have gazed
in some high eminence on goodly vales,
I cots and villages embower'd below,
e thought would rise that all to me was strange
id the scenes so fair, nor one small spot
ere my tired mind might rest, and call it home.
Southey's Hymn to the Penates.

Or father, or the venerable name
Of our adored country! O thou queen,
Thou delegated deity of earth,
O dear, dear England! how my longing eye
Turn'd westward, shaping in the steady clouds
Thy sands and high white cliffs!

My native land!

Fill'd with the thought of thee this heart was
proud,

Yea, mine eye swam with tears: that all the view
From sovran Brocken, woods and woody hills,
Floated away, like a departing dream,
Feeble and dim! Stranger, these impulses
Blame thou not lightly; nor will I profane,
With hasty judgment or injurious doubt,
That man's sublimer spirit, who can feel
That God is everywhere! the God who framed
Mankind to be one mighty family,
Himself our Father, and the world our home.

ON OBSERVING A BLOSSOM ON THE FIRST
OF FEBRUARY, 1796.

SWEET flower! that peeping from thy russet stem
Unfoldest timidly, (for in strange sort
This dark, frieze-coated, hoarse, teeth-chattering
month

Hath borrow'd Zephyr's voice, and gazed upon thee
With blue voluptuous eye,) alas, poor flower!
These are but flatteries of the faithless year.
Perchance, escaped its unknown polar cave,
E'en now the keen north-east is on its way.
Flower that must perish! shall I liken thee
To some sweet girl of too, too rapid growth,
Nipp'd by consumption 'mid untimely charms?
Or to Bristowa's bard,* the wondrous boy!
An amaranth, which earth scarce seem'd to own,
Till disappointment came, and pelting wrong
Beat it to earth? or with indignant grief
Shall I compare thee to poor Poland's hope,
Bright flower of hope kill'd in the opening bud?
Farewell, sweet blossom! better fate be thine,
And mock my boding! Dim similitudes
Weaving in moral strains, I've stolen one hour
From anxious SELF, life's cruel task-master!
And the warm wooings of this sunny day
Tremble along my frame, and harmonize
Th' attemper'd organ, that even saddest thoughts
Mix with some sweet sensations, like harsh tones
Play'd deftly on a soft-toned instrument.

THE EOLIAN HARP.

COMPOSED AT CLEVEDON, SOMERSETSHIRE.

My pensive Sara! thy soft cheek reclined
Thus on mine arm, most soothing sweet it is
To sit beside our cot, our cot o'ergrown
With white-flower'd jasmin, and the broad-leaved
myrtle,

* Chatterton.

(Meet emblems they of innocence and love !)
 And watch the clouds, that late were rich with
 light,
 Slow saddening round, and mark the star of eve
 Serenely brilliant (such should wisdom be)
 Shine opposite ! How exquisite the scents
 Snatch'd from yon bean-field ! and the world so
 hush'd !
 The stilly murmur of the distant sea
 Tells us of silence.

And that simplest lute,
 Placed length-ways in the clasping casement,
 hark !

How by the desultory breeze caress'd,
 Like some coy maid half yielding to her lover,
 It pours such sweet upbraiding, as must needs
 Tempt to repeat the wrong ! And now, its
 strings,

Boldlier swept, the long sequacious notes
 Over delicious surges sink and rise,
 Such a soft floating witchery of sound
 As twilight elfins make, when they at eve
 Voyage on gentler gales from Fairy-land,
 Where melodies round honey-dropping flowers,
 Footless and wild, like birds of paradise,
 Nor pause, nor perch, hovering on untamed wing !
 O the one life within us and abroad,
 Which meets all motion and becomes its soul,
 A light in sound, a sound-like power in light,
 Rhythm in all thought, and joyance everywhere—
 Methinks, it should have been impossible
 Not to love all things in a world so fill'd ;
 Where the breeze warbles, and the mute still air
 Is music slumbering on her instrument.

And thus, my love ! as on the midway slope
 Of yonder hill I stretch my limbs at noon,
 Whilst through my half-closed eyelids I behold
 The sunbeams dance, like diamonds, on the main,
 And tranquil muse upon tranquillity ;
 Full many a thought uncall'd and undetain'd,
 And many idle, flitting fantasies,
 Traverse my indolent and passive brain,
 As wild and various as the random gales
 That swell and flutter on this subject lute !

And what if all of animated nature
 Be but organic harps diversely framed,
 That tremble into thought, as o'er them sweeps,
 Plastic and vast, one intellectual breeze,
 At once the soul of each, and God of all ?

But thy more serious eye a mild reproof
 Darts, O beloved woman ! nor such thoughts
 Dim and unhallow'd dost thou not reject,
 And biddest me walk humbly with my God.
 Meek daughter in the family of Christ !
 Well hast thou said, and holily dispraised
 These shapings of th' unregenerate mind !
 Bubbles that glitter as they rise and break
 On vain philosophy's aye-babbling spring.
 For never guiltless may I speak of Him,
 The Incomprehensible ! save when with awe
 I praise him, and with faith that inly feels ;
 Who with his saving mercies healed me,
 A sinful and most miserable man,
 Wilder'd and dark, and gave me to possess
 Peace, and this cot, and thee, heart-honour'd
 maid !

REFLECTIONS ON HAVING LEFT A PLACE OF RETIREMENT.

Sermoni propria.—*Her.*

Low was our pretty cot: our tallest rose
 Peep'd at the chamber window. We could hear,
 At silent noon, and eve, and early morn,
 The sea's faint murmur. In the open air
 Our myrtles blossom'd ; and across the porch
 Thick jasmins twined: the little landscape round
 Was green and woody, and refresh'd the eye.
 It was a spot which you might aptly call
 The Valley of Seclusion ! once I saw
 (Hallowing his Sabbath-day by quietness)
 A wealthy son of commerce saunter by,
 Bristowa's citizen: methought, it calm'd
 His thirst of idle gold, and made him muse
 With wiser feelings ; for he paused, and look'd !
 With a pleased sadness, and gazed all around,
 Then eyed our cottage, and gazed round again,
 And sigh'd, and said, it was a blessed place.
 And we were bless'd. Oft with patient ear
 Long listening to the viewless sky-lark's note,
 (Viewless, or haply for a moment seen
 Gleaming on sunny wings,) in whisper'd tones
 I've said to my beloved, " Such, sweet girl !
 The inobtrusive song of happiness,
 Unearthly minstrelsy ! then only heard
 When the soul seeks to hear ; when all is hush'd,
 And the heart listens !"

But the time, when first
 From that low dell, steep up the stony mount
 I climb'd with perilous toil, and reach'd the top.
 O ! what a goodly scene ! *Here* the bleak mount.
 The bare bleak mountain speckled thin with snow
 Gray clouds, that shadowing spot the sunny fields
 And river, now with bushy rocks o'erflow'd,
 Now winding bright and full, with naked banks:
 And seats, and lawns, the abbey and the wood.
 And cots, and hamlets, and faint city spire ;
 The channel *there*, the islands, and white sails.
 Dim coasts, and cloud-like hills, and *there* the
 ocean—

It seem'd like Omnipresence ! God, methought,
 Had built him there a temple: the whole world
 Seem'd imaged in its vast circumference,
 No wish profaned my overwhelmed heart.
 Blest hour ! It was a luxury,—to be !

Ah ! quiet dell ; dear cot, and mount sublime !
 I was constrain'd to quit you. Was it right,
 While my unnumber'd brethren toil'd and bled,
 That I should dream away th' intrusted hours
 On rose-leaf beds, pampering the coward heart
 With feelings all too delicate for use ?
 Sweet is the tear that from some Howard's eye
 Drops on the cheek of one he lifts from earth:
 And he that works me good with unmoved face,
 Does it but half: he chills me while he aids.
 My benefactor, not my brother man !
 Yet even this, this cold beneficence,
 Praise, praise it, O my soul ! oft as thou scans't
 The sluggish pity's vision-weaving tribe !
 Who sigh for wretchedness, yet shun the wretched
 Nursing in some delicious solitude

It loves and dainty sympathies !
 O, and join head, heart, and hand,
 arm, to fight the bloodless fight
 freedom, and the truth in Christ.
 Then after honourable toil
 ed mind, and waking loves to dream,
 all revisit thee, dear cot !
 and thy window-peeping rose,
 fearless of the mild sea-air.
 High fond wishes—sweet abode !
 One greater ! And that all had such !
 so—but the time is not yet.
 'father ! Let thy kingdom come !

REV. GEORGE COLERIDGE OF
 TERY ST. MARY, DEVON.

WITH SOME POEMS.

Lotus in fratres animi paterni.

Hor. Carm. lib. I. 2.

It hath he, who having pass'd
 d early manhood in the stir
 of the world, retreats at length,
 bat move, not agitate the heart,
 dwelling where his father dwelt ;
 iews his tottering little ones
 se aged knees and climb that lap,
 it kneeling his own infancy
 ef prayer. Such, O my earliest friend !
 such thy brothers too enjoy.
 lid ye climb life's upland road,
 and cheering ; now fraternal love
 you to one centre. Be your days
 est, and blessing may ye live !
 Eternal Wisdom hath dispensed
 ortune and more different mind—
 spot where first I sprang to light
 nsplanted, ere my soul had fix'd
 stic loves ; and hence through life
 ice-started friendships. A brief while
 reserved me from life's pelting ills ;
 ee with leaves of feeble stem,
 lasted, and a sudden breeze
 oughs, they on my head at once
 ollected shower ; and some most false,
 r-foliaged as the manchineel,
 d me to slumber in their shade
 he storm ; then breathing subtlest
 ,
 own venom with the rain from heaven,
 poison'd ! But, all praise to Him
 s all things, more have yielded me
 better ; and beside one friend,
 impervious covert of one oak,
 lowly shed, and know the names
 and of father ; nor unhearing
 e and nightly-whispering voice,
 my childhood to maturer years
 of predestinated wreaths
 no fading colours !

Yet at times
 ad, that I have roam'd through life
 stranger, most with naked heart

At mine own home and birthplace : chiefly then,
 When I remember thee, my earliest friend !
 Thee, who didst watch my boyhood and my youth ;
 Didst trace my wanderings with a father's eye ;
 And boding evil, yet still hoping good,
 Rebuked each fault, and over all my woes
 Sorrow'd in silence ! He who counts alone
 The beatings of the solitary heart,
 That Being knows, how I have loved thee ever,
 Loved as a brother, as a son revered thee !
 O ! 'tis to me an ever-new delight,
 To talk of thee and thine : or when the blast
 Of the shrill winter, rattling our rude sash,
 Endears the cleanly hearth and social bowl ;
 Or when as now, on some delicious eve,
 We, in our sweet sequester'd orchard plot,
 Sit on the tree crook'd earthward ; whose old
 boughs,

That hang above us in an arborous roof,
 Stir'd by the faint gale of departing May,
 Send their loose blossoms slanting o'er our heads !

Nor dost not *thou* sometimes recall those hours,
 When with the joy of hope thou gavest thine ear
 To my wild firstling-lays ? Since then my son
 Hath sounded deeper notes, such as be seem
 Or that sad wisdom folly leaves behind,
 Or such as, tuned to these tumultuous times
 Cope with the tempest's swell !

These various strains,
 Which I have framed in many a various mood,
 Accept, my brother ! and (for some perchance
 Will strike discordant on thy milder mind)
 If aught of error or intemperate truth
 Should meet thine ear, think thou that riper age
 Will calm it down, and let thy love forgive it !

A TOMBLESS EPITAPH.

'Tis true, Idoloclastes Satyrane !
 (So call him, for so mingling blame with praise,
 And smiles with anxious looks, his earliest friends,
 Masking his birth-name, wont to character
 His wild-wood fancy and impetuous zeal,)
 'Tis true that, passionate for ancient truths,
 And honouring with religious love the great
 Of elder times, he hated to excess,
 With an unquiet and intolerant scorn,
 The hollow puppets of a hollow age,
 Ever idolatrous, and changing ever
 Its worthless idols ! Learning, power, and time,
 (Too much of all,) thus wasting in vain war
 Of fervid colloquy. Sickness, 'tis true,
 Whole years of weary days, besieged him close,
 E'en to the gates and inlets of his life !
 But it is true, no less, that strenuous, firm,
 And with a natural gladness, he maintained
 The citadel unconquer'd, and in joy
 Was strong to follow the delightful muse.
 For not a hidden path, that to the shades
 Of the beloved Parnassian forest leads,
 Lurk'd undiscover'd by him ; not a rill
 There issues from the fount of Hippocrene,
 But he had traced it upward to its source,
 Through open glade, dark glen, and secret dell.
 Knew the gay wild-flowers on its banks, and call'd

Its med'cinable herbs. Yes, oft alone,
 Piercing the long-neglected holy cave,
 The haunt obscure of old philosophy,
 He bade with lifted torch its starry walls
 Sparkle as erst they sparkled to the flame
 Of odorous lamps tended by saint and sage.
 O framed for calmer times and nobler hearts!
 O studious poet, eloquent for truth!
 Philosopher! contemning wealth and death,
 Yet docile, childlike, full of life and love!
 Here, rather than on monumental stone,
 This record of thy worth thy friend inscribes,
 Thoughtful, with quiet tears upon his cheek.

INSCRIPTION FOR A FOUNTAIN ON A HEATH.

THOU sycamore, oft musical with bees,—
 Such tents the patriarchs loved! O long unharmed
 May all its aged boughs o'er-canopy
 The small round basin, which this jutting stone
 Keeps pure from falling leaves! Long may the
 spring,
 Quietly as a sleeping infant's breath,
 Send up cold waters to the traveller
 With soft and even pulse! Nor ever cease
 Yon tiny cone of sand its soundless dance,
 Which at the bottom, like a fairy's page,
 As merry and no taller, dances still,
 Nor wrinkles the smooth surface of the fount.
 Here twilight is and coolness: here is moss,
 A soft seat, and a deep and ample shade.
 Thou mayst toil far and find no second tree.
 Drink, pilgrim, here! Here rest! and if thy heart
 Be innocent, here too shalt thou refresh
 Thy spirit, listening to some gentle sound,
 Or passing gale, or hum of murmuring bees!

THIS LIME-TREE BOWER MY PRISON.

In the June of 1797, some long-expected friends
 paid a visit to the author's cottage; and on the
 morning of their arrival, he met with an accident,
 which disabled him from walking during the whole
 time of their stay. One evening, when they had
 left him for a few hours, he composed the following
 lines in the garden bower.

WELL, they are gone, and here must I remain,
 This lime-tree bower my prison! I have lost
 Beauties and feelings, such as would have been
 Most sweet to my remembrance, e'en when age
 Had dimm'd mine eyes to blindness! They, mean-
 while,
 Friends, whom I never more may meet again,
 On springy heath, along the hill-top edge,
 Wander in gladness, and wind down, perchance,
 To that still roaring dell, of which I told:
 The roaring dell, o'erwooded, narrow, deep,
 And only speckled by the mid-day sun;
 Where its slim trunk the ash from rock to rock
 Flings arching like a bridge,—that branchless ash,

Unsun'd and damp, whose few poor yellow leaves
 Ne'er tremble in the gale, yet tremble still,
 Fann'd by the waterfall! and there my friends
 Behold the dark green file of long lank weeds,
 That all at once (a most fantastic sight!)
 Still nod and drip beneath the dripping edge
 Of the blue clay-stone.

Now, my friends emerge
 Beneath the wide, wide heaven—and view again
 The many-steeped tract magnificent
 Of hilly fields and meadows, and the sea,
 With some fair bark, perhaps, whose sails light
 The slip of smooth clear blue betwixt two hills
 Of purple shadow! Yes, they wander on
 In gladness all; but thou, methinks, most glad,
 My gentle-hearted Charles; for thou hast pined
 And hunger'd after nature, many a year,
 In the great city pent, winning thy way
 With sad yet patient soul, through evil and pain
 And strange calamity! Ah! slowly sink
 Behind the western ridge, thou glorious sun!
 Shine in the slant beams of the sinking orb.
 Ye purple heath-flowers! richlier burn, ye clover!
 Live in the yellow light, ye distant groves!
 And kindle, thou blue ocean! So my friend,
 Struck with deep joy, may stand, as I have stood,
 Silent with swimming sense; yea, gazing round
 On the wide landscape, gaze till all doth seem
 Less gross than bodily; and of such hues
 As veil th' Almighty Spirit, when yet he makes
 Spirits perceive his presence.

A delight
 Comes sudden on my heart, and I am glad
 As I myself was there! Nor in this bower,
 This little lime-tree bower, have I not mark'd
 Much that has soothed me. Pale beneath the blue
 Hung the transparent foliage; and I watch'd
 Some broad and sunny leaf, and loved to see
 The shadow of the leaf and stem above
 Dappling its sunshine! And that walnut tree
 Was richly tinged, and a deep radiance lay
 Full on the ancient ivy, which usurps
 Those fronting elms, and now, with blackest mist,
 Makes their dark branches gleam a lighter hue
 Through the late twilight: and though now the last
 Wheels silent by, and not a swallow twiters,
 Yet still the solitary humble bee
 Sings in the bean-flower! Henceforth I shall
 know

That nature ne'er deserts the wise and pure:
 No plot so narrow, be but nature there,
 No waste so vacant, but may well employ
 Each faculty of sense, and keep the heart
 Awake to love and beauty! and sometimes
 'Tis well to be bereft of promised good,
 That we may lift the soul, and contemplate
 With lively joy the joys we cannot share.
 My gentle-hearted Charles! when the last rock
 Beat its straight path along the dusky air
 Homewards, I blest it! deeming its black wing
 (Now a dim speck, now vanishing in light)
 Had cross'd the mighty orb's dilated glory,

* The *asplenium ad-nigrum*, called in some coun-
 tries the adder's tongue; in others the hart's tongue. Its
 withering gives the adder's tongue as the trivial name of
 the *ophioglossum* only.

stood'st gazing; or when all was still,
king* o'er thy head, and had a charm
my gentle-hearted Charles, to whom
is dissonant which tells of life.

TO A GENTLEMAN.

ON THE NIGHT AFTER HIS RECITATION
ON THE GROWTH OF AN INDIVIDUAL

[the wise! and teacher of the good!
heart have I received that lay
historic, that prophetic lay,
high theme by thee first sung aright)
ndations and the building up
in spirit, thou hast dared to tell
be told, to the understanding mind
e; and what within the mind,
reathings secret as the soul
growth, oft quickens in the heart
all too deep for words!—

Theme hard as high!
spontaneous, and mysterious fears,
born they of reason and twin birth,)
sedent to external force,
nts self-determined, as might seem,
e inner power; of moments awful,
y inner life, and now abroad,
ver stream'd from thee, and thy soul re-
red
reflected, as a light bestow'd—
fair, and milder hours of youth,
murmurs of poetic thought
s in its joy, in vales and glens
outland, lakes and famous hills!
lonely high-road, when the stars
ig; or by secret mountain streams,
s and the companions of thy way!
than fancy, of the social sense
; wide, and man beloved as man,
ance in all her towns lay vibrating
becalm'd bark beneath the burst
's immediate thunder, when no cloud
or shadow on the main.
vert there, thine own brows garlanded,
tremor of a realm aglow,
ghty nation jubilant,
n the general heart of human kind
ng forth like a full-born deity;
it dear hope afflicted and struck down,
'd homeward, thenceforth calm and sure
lead watch-tower of man's absolute self,
unwaning on her eyes, to look
rself a glory to behold,
of the vision! Then (last strain)
rosen laws controlling choice,

months after I had written this line, it gave me
observe that Bartram had observed the same
se of the Savanna crane. "When these birds
wings in flight, their strokes are slow, mode-
gular; and even when at a considerable dis-
h above us, we plainly hear the quill-feathers;
and were upon one another creak as the joints
of a vessel in a tempestuous sea."

Action and joy!—An orphic song, indeed,
A song divine, of high and passionate thoughts,
To their own music chanted!

O great bard!

Ere yet that last strain dying awed the air,
With steadfast eye I view'd thee in the choir
Of e'er-enduring men. The truly great
Have all one age, and from one visible space
Shed influence! They, both in power and act,
Are permanent, and time is not with them,
Save as it worketh for them, they in it.
Nor less a sacred roll, than those of old,
And to be placed, as they, with gradual fame
Among the archives of mankind, thy work
Makes audible a linked lay of truth,
Of truth profound a sweet continuous lay,
Not learnt, but native, her own natural notes!
Ah! as I listen'd with a heart forlorn,
The pulses of my being beat anew:
And e'en as life returns upon the drown'd,
Life's joy rekindling roused a throng of pains—
Keen pangs of love, awakening as a babe
Turbulent, with an outcry in the heart;
And fears self-will'd, that shunn'd the eye of hope;
And hope that scarce would know itself from fear,
Sense of past youth, and manhood come in vain,
And genius given, and knowledge won in vain;
And all which I had cull'd in wood-walks wild,
And all which patient toil had rear'd, and all,
Commune with *that* had open'd out—but flowers
Strew'd on my corse, and borne upon my bier,
In the same coffin, for the selfsame grave!
That way no more! and ill besems it me,
Who came a welcomer in herald's guise,
Singing of glory, and futurity,
To wander back on such unhealthful road,
Plucking the poisons of self-harm! And ill
Such intertwine besems triumphal wreaths
Strew'd before *thy* advancing!

Nor do thou,
Sage bard! impair the memory of that hour
Of my communion with thy nobler mind
By pity or grief, already felt too long!
Nor let my words import more blame than *accords*.
The tumult rose and ceased; for peace is nigh
Where wisdom's voice has found a listening heart.
Amid the howl of more than wintry storms,
The halcyon hears the voice of vernal hours
Already on the wing.

Eve following eve,
Dear tranquil time, when the sweet sense of home
Is sweetest! moments for their own sake hail'd
And more desired, more precious for thy song,
In silence listening, like a devout child,
My soul lay passive, by the various strain
Driven as in surges now beneath the stars,
With momentary stars of my own birth,
Fair constellated foam,* still darting off

* "A beautiful white cloud of foam at momentary inter-
vals coursed by the side of the vessel with a roar, and lit-
tle stars of flame danced and sparkled and went out in it:
and every now and then light detachments of this white
cloud-like foam darted off from the vessel's side, each
with its own small constellation, over the sea, and scoured
out of sight like a Tartar troop over a wilderness."—*The
Friend*, p. 220.

Into the darkness; now a tranquil sea,
 Outspread and bright, yet swelling to the moon.
 And when—O friend! my comforter and guide!
 Strong in thyself, and powerful to give strength!—
 Thy long-sustained song finally closed,
 And thy deep voice had ceased—yet thou thyself
 Wert still before my eyes, and round us both
 That happy vision of beloved faces—
 Scarce conscious, and yet conscious of its close
 I sate, my being blended in one thought,
 (Thought was it? or aspiration? or resolve?)
 Absorb'd, yet hanging still upon the sound—
 And when I rose, I found myself in prayer.

TO A FRIEND,

WHO HAD DECLARED HIS INTENTION OF WRITING
 NO MORE POETRY.

DEAR Charles! whilst yet thou wert a babe, I
 ween
 That genius plunged thee in that wizard fount,
 Hight Castalie: and (sureties of thy faith)
 That pity and simplicity stood by,
 And promised for thee, that thou shouldst renounce
 The world's low cares and lying vanities,
 Steadfast and rooted in the heavenly muse,
 And wash'd and sanctified to poesy.
 Yes, thou wert plunged, but with forgetful hand
 Held, as by Thetis erst her warrior son:
 And with those recreant unbaptized heels
 Thou'rt flying from thy bounden ministeries—
 So sore it seems and burthensome a task
 To weave unwithering flowers! But take thou
 heed:
 For thou art vulnerable, wild-eyed boy,
 And I have arrows* mystically dipp'd,
 Such as may stop thy speed. Is thy Burns dead?
 And shall he die unwept, and sink to earth
 "Without the meed of one melodious tear?"
 Thy Burns, and nature's own beloved bard,
 Who to the "Illustrious† of his native land
 So properly did look for patronage."
 Ghost of Mæcenas! hide thy blushing face!
 They snatch'd him from the sickle and the plough,
 To gauge ale-firkins.

(O! for shame, return!

On a bleak rock, midway th' Aonian mount,
 There stands a lone and melancholy tree,
 Whose aged branches in the midnight blast
 Make solemn music: pluck its darkest bough,
 Ere yet th' unwholesome night-dew be exhaled,
 And weeping wreath it round thy poet's tomb.
 Then in the out-skirts, where pollutions grow,
 Pick the rank henbane and the dusky flowers
 Of night-shade, or its red and tempting fruit.
 These with stopp'd nostril and glove-guarded hand,
 Knit in nice intertexture, so to twine
 Th' illustrious brow of Scotch nobility.

1796.

THE NIGHTINGALE:

A CONVERSATION POEM.

WRITTEN IN APRIL, 1798.

No cloud, no relic of the sunken day
 Distinguishes the west, no long thin slip
 Of sullen light, no obscure trembling bees.
 Come, we will rest on this old mossy bridge!
 You see the glimmer of the stream beneath,
 But hear no murmuring: it flows silently,
 O'er its soft bed of verdure. All is still,
 A balmy night! and though the stars be dim,
 Yet let us think upon the vernal showers
 That gladden the green earth, and we shall find
 A pleasure in the dimness of the stars.
 And hark! the nightingale begins its song,
 "Most musical, most melancholy"† bird!
 A melancholy bird? O! idle thought!
 In nature there is nothing melancholy.
 But some night-wandering man, whose heart was
 pierced

With the remembrance of a grievous wrong,
 Or slow distemper, or neglected love,
 (And so, poor wretch! fill'd all things with his
 self,

And made all gentle sounds tell back the tale
 Of his own sorrow,) he, and such as he,
 First named these notes a melancholy strain.
 And many a poet echoes the conceit;
 Poet who hath been building up the rhyme
 When he had better far have stretch'd his limbs
 Beside a brook in mossy forest dell,
 By sun or moonlight, to the influxes
 Of shapes and sounds and shifting elements
 Surrendering his whole spirit, of his song
 And of his frame forgetful! so his fame
 Should scare in nature's immortality,
 A venerable thing! and so his song
 Should make all nature lovelier, and itself
 Be loved like nature! But 'twill not be so;
 And youths and maidens most poetical,
 Who lose the deepening twilight of the spring
 In ball-rooms and hot theatres, they still,
 Full of meek sympathy, must heave their sighs
 O'er Philomela's pity-pleading strains.

My friend, and thou, our sister! we have heard
 A different lore: we may not thus profane
 Nature's sweet voices, always full of love
 And joyance! 'Tis the merry nightingale
 That crowds, and hurries, and precipitates
 With fast thick warble his delicious notes.
 As he were fearful that an April night
 Would be too short for him to utter forth
 His love-chant, and disburthen his full soul
 Of all its music!

And I know a grove
 Of large extent, hard by a castle huge,

* This passage in Milton possesses an excellence superior to that of mere description. It is spoken in character of the melancholy man, and has therefore dramatic propriety. The author makes the man rescue himself from the charge of having a "tired levity" to a line in Milton; a charge than which he could be more painful to him, except perhaps, that he had ridiculed his noble.

* Vide Pind. Olymp. iii. l. 136

† Verbatim from Burns's dedication of his Poem to the Nobility and Gentry of the Gallo-Scottish Hunt.

great lord inhabits not; and so
is wild with tangling underwood,
n walks are broken up, and grass,
and king-cups grow within the path.
Elsewhere in one place I knew
gthingales; and far and near,
I thicket, over the wide grove,
or and provoke each other's song,
ish and capricious passagings,
rs musical and swift jug jug,
v piping sound more sweet than all—
air with such a harmony,
I you close your eyes, you might al-

is not day! On moonlight bushes,
y leaflets are but half-disclosed,
chance behold them on the twigs,
t, bright eyes, their eyes both bright
ull,
while many a glow-worm in the shade
er love-torch.

A most gentle maid,
st in her hospitable home
castle, and at latest eve,
lady vow'd and dedicate
g more than nature in the grove,)
gh the pathways: she knows all their

maid! and oft a moment's space,
the moon was lost behind a cloud,
a pause of silence; till the moon
hath awaken'd earth and sky
nsation, and these wakeful birds
rst forth in choral minstrelsy,
udden gale had swept at once
ury harps! And she hath watch'd
htingale perch'd giddily
y twig still swinging from the breeze,
motion tune his wanton song
oy that reels with tossing head.
O warbler! till to-morrow eve,
y friends! farewell, a short farewell!
en loitering long and pleasantly,
r our dear homes.—The strain again?
would delay me! My dear babe,
de of no articulate sound,
ings with his imitative lisp,
uld place his hand beside his ear,
nd, the small forefinger up,
listen! And I deem it wise
m nature's playmate. He knows well
g star; and once, when he awoke
tressful mood, (some inward pain
p that strange thing, an infant's dream,)
ith him to our orchard-plot,
eld the moon, and, hush'd at once,
s sobs, and laughs most silently,
fair eyes, that swam with undropp'd

in the yellow moonbeam! Well!—
r's tale: but if that Heaven
me life, his childhood shall grow up
ith these songs, that with the night
ociate joy! Once more, farewell,
ingale! Once more, my friends! fare-

FROST AT MIDNIGHT.

THE frost performs its secret ministry,
Unhelp'd by any wind. The owl's cry
Came loud—and hark, again! loud as before.
The inmates of my cottage, all at rest,
Have left me to that solitude, which suits
Abstruser musings: save that at my side
My cradled infant slumbers peacefully.
'Tis calm indeed! so calm, that it disturbs
And vexes meditation with its strange
And extreme silentness. Sea, hill, and wood,
This populous village! Sea, and hill, and wood,
With all the numberless goings on of life,
Inaudible as dreams! the thin blue flame
Lies on my low burnt fire, and quivers not;
Only that film, which flutter'd on the grate,
Still flutters there, the sole unquiet thing.
Methinks, its motion in this hush of nature
Gives it dim sympathies with me who live,
Making it a companionable form,
Whose puny flaps and freaks the idling spirit
By its own moods interprets, everywhere
Echo or mirror seeking of itself,
And makes a toy of thought.

But O! how oft,
How oft, at school, with most believing mind
Pressageful, have I gazed upon the bars,
To watch that fluttering *stranger*! and as oft
With unclosed lids, already had I dreamt
Of my sweet birthplace, and the old church tower,
Whose bells, the poor man's only music, rang
From morn to evening, all the hot fair-day,
So sweetly, that they stirr'd and haunted me
With a wild pleasure, falling on mine ear
Most like articulate sounds of things to come!
So gazed I, till the soothing things I dreamt,
Lull'd me to sleep, and sleep prolong'd my dreams!
And so I brooded all the following morn,
Awed by the stern preceptor's face, mine eye
Fix'd with mock study on my swimming book:
Save if the door half-open'd, and I snatch'd
A hasty glance, and still my heart leap'd up,
For still I hoped to see the *stranger's* face,
Townsmen, or aunt, or sister more beloved,
My playmate when we both were clothed alike!

Dear babe, that sleepest cradled by my side,
Whose gentle breathings, heard in this deep calm,
Fill up the interspersed vacancies
And momentary pauses of the thought!
My babe so beautiful! it thrills my heart
With tender gladness, thus to look at thee,
And think that thou shalt learn far other lore,
And in far other scenes! For I was rear'd
In the great city, pent 'mid cloisters dim,
And saw naught lovely but the sky and stars.
But *thou*, my babe! shalt wander like a breeze
By lakes and sandy shores, beneath the crags
Of ancient mountain, and beneath the clouds,
Which image in their bulk both lakes and shores
And mountain crags: so shalt thou see and hear
The lovely shapes and sounds intelligible
Of that eternal language, which thy God
Utters, who from eternity doth teach
Himself in all, and all things in himself,

Great universal Teacher! he shall mould
Thy spirit, and by giving make it ask.

Therefore all seasons shall be sweet to thee,
Whether the summer clothe the general earth
With greenness, or the redbreast sit and sing
Betwixt the tufts of snow on the bare branch
Of mossy apple tree, while the nigh thatch
Smokes in the sun-thaw; whether the eave-drops
fall

Heard only in the trances of the blast,
Or if the secret ministry of frost
Shall hang them up in silent icicles,
Quietly shining to the quiet moon.

TO A FRIEND.

TOGETHER WITH AN UNFINISHED POEM.

THUS far my scanty brain hath built the rhyme
Elaborate and swelling: yet the heart
Not owns it. From thy spirit-breathing powers
I ask not now, my friend! the aiding verse,
Tedious to thee, and from my anxious thought
Of dissonant mood. In fancy (well I know)
From business wandering far and local cares,
Thou creepest round a dear-loved sister's bed
With noiseless step, and watchest the faint look
Soothing each pang with fond solicitude,
And tenderest tones medicinal of love.
I too a sister had, an only sister—
She loved me dearly, and I doted on her!
To her I pour'd forth all my puny sorrows,
(As a sick patient in his nurse's arms,
And of the heart those hidden maladies
'That shrink ashamed from even friendship's eye.
O! I have woken at midnight, and have wept
Because SHE WAS NOT!—Cheerily, dear Charles!
Thou thy best friend shalt cherish many a year:
Such warm presages feel I of high hope.
For not uninterested the dear maid
I've viewed—her soul affectionate yet wise,
Her polish'd wit as mild as lambent glories
That play around a sainted infant's head.
He knows (the Spirit that in secret sees,
Of whose omniscient and all-spreading love
Aught to *implore** were impotence of mind)
That my mute thoughts are sad before his throne,
Prepared, when he his healing ray vouchsafes,
To pour forth thanksgiving with lifted heart,
And praise him gracious with a brother's joy!

December, 1794.

THE HOUR WHEN WE SHALL MEET AGAIN.

COMPOSED DURING ILLNESS AND IN ABSENCE.

DREAM hour! that sleep'st on pillowing clouds afar,
O rise and yoke the turtles to thy car!

* I utterly recant the sentiment contained in the lines
Of whose omniscient and all-spreading love
Aught to *implore* were impotence of mind,

it being written in Scripture, "*Ask, and it shall be given you,*" and my human reason being moreover convinced of the propriety of offering petitions as well as thanksgivings to the Deity.

Bend o'er the traces, blame each lingering
And give me to the bosom of my love!
My gentle love, caressing and carest,
With heaving heart shall cradle me to rest
Shed the warm tear-drop from her smiling
Lull with fond wo, and med'cine me with
While finely-flushing float her kisses meet
Like melted rubies, o'er my pallid cheek.
Chill'd by the night, the drooping rose of
Mourns the long absence of the lovely day
Young day, returning at her promised hour
Weeps o'er the sorrows of her favourite &
Weeps the soft dew, the balmy gale she si
And darts a trembling lustre from her eyes
New life and joy th' expanding floweret se
His pitying mistress mourns, and mourning

LINES TO JOSEPH COTTLE.

My honour'd friend! whose verse comes
clear,
Tunes to smooth melody unconquer'd seem,
May your fame fadeless live, as "never-dw"
The ivy wreathes yon oak, whose broad ~~leaves~~
Embowers me from noon's sultry influence!
For, like that nameless rivulet stealing by,
Your modest verse, to musing quiet dear,
Is rich with tints heaven-borrow'd: the ~~dark~~
eye
Shall gaze undazzled there, and love the ~~soft~~
sky.

Circling the base of the poetic mount
A stream there is, which rolls in lazy flow
Its coal-black waters from oblivion's fount:
The vapour-poison'd birds, that fly too low,
Fall with dead swoop, and to the bottom go
Escaped that heavy stream on pinion fleet.
Beneath the mountain's lofty frowning brow,
Ere aught of perilous ascent you meet,
A mead of mildest charm delays th' ~~unhappy~~
feet.

Not there the cloud-climb'd rock, sublime and
That like some giant king, o'erglooms the life
Nor there the pine-grove to the midnight ~~dark~~
Makes solemn music! But th' unceasing ~~air~~
To the soft wren or lark's descending trill
Murmurs sweet under-song 'mid ~~jasmin~~ ~~blossom~~
In this same pleasant meadow, at your will,
I ween, you wander'd—there collecting ~~flowers~~
Of sober tint, and herbs of med'cinable power.

There for the monarch-murder'd soldier's ~~mantle~~
You wove th' unfinish'd wreath of saddest ~~blue~~
And to that holier chaplet added bloom,
Besprinkling it with Jordan's cleansing dew.
But lo! your Henderson! awakes the ~~monarch~~
His spirit beckon'd from the mountain's ~~base~~
You left the plain and soar'd mid richer ~~views~~
So nature mourn'd, when sank the first day
With stars, unseen before, spangling her ~~night~~
night!

* War, a fragment. † John the Baptist, a fragment.
‡ Monody on John Henderson.

ar, my friend, those richer views among,
 rapid, fervent flashing fancy's beam!
 and truth shall love your gentler song;
 easy demands th' impassion'd theme:
 by heaven's silent dews at eve's mild
 gleam,
 balmy sweets Pomona breathes around!
 the vext air rush a stormy stream,
 amn's shrill gust moan in plaintive sound,
 fruits and flowers she loads the tempest-
 honour'd ground.

ODES AND MISCELLANEOUS POEMS.

THE THREE GRAVES.

A FRAGMENT OF A SEXTON'S TALE.

author has published the following humble
 it, encouraged by the decisive recommenda-
 more than one of our most celebrated living
 The language was intended to be dramatic;
 suited to the narrator: and the metre cor-
 s to the homeliness of the diction. It is
 presented as the fragment, not of a poem,
 common ballad tale. Whether this is suf-
 to justify the adoption of such a style, in
 trical composition not professedly ludicrous,
 or is himself in some doubt. At all events,
 presented as poetry, and it is in no way
 ed with the author's judgment concerning
 fiction. Its merits, if any, are exclusivley
 agical. The story, which must be supposed
 been narrated in the first and second parts,
 lows.

ard, a young farmer, meets, at the house of
 her bosom friend, Mary, and commences an
 tance, which ends in a mutual attachment.
 consent, and by the advice of their com-
 end Ellen, he announces his hopes and in-
 to Mary's mother, a widow woman border-
 her fortieth year, and from constant health,
 session of a competent property, and from
 had no other children but Mary and another
 r, (the father died in their infancy,) retain-
 the greater part, her personal attractions
 neliness of appearance; but a woman of
 ceation and violent temper. The answer
 he at once returned to Edward's application
 markable: "Well! Edward, you are a
 ie young fellow, and you shall have my
 r." From this time all their wooing passed
 he mother's eye; and, in fine, she became
 enamoured of her future son-in-law, and
 d every art, both of endearment and of
 r, to transfer his affections from her daughter
 lf. (The outlines of the tale are positive-
 d of no very distant date, though the au-
 purposely altered the names and the scene
 s, as well as invented the characters of the
 and the detail of the incidents.) Edward,
 r, though perplexed by her strange detrac-
 n her daughter's good qualities, yet in the

innocence of his own heart still mistaking her in-
 creasing fondness for motherly affection; she, at
 length, overcome by her miserable passion, after
 much abuse of Mary's temper and moral tendencies,
 exclaimed with violent emotion—"O Edward! in-
 deed, indeed, she is not fit for you—she has not a
 heart to love you as you deserve. It is I that love
 you! Marry me, Edward! and I will this very
 day settle all my property on you."—The lover's
 eyes were now opened; and thus taken by surprise,
 whether from the effect of the horror which he felt,
 acting as it were hysterically on his nervous sys-
 tem, or that at the first moment he lost the sense
 of the proposal in the feeling of its strangeness and
 absurdity, he flung her from him and burst into a
 fit of laughter. Irritated by this almost to frenzy,
 the woman fell on her knees, and in a loud voice
 that approached to a scream, she prayed for a curse
 both on him and on her own child. Mary happened
 to be in the room directly above them, heard Ed-
 ward's laugh and her mother's blasphemous prayer,
 and fainted away. He, hearing the fall, ran up
 stairs, and taking her in his arms, carried her off to
 Ellen's home; and after some fruitless attempts on
 her part toward a reconciliation with her mother,
 she was married to him.—And here the third part
 of the tale begins.

I was not led to choose this story from any par-
 tiality to tragic, much less to monstrous events,
 (though at the time that I composed the verses,
 somewhat more than twelve years ago, I was less
 averse to such subjects than at present,) but from
 finding in it a striking proof of the possible effect
 on the imagination, from an idea violently and
 suddenly impressed on it. I had been reading
 Bryan Edwards's account of the effect of the *Oby*
Witchcraft on the Negroes in the West Indies, and
 Hearne's deeply interesting anecdotes of similar
 workings on the imagination of the Copper Indians,
 (those of my readers who have it in their power
 will be well repaid for the trouble of referring to
 those works for the passages alluded to,) and I con-
 ceived the design of showing that instances of this
 kind are not peculiar to savage or barbarous tribes,
 and of illustrating the mode in which the mind is
 affected in these cases, and the progress and symp-
 toms of the morbid action on the fancy from the
 beginning.

[The tale is supposed to be narrated by an old
 sexton, in a country churchyard, to a traveller
 whose curiosity had been awakened by the appear-
 ance of three graves, close by each other, to two
 only of which there were grave-stones. On the
 first of these were the name, and dates, as usual;
 on the second no name but only a date, and the
 words, *The mercy of God is infinite.*]

* * * * *

PART III.

THE grapes upon the vicar's wall
 Were ripe as ripe could be;
 And yellow leaves in sun and wind
 Were falling from the tree.

On the hedge elms in the narrow lane
Still swung the spikes of corn ;
Dear Lord ! it seems but yesterday—
Young Edward's marriage morn.

Up through that wood behind the church,
There leads from Edward's door
A mossy track, all over-bough'd
For half a mile or more.

And from their house-door by that track
The bride and bridegroom went ;
Sweet Mary, though she was not gay,
Seem'd cheerful and content.

But when they to the churchyard came,
I've heard poor Mary say,
As soon as she stepp'd into the sun,
Her heart it died away.

And when the vicar joined their hands,
Her limbs did creep and freeze ;
But when they pray'd, she thought she saw
Her mother on her knees.

And o'er the church path they return'd—
I saw poor Mary's back,
Just as she stepp'd beneath the boughs
Into the mossy track.

Her feet upon the mossy track
The married maiden set :
That moment—I have heard her say—
She wish'd she could forget.

The shade o'erflush'd her limbs with heat—
Then came a chill like death :
And when the merry bells rang out,
They seem'd to stop her breath.

Beneath the foulest mother's curse
No child could ever thrive ;
A mother is a mother still,
The holiest thing alive.

So five months pass'd : the mother still
Would never heal the strife :
But Edward was a loving man,
And Mary a fond wife.

" My sister may not visit us,
My mother says her nay :
O Edward ! you are all to me,
I wish for your sake I could be
More lifesome and more gay.

" I'm dull and sad ! indeed, indeed,
I know I have no reason !
Perhaps I am not well in health,
And 'tis a gloomy season."

'Twas a drizzly time—no ice, no snow !
And on the few fine days
She stirr'd not out, lest she might meet
Her mother in her ways.

But Ellen, spite of mairy ways,
And weather dark and dreary,
Trudged every day to Edward's house
And made them all more cheery.

O ! Ellen was a faithful friend,
More dear than any sister !
As cheerful, too, as singing lark ;
And she ne'er left them till it was dark
And then they always miss'd her.

And now Ash Wednesday came—that
But few to church repair :
For on that day you know we read
The commination prayer.

Our late old vicar, a kind man,
Once, sir, he said to me,
He wish'd that service was clean out
Of our good Liturgy.

The mother walk'd into the church—
To Ellen's seat she went ;
Though Ellen always kept her church
All church-days during Lent.

And gentle Ellen welcomed her
With courteous looks and mild ;
Thought she, " What if her heart should
And all be reconciled !"

The day was scarcely like a day—
The clouds were black outright ;
And many a night with half a moon,
I've seen the church more light.

The wind was wild ; against the glass
The rain did beat and bicker ;
The church tower swinging overhead,
You scarce could hear the vicar !

And then and there the mother knelt,
And audibly she cried—
" O ! may a clinging curse consume
This woman by my side !

" O hear me, hear me, Lord in heaven,
Although you take my life—
O curse this woman, at whose house
Young Edward woo'd his wife.

" By night and day, in bed and bower,
O let her cursed be ! ! !"
So having pray'd, steady and slow,
She rose up from her knee !
And left the church, nor e'er again
The church door enter'd she.

I saw poor Ellen kneeling still,
So pale ! I guess'd not why :
When she stood up, there plainly was
A trouble in her eye.

And when the prayers were done, we
Came round and ask'd her why :

Giddy she seem'd, and sure there was
A trouble in her eye.

But ere she from the church door stepp'd,
She smiled and told us why;
"It was a wicked woman's curse,"
Quoth she, "and what care I?"

She smiled, and smiled, and pass'd it off
Ere from the door she stept—
But all agree it would have been
Much better had she wept.

And if her heart was not at ease,
This was her constant cry—
"It was a wicked woman's curse—
God's good, and what care I?"

There was a hurry in her looks,
Her struggles she redoubled:
"It was a wicked woman's curse,
And why should I be troubled?"

These tears will come—I dandled her
When 'twas the merest fairy—
Good creature! and she hid it all:
She told it not to Mary.

But Mary heard the tale: her arms
Round Ellen's neck she threw;
"O Ellen, Ellen, she cursed me,
And now she hath cursed you!"

I saw young Edward by himself
Stalk fast adown the lea,
He snatch'd a stick from every fence,
A twig from every tree.

He snapp'd them still with hand or knee,
And then away they flew!
As if with his uneasy limbs
He knew not what to do!

You see, good sir! that single hill?
His farm lies underneath:
He heard it there, he heard it all,
And only gnash'd his teeth.

Now Ellen was a darling love
In all his joys and cares:
And Ellen's name and Mary's name
Fast link'd they both together came,
Whene'er he said his prayers.

And in the moment of his prayers
He loved them both alike:
Yea, both sweet names with one sweet joy
Upon his heart did strike!

He reach'd his home, and by his looks
They saw his inward strife!
And they clung round him with their arms,
Both Ellen and his wife.

And Mary could not check her tears,
So on his breast she bow'd;
Then frenzy melted into grief,
And Edward wept aloud.

Dear Ellen did not weep at all,
But closelier did she cling,
And turn'd her face, and look'd as if
She saw some frightful thing.

PART IV.

To see a man tread over graves
I hold it no good mark;
'Tis wicked in the sun and moon,
And bad luck in the dark!

You see that grave? The Lord he gives,
The Lord he takes away:
O, sir! the child of my old age
Lies there as cold as clay.

Except that grave, you scarce see one
That was not dug by me:
I'd rather dance upon them all
Than tread upon these three!

"Ay, sexton! 'tis a touching tale."
You, sir! are but a lad;
This month I'm in my seventieth year,
And still it makes me sad.

And Mary's sister told it me,
For three good hours and more;
Though I had heard it, in the main,
From Edward's self, before.

Well! it pass'd off! the gentle Ellen
Did wellnigh dote on Mary;
And she went oftener than before,
And Mary loved her more and more:
She managed all the dairy.

To market she on market days,
To church on Sundays came;
All seem'd the same: all seem'd so, sir!
But all was not the same!

Had Ellen lost her mirth? O! no!
But she was seldom cheerful;
And Edward look'd as if he thought
That Ellen's mirth was fearful.

When by herself, she to herself
Must sing some merry rhyme;
She could not now be glad for hours,
Yet silent all the time.

And when she soothed her friend, through all
Her soothing words 'twas plain
She had a sore grief of her own,
A haunting in her brain.

And oft she said, I'm not grown thin!
And then her wrist she spann'd;
And once, when Mary was downcast,
She took her by the hand,
And gazed upon her, and at first
She gently press'd her hand;

Then harder, till her grasp at length
Did gripe like a convulsion!
Alas! said she, we ne'er can be
Made happy by compulsion!

And once her both arms suddenly
Round Mary's neck she flung,
And her heart panted, and she felt
The words upon her tongue.

She felt them coming, but no power
Had she the words to smother;
And with a kind of shriek she cried,
"O Christ! you're like your mother!"

So gentle Ellen now no more
Could make this sad house cheery;
And Mary's melancholy ways
Drove Edward wild and weary.

Lingering he raised his latch at eve,
Though tired in heart and limb:
He loved no other place, and yet
Home was no home to him.

One evening he took up a book,
And nothing in it read;
Then flung it down, and groaning, cried,
"O! Heaven! that I were dead."

Mary look'd up into his face,
And nothing to him said;
She tried to smile, and on his arm
Mournfully lean'd her head.

And he burst into tears, and fell
Upon his knees in prayer;
"Her heart is broke! O God! my grief,
It is too great to bear!"

'Twas such a foggy time as makes
Old sextons, sir! like me,
Rest on their spades to cough; the spring
Was late uncommonly.

And then the hot days, all at once,
They came, we knew not how;
You look'd about for shade, when scarce
A leaf was on a bough.

It happen'd then, ('twas in the bower
A furlong up the wood;
Perhaps you know the place, and yet
I scarce know how you should,)

No path leads thither, 'tis not nigh
To any pasture plot;
But cluster'd near the chattering brook,
Lone hollies mark'd the spot.

Those hollies of themselves a shape
As of an arbour took,
A close, round arbour; and it stands
Not three strides from a brook.

Within this arbour, which was still
With scarlet berries hung,
Were these three friends, one Sunday morn,
Just as the first bell rung.

'Tis sweet to hear a brook, 'tis sweet
To hear the Sabbath bell,
'Tis sweet to hear them both at once,
Deep in a woody dell.

His limbs along the moss, his hand
Upon a mossy heap,
With shut-up senses, Edward lay,
That brook e'en on a working day
Might chatter one to sleep.

And he had pass'd a restless night,
And was not well in health;
The women sat down by his side,
And talk'd as 'twere by stealth.

"The sun peeps through the close thick
See, dearest Ellen! see!
'Tis in the leaves, a little sun,
No bigger than your e'e;

"A tiny sun, and it has got
A perfect glory, too;
Ten thousand threads and hairs of light
Make up a glory, gay and bright,
Round that small orb, so blue."

And then they argued of those rays,
What colour they might be:
Says this, "They're mostly green;" say
"They're amber-like to me."

So they sat chatting, while bad thoughts
Were troubling Edward's rest;
But soon they heard his hard quick pant
And the thumping in his breast.

"A mother, too!" these selfsame words
Did Edward mutter plain;
His face was drawn back on itself,
With horror and huge pain.

Both groan'd at once, for both knew we
What thoughts were in his mind;
When he waked up, and stared like one
That hath been just struck blind.

He sat upright; and ere the dream
Had had time to depart,
"O God, forgive me!" he exclaim'd,
"I have torn out her heart."

Then Ellen shriek'd, and forthwith burst
Into ungentle laughter;
And Mary shiver'd, where she sat,
And never she smiled after.

Carmen reliquum in futurum tempus relegamus
morrow! and to-morrow! and to-morrow!—

DEJECTION;

AN ODE.

Late, late yestreen, I saw the new Moon
With the old Moon in her arms:
And I fear, I fear, my master dear!
We shall have a deadly storm.

Ballad of Sir Patrick Spence

I.

WELL! if the bard was weather-wise, who is
The grand old ballad of Sir Patrick Spence.
This night, so tranquil now, will not go long
Unroused by winds, that ply a busier trade

se which mould yon cloud in lazy flakes,
 ll sobbing draught, that moans and rakes
 the strings of this Æolian lute,
 h better far were mute.

the new moon winter-bright!
 erspread with phantom light,
 swimming phantom light o'erspread,
 m'd and circled by a silver thread,) old moon in her lap, foretelling
 ming on of rain and squally blast.
 that even now the gust were swelling,
 slant night-shower driving loud and fast!
 und which oft have raised me, whilst they awed,
 sent my soul abroad,
 w perhaps their wonted impulse give,
 rtle this dull pain, and make it move and
 ive!

II.

ithout a pang, void, dark, and drear,
 d, drowsy, unimpassion'd grief,
 finds no natural outlet, no relief,
 word, or sigh, or tear—
 n this wan and heartless mood,
 thoughts by yonder throistle woo'd,
 long eve, so balmy and serene,
 en gazing on the western sky,
 peculiar tint of yellow green;
 I gaze—and with how blank an eye;
 thin clouds above, in flakes and bars,
 away their motion to the stars;
 as, that glide behind them or between,
 kling, now bedimm'd, but always seen:
 ent moon, as fix'd as if it grew
 cloudless, starless lake of blue;
 all so excellently fair,
 feel, how beautiful they are!

III.

enial spirits fail,
 what can these avail
 smothering weight from off my breast?
 re a vain endeavour,
 gh I should gaze for ever
 een light that lingers in the west:
 hope from outward forms to win
 on and the life, whose fountains are
 within.

IV.

re receive but what we give,
 r life alone does nature live:
 r wedding garment, ours her shroud!
 uld we aught behold, of higher worth,
 inanimate cold world allow'd
 or, loveless, ever-anxious crowd,
 m the soul itself must issue forth,
 glory, a fair luminous cloud
 loping the earth—
 the soul itself must there be sent
 t and potent voice, of its own birth,
 et sounds the life and element!

V.

heart! thou need'st not ask of me
 strong music in the soul may be!

What, and wherein it doth exist,
 This light, this glory, this fair luminous mist,
 This beautiful, and beauty-making power.

Joy, virtuous lady! Joy that ne'er was given,
 Save to the pure, and in their purest hour,
 Life, and life's effluence, cloud at once and shower,
 Joy, lady! is the spirit and the power,
 Which wedding nature to us gives in dower,

A new earth and new heaven,
 Undreamt of by the sensual and the proud;
 Joy is the sweet voice, Joy the luminous cloud—

We in ourselves rejoice!

And thence flows all that charms or ear or sight,
 All melodies the echoes of that voice,
 All colours a suffusion from that light.

VI.

There was a time when, though my path was
 rough,

This joy within me dallied with distress,
 And all misfortunes were but as the stuff
 Whence fancy made me dreams of happiness:
 For hope grew round me, like the twining vine,
 And fruits, and foliage, not my own, seem'd mine.
 But now afflictions bow me down to earth;
 Nor care I that they rob me of my mirth.

But O! each visitation
 Suspends what nature gave me at my birth,
 My shaping spirit of imagination.

For not to think of what I needs must feel,
 But to be still and patient, all I can;
 And haply by abstruse research to steal
 From my own nature all the natural man—
 This was my sole resource, my only plan;
 Till that which suits a part infects the whole,
 And now is almost grown the habit of my soul.

VII.

Hence, viper thoughts, that coil around my mind,
 Reality's dark dream!

I turn from you, and listen to the wind,
 Which long has raved unnoticed. What a scream
 Of agony by torture lengthen'd out
 That lute sent forth! Thou wind, that ravest
 without,

Bare crag, or mountain tairn,* or blasted tree,
 Or pine-grove whither woodman never clomb,
 Or lonely house, long held the witches' home,
 Methinks were fitter instruments for thee,
 Mad lutanist! who in this month of showers,
 Of dark-brown gardens, and of peeping flowers,
 Makest devils' yule, with worse than wintry song,
 The blossoms, buds, and timorous leaves among.

Thou actor, perfect in all tragic sounds!
 Thou mighty poet, e'en to frenzy bold!

What tell'st thou now about?

'Tis of the rushing of a host in rout,

With groans of trampled men, with smarting
 wounds—

At once they groan with pain, and shudder with
 the cold!

* Tairn is a small lake, generally, if not always, applied to the lakes up in the mountains, and which are the feeders of those in the valleys. This address to the storm wind will not appear extravagant to those who have heard it at night, and in a mountainous country.

But hush ! there is a pause of deepest silence !
And all that noise, as of a rushing crowd,
With groans, and tremulous shuddering—all is
over—

It tells another tale, with sounds less deep and
loud !

A tale of less affright,
And temper'd with delight,
As Otway's self had framed the tender lay,
'Tis of a little child
Upon a lonesome wild,
Not far from home, but she hath lost her way,
And now moans low in bitter grief and fear,
And now screams loud, and hopes to make her
mother hear.

VIII.

'Tis midnight, but small thoughts have I of sleep :
Full seldom may my friend such vigils keep !
Visit her, gentle sleep ! with wings of healing,
And may this storm be but a mountain-birth,
May all the stars hang bright above her dwelling,
Silent as though they watch'd the sleeping earth !
With light heart may she rise,
Gay fancy, cheerful eyes,
Joy lift her spirit, joy attune her voice :
To her may all things live, from pole to pole,
Their life the eddying of her living soul !
O simple spirit, guided from above,
Dear lady ! friend devoutest of my choice,
Thus may'st thou ever, evermore rejoice.

ODE TO GEORGIANA, DUTCHESS OF
DEVONSHIRE,

ON THE TWENTY-FOURTH STANZA IN HER "PAS-
SAGE OVER MOUNT GOTHARD."

And hail the chapel ! hail the platform wild !
Where Tell directed the avenging dart,
With well-strung arm, that first preserved his child,
Then aim'd the arrow at the tyrant's heart.

SPLENDOUR's fondly foster'd child !
And did you hail the platform wild,
Where once the Austrian fell
Beneath the shaft of Tell ?
O lady, nursed in pomp and pleasure !
Whence learnt you that heroic measure ?

Light as a dream your days their circlets ran,
From all that teaches brotherhood to man ;
Far, far removed ! from want, from hope, from
fear !
Enchanting music lull'd your infant ear,
Obeisance, praises soothed your infant heart :
Emblazonments and old ancestral crests
With many a bright obtrusive form of art,
Detain'd your eye from nature : stately vests,
That veiling strove to deck your charms divine,
Rich viands, and the pleasurable wine,
Were yours unearn'd by toil ; nor could you see
The unenjoying toiler's misery.

And yet, free nature's uncorrupted child,
You hail'd the chapel and the platform wild,
Where once the Austrian fell
Beneath the shaft of Tell !
O lady, nursed in pomp and pleasure !
Whence learnt you that heroic measure

There crowd your finely-fibred frame,
All living faculties of bliss ;
And genius to your cradle came,
His forehead wreathed with lambent flame,
And bending low, with godlike kiss
Breathed in a more celestial life ;
But boasts not many a fair compeer
A heart as sensitive to joy and fear ;
And some, perchance, might wage an equal strife
Some few, to nobler being wrought,
Co-rivals in the nobler gift of thought.

Yet these delight to celebrate
Laurell'd war and plummy state ;
Or in verse and music dress
Tales of rustic happiness—
Pernicious tales ! insidious strains !
That steel the rich man's breast,
And mock the lot unblest,
The sordid vices and the abject pains,
Which evermore must be
The doom of ignorance and penury !
But you, free nature's uncorrupted child,
You hail'd the chapel and the platform wild,
Where once the Austrian fell
Beneath the shaft of Tell !
O lady, nursed in pomp and pleasure !
Where learnt you that heroic measure ?

You were a mother ! That most holy name,
Which heaven and nature bless,
I may not vilely prostitute to those
Whose infants owe them less
Than the poor caterpillar owes
Its gaudy parent fly.
You were a mother ! at your bosom fed
The babes that loved you. You, with laughing
Each twilight thought, each nascent feeling re
Which you yourself created. O ! delight !
A second time to be a mother,
Without the mother's bitter groans :
Another thought, and yet another,
By touch or taste, by looks or tones
O'er the growing sense to roll,
The mother of your infant's soul !
The angel of the earth, who, while he guides
His chariot-planet round the goal of day,
All trembling gazes on the eye of God,
A moment turn'd his awful face away ;
And as he view'd you, from his aspect sweet
New influences in your being rose,
Blest intuitions and communions fleet
With living nature, in her joys and woes !
Thenceforth your soul rejoiced to see
The shrine of social liberty !
O beautiful ! O nature's child !
'Twas thence you hail'd the platform wild,
Where once the Austrian fell
Beneath the shaft of Tell !
O lady, nursed in pomp and pleasure !
Thence learnt you that heroic measure.

TO TRANQUILLITY.

LITTY! thou better name
 ie family of fame!
 wilt leave my riper age
 rigue, or factious rage;
 ir child of thoughtful truth,
 gave my early youth,
 rk, and blest the steadfast shore,
 mpest rose and scared me with its

and lingering seeks thy shrine,
 t seldom, power divine,
 rests! Satiety
 poor counterfeits of thee,
 ired worldling. Idle hope
 remembrance interlope,
 rish slumbers of the mind:
 ts before, the spectre stalks behind.

gentle hand will lead
 through th' accustom'd mead;
 sultry summer's heat
 me up a mossy seat;
 the gust of autumn crowds
 the busy moonlight clouds,
 bought canst raise, the heart attune,
 sy clouds, calm as the gliding moon.

g heart, the searching soul,
 dedicate the whole!
 within myself I trace
 ess of some future race,
 hermit eye I scan
 t works of present man—
 mlike trade of blood and guile,
 a tear, too wicked for a smile!

A YOUNG FRIEND,

SING TO DOMESTICATE WITH THE
 AUTHOR.

COMPOSED IN 1796.

earisome and bare and steep,
 nountain variously up-piled,
 jutting rocks soft mosses creep,
 ens with slow oozing weep;
 ss and the darker yew start wild;
 mmer torrent's gentle dash
 'd the red clusters of the ash;
 se boughs, by those still sounds be-
 ,
 ss might muse herself to sleep;
 rtled by some fleecy dam,
 the bushy clift above,
 ly bleat of anxious love,
 nquiry for her wandering lamb.
 a mountain 'twere most sweet to

bosom ached with loneliness—
 sweet, if some dear friend should

ous toil, and up the path sublime

Now lead, now follow: the glad landscape round,
 Wide and more wide, increasing without bound!

O then 'twere loveliest sympathy, to mark
 The berries of the half uprooted ash
 Dripping and bright; and list the torrent's dash,—

Beneath the cypress, or the yew more dark,
 Seated at ease, on some smooth mossy rock;
 In social silence now, and now t' unlock
 The treasured heart; arm link'd in friendly arm,
 Save if the one, his muse's witching charm
 Muttering brow-bent, at unwatch'd distance lag;

Till high o'erhead his beckoning friend appears
 And from the forehead of the topmost crag
 Shouts eagerly: for haply *there* uprears

That shadowing pine its old romantic limbs,
 Which latest shall detain th' enamour'd sight
 Seen from below, when eve the valley dims,
 Tinged yellow with the rich departing light;

And haply, basin'd in some unsunn'd cleft,
 A beauteous spring, the rock's collected tears,
 Sleeps shelter'd there, scarce wrinkled by the gale!

Together thus, the world's vain turmoil left,
 Stretch'd on the crag, and shadow'd by the pine,
 And bending o'er the clear delicious fount,
 Ah! dearest youth! it were a lot divine
 To cheat our noons in moralizing mood,
 While west winds fann'd our temples toil-bedew'd:

Then downwards slope, oft pausing, from the
 mount,

To some lone mansion, in some woody dale,
 Where smiling with blue eye, domestic bliss
 Gives *this* the husband's, *that* the brother's kiss!

Thus rudely versed in allegoric lore,
 The hill of knowledge I essay'd to trace;
 That verdurous hill with many a resting-place,
 And many a stream, whose warbling waters pour

To glad and fertilize the subject plains;
 That hill with secret springs, and nooks untrod,
 And many a fancy-blest and holy sod,

Where inspiration, his diviner strains
 Low murmuring, lay; and starting from the rocks
 Stiff evergreens, whose spreading foliage mocks
 Want's barren soil, and the bleak frosts of age,
 And bigotry's mad fire-invoking rage!

O meek retiring spirit! we will climb,
 Cheering and cheer'd, this lovely hill sublime;

And from the stirring world uplifted high,
 (Whose noises, faintly wafted on the wind,
 To quiet musings shall attune the mind,
 And oft the melancholy *theme* supply.)

There, while the prospect through the gazing
 eye

Pours all its healthful greenness on the soul,
 We'll smile at wealth, and learn to smile at fame,
 Our hopes, our knowledge, and our joys the same,
 As neighbouring fountains image, each the
 whole:

Then, when the mind hath drunk its fill of truth,
 We'll discipline the heart to pure delight,
 Rekindling sober joy's domestic flame.
 They whom I love shall love thee. Honour'd
 youth!

Now may Heaven realize this vision bright!

LINES TO W. L., ESQ.,

WHILE HE SANG A SONG TO PURCELL'S MUSIC.
 WHILE my young cheek retains its healthful hues,
 And I have many friends who hold me dear;
 L——! methinks, I would not often hear
 Such melodies as thine, lest I should lose
 All memory of the wrongs and sore distress,
 For which my miserable brethren weep!
 But should uncomforted misfortunes steep
 My daily bread in tears and bitterness;
 And if at death's dread moment I should lie
 With no beloved face at my bed-side,
 To fix the last glance of my closing eye,
 Methinks, such strains, breathed by my angel-
 guide,
 Would make me pass the cup of anguish by,
 Mix with the blest, nor know that I had died!

ADDRESSED TO A YOUNG MAN OF FOR-
TUNE,

WHO ABANDONED HIMSELF TO AN INDOLENT AND
 CAUSELESS MELANCHOLY.

HENCE that fantastic wantonness of woe
 O youth to partial fortune vainly dear!
 To plunder'd want's half-shelter'd hovel go,
 Go, and some hunger-bitten infant hear
 Moan haply in a dying mother's ear:
 Or when the cold and dismal fog-damps brood
 O'er the rank churchyard with sere elm leaves
 strew'd,
 Pace round some widow's grave, whose dearer part
 Was slaughter'd, where o'er his uncoffin'd limbs
 The flocking flesh-birds scream'd! Then, while
 thy heart
 Groans, and thine eye a fiercer sorrow dims,
 Know (and the truth shall kindle thy young mind)
 What nature makes thee mourn, she bids thee heal!
 O object! if, to sickly dreams resign'd,
 All effortless thou leave life's commonweal
 A prey to tyrants, murderers of mankind.

SONNET TO THE RIVER OTTER.

DEAR native brook! wild streamlet of the west!
 How many various-fated years have past,
 What happy, and what mournful hours, since last
 I skim'd the smooth thin stone along thy breast,
 Numbering its light leaps! yet so deep imprest
 Sink the sweet scenes of childhood, that mine eyes
 I never shut amid the sunny ray,
 But straight with all their tints thy waters rise,
 Thy crossing plank, thy marge with willows
 gray,
 And bedded sand that vein'd with various dyes
 Gleam'd through thy bright transparency! On my
 way,
 Visions of childhood! oft have ye beguiled
 Lone manhood's cares, yet waking fondest sighs:
 Ah! that once more I were a careless child!

SONNET.

COMPOSED ON A JOURNEY HOMEWARD; THE
 HAVING RECEIVED INTELLIGENCE OF THE
 OF A SON, SEPTEMBER 20, 1796.

OFF o'er my brain does that strange fancy
 Which makes the present (while the ~~is~~
 last)
 Seem a mere semblance of some unknown
 Mix'd with such feelings, as perplex the
 Self-question'd in her sleep; and some have
 We lived ere yet this robe of flesh we wore
 O my sweet baby! when I reach my dotage
 If heavy looks shall tell me thou art dead,
 (As sometimes, through excess of hope, I
 I think that I should struggle to believe
 Thou wert a spirit, to this nether sphere
 Sentenced for some more venial crime to go
 Didst scream, then spring to meet Heaven's
 reprieve,
 While we wept idly o'er thy little bier!

SONNET.

TO A FRIEND WHO ASKED, HOW I FELT WHEN
 NURSE FIRST PRESENTED MY INFANT TO
 CHARLES! my slow heart was only sad, when
 I scan'd that face of feeble infancy:
 For dimly on my thoughtful spirit burst
 All I had been, and all my child might be
 But when I saw it on its mother's arm,
 And hanging at her bosom (she the while
 Bent o'er its features with a tearful smile
 Then I was thrill'd and melted, and most
 Impress'd a father's kiss: and all beguiled
 Of dark remembrance and presageful fear
 I seem'd to see an angel form appear—
 'Twas even thine, beloved woman mild!
 So for the mother's sake the child was dear
 And dearer was the mother for the child.

THE VIRGIN'S CRADLE HYMN.

COPIED FROM A PRINT OF THE VIRGIN
 CATHOLIC VILLAGE IN GERMANY.

DORMI, Jesu! Mater ridet,
 Quæ tam dulcem somnum videt,
 Dormi, Jesu! blandule!
 Si non dormis, Mater plorat,
 Inter fila cantans orat
 Blande, veni, somnule.

ENGLISH.

Sleep, sweet babe! my cares beguiling,
 Mother sits beside thee smiling:
 Sleep, my darling, tenderly!
 If thou sleep not, mother mourneth,
 Singing as her wheel she turneth:
 Come, soft slumber, balmily!

α ἢν ποτ' ἡμεῖς ἡ ψυχὴ πρὶν ἐν τῷ σῶμα
 εἶδεν ἡμεῖς αὐτὴν. PLAT. in Ph.

ON THE CHRISTENING OF A FRIEND'S CHILD.

THE day among the faithful placed,
And fed with fountal manna;
O with maternal title graced
Dear Anna's dearest Anna!

While others wish thee wise and fair,
A maid of spotless fame,
I'll breathe this more compendious prayer—
Mayst thou deserve thy name!

Thy mother's name, a potent spell,
That bids the virtues bide
From mystic grove and living cell
Confest to fancy's eye;

Meek quietness, without offence;
Content, in homespun kirtle;
True love; and true love's innocence,
White blossom of the myrtle!

Associates of thy name, sweet child!
These virtues mayst thou win;
With face as eloquently mild
To say, they lodge within.

So when, her tale of days all flown,
Thy mother shall be miss'd here;
When Heaven at length shall claim its own,
And angels snatch their sister;

Some hoary-headed friend, perchance,
May gaze with stifled breath,
And oft, in momentary trance,
Forget the waste of death.

E'en thus a lovely rose I view'd
In summer-swelling pride;
Nor mark'd the bud, that green and rude
Peep'd at the rose's side.

It chanced, I pass'd again that way
In autumn's latest hour,
And wondering saw the selfsame spray
Rich with the selfsame flower.

Ah fond deceit! the rude green bud
Alike in shape, place, name,
Had bloom'd, where bloom'd its parent stud,
Another and the same!

EPITAPH ON AN INFANT.

Irs balmy lips the infant blest
Relaxing from its mother's breast,
How sweet it heaves the happy sigh
Of innocent satiety!

And such my infant's latest sigh!
O tell, rude stone! the passer by,
That here the pretty babe doth lie,
Death sang to sleep with lullaby.

MELANCHOLY.

A FRAGMENT.

STRATCH'D on a moulder'd abbey's broadest wall,
Whererunning ivies propp'd the ruins steep—
Her folded arms wrapping her tatter'd pall,
Had melancholy mused herself to sleep.
The fern was press'd beneath her hair,
The dark green adder's tongue* was there;
And still as past the flagging sea-gale weak,
The long lank leaf bow'd fluttering o'er her cheek.

That pallid cheek was flush'd: her eager look
Beam'd eloquent in slumber! Inly wrought,
Imperfect sounds her moving lips forsook,
And her bent forehead work'd with troubled thought.
Strange was the dream—

A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

THE shepherds went their hasty way,
And found the lowly stable-shed
Where the virgin mother lay:
And now they check'd their eager tread,
For to the babe, that at her bosom clung,
A mother's song the virgin-mother sung.

They told her how a glorious light,
Streaming from a heavenly throng,
Around them shone, suspending night!
While, sweeter than a mother's song,
Blest angels heralded the Saviour's birth,
Glory to God on high! and peace on earth.

She listen'd to the tale divine,
And closer still the babe she press'd;
And while she cried, the babe is mine!
The milk rush'd faster to her breast:
Joy rose within her, like a summer morn;
Peace, peace on earth! the Prince of peace is born.

Thou mother of the Prince of peace,
Poor, simple, and of low estate!
That strife should vanish, battle cease,
O why should this thy soul elate?
Sweet music's loudest note, the poet's story,—
Didst thou ne'er love to hear of fame and glory?

And is not war a youthful king,
A stately hero clad in mail?
Beneath his footsteps laurels spring;
Him earth's majestic monarchs hail
Their friend, their playmate! and his bold bright eye
Compels the maiden's love-confessing sigh.

"Tell this in some more courtly scene,
To maids and youths in robes of state!
I am a woman poor and mean,
And therefore is my soul elate.
War is a ruffian, all with guilt defiled,
That from the aged father tears his child!

* A botanical mistake. The plant which the poet here describes is called the hart's tongue.

"A murderous fiend, by fiends adored,
He kills the sire and starves the son;
The husband kills, and from her board
Steals all his widow's toil had won;
Plunders God's world of beauty; rends away
All safety from the night, all comfort from the day.

"Then wisely is my soul elate,
That strife should vanish, battle cease:
I'm poor and of a low estate,
The mother of the Prince of peace.
Joy rises in me, like a summer's morn:
Peace, peace on earth! the Prince of peace is born!"

TELL'S BIRTHPLACE.

IMITATED FROM STOLBERG.

MARK this holy chapel well!
The birthplace, this, of William Tell.
Here, where stands God's altar dread,
Stood his parents' marriage bed.

Here first, an infant to her breast,
Him his loving mother prest;
And kiss'd the babe, and bless'd the day,
And pray'd as mothers used to pray:

"Vouchsafe him health, O God, and give
The child, thy servant, still to live!"
But God has destined to do more
Through him, than through an armed power.

God gave him reverence of laws,
Yet stirring blood in freedom's cause—
A spirit to his rocks akin,
The eye of the hawk, and the fire therein!

To nature and to holy writ
Alone did God the boy commit:
Where flash'd and roar'd the torrent, oft
His soul found wings, and soar'd aloft!

The straining oar and chamois chase
Had form'd his limbs to strength and grace:
On wave and wind the boy would toss,
Was great, nor knew how great he was!

He knew not that his chosen hand,
Made strong by God, his native land
Would rescue from the shameful yoke
Of slavery—the which he broke!

HUMAN LIFE.

ON THE DENIAL OF IMMORTALITY.

If dead, we cease to be; if total gloom
Swallow up life's brief flash for aye, we fare
As summer gusts, of sudden birth and doom,
Whose sound and motion not alone declare,
But *are* their *whole* of being! If the breath
Be life itself, and not its task and tent,
If e'en a soul like Milton's can know death,
O man! thou vessel, purposeless, unmeant,
Yet drone-hire strange of phantom purposes!
Surplus of nature's dread activity,

Which, as she gazed on some high-finish'd
Retreating slow, with meditative pause,
She form'd with restless hands unconscious
Blank accident! nothing's anomaly!

If rootless thus, thus substanceless thy st
Go, weigh thy dreams, and be thy hopes, th
The counter-weights!—Thy laughter and th
Mean but themselves, each fittest to crea
And to repay the other! Why rejoices

Thy heart with hollow joy for hollow gos
Why cowl thy face beneath the mourner'
Why waste thy sighs, and thy lamenting ve
Image of image, ghost of ghostly elf,
That such a thing as thou feel'st warm or co
Yet what and whence thy gain if thou withd
These costless shadows of thy shadowy se
Be sad! be glad! be neither! seek, or shun
Thou hast no reason why! Thou canst have
Thy being's being is a contradiction.

ELEGY,

IMITATED FROM ONE OF AKENSIDE'S BLANK
INSCRIPTIONS.

NEAR the lone pile with ivy overspread,
Fast by the rivulet's sleep-persuading soun
Where "sleeps the moonlight" on yon vi
bed—
O humbly press that consecrated ground!

For there does Edmund rest, the learned sw
And there his spirit most delights to rove:
Young Edmund! famed for each harmonious
And the sore wounds of ill-requited love.

Like some tall tree that spreads its branches
And loads the west wind with its soft perf
His manhood blossom'd: till the faithless gn
Of fair Matilda sank him to the tomb.

But soon did righteous Heaven her guilt pur
Where'er with wilder'd steps she wander'd
Still Edmund's image rose to blast her view,
Still Edmund's voice accused her in each g

With keen regret, and conscious guilt's alarm
Amid the pomp of affluence she pined:
Nor all that lured her faith from Edmund's s
Could lull the wakeful horror of her mind.

Go, traveller! tell the tale with sorrow fram
Some tearful maid, perchance, or blooming
May hold it in remembrance; and be taught
That riches cannot pay for love or truth.

THE VISIT OF THE GODS.

IMITATED FROM SCHILLER.

NEVER, believe me,
Appear the immortals,
Never alone:

Scarce had I welcomed the sorrow-begun
Iacchus! but in came boy Cupid the smiler:

hæbus the glorious descends from his throne!
advance, they float in, the Olympians all!

With divinities fills my
Terrestrial hall!

How shall I yield you
Due entertainment,
Celestial choir?

ther, bright guests! with your wings of up-
buoyance
loft to your homes, to your banquets of joy-
ance,
he roofs of Olympus may echo my lyre!
re mount! on their pinions they waft up my
soul!

O give me the nectar!
O fill me the bowl!
Give him the nectar!
Pour out for the poet,
Hebe! pour free!

on his eyes with celestial dew,
Styx the detested no more he may view,
like one of us gods may conceit him to be!
rs, Hebe! I quaff it! lo pean, I cry!

The wine of th' immortals
Forbids me to die!

KUBLA KHAN;

OR, A VISION IN A DREAM.

The following fragment is here published at request of a poet of great and deserved celebrity, as far as the author's own opinions are concerned, rather as a psychological curiosity, than on round of any supposed poetic merits.

The summer of the year 1797, the author, then in health, had retired to a lonely farm-house between Porlock and Linton, on the Exmoor coast of Somerset and Devonshire. In consequence of night indisposition, an anodyne had been prescribed, from the effects of which he fell asleep in a chair at the moment that he was reading the wing sentence, or words of the same substance, 'urchas's "Pilgrimage:"—"Here the Khan is commanded a palace to be built, and a stately town thereunto; and thus ten miles of fertile land were enclosed with a wall." The author lay down for about three hours in a profound sleep, and lost the external senses, during which time he had the most vivid confidence that he could not be composed less than from two to three hundred lines; if that indeed can be called composition which all the images rose up before him as things, in a parallel production of the correspondent sensations, without any sensation, or consciousness of effort. On awaking he appeared to him to have a distinct recollection of the whole, taking his pen, ink, and paper, instantly and briefly wrote down the lines that are here presented. At this moment he was unfortunately called out by a person on business from Porlock, detained by him above an hour, and on his

return to his room, found, to his no small surprise and mortification, that though he still retained some vague and dim recollection of the general purport of the vision, yet, with the exception of some eight or ten scattered lines and images, all the rest had passed away like the images on the surface of a stream into which a stone had been cast, but, alas! without the after restoration of the latter.

Then all the charm
Is broken—all that phantom-world so fair
Vanishes, and a thousand circlelets spread,
And each misshapes the other. Stay a while,
Poor youth! who scarcely darest lift up thine eyes—
The stream will soon renew its smoothness, soon
The visions will return! And lo, he stays,
And soon the fragments dim of lovely forms
Come trembling back, unite, and now once more
The pool becomes a mirror.

Yet, from the still surviving recollections in his mind, the author has frequently purposed to finish for himself what had been originally, as it were, given to him. *Σαυρον αβιον αβω*: but the to-morrow is yet to come.

As a contrast to this vision, I have annexed a fragment of a very different character, describing with equal fidelity the dream of pain and disease. —*Note to the first edition, 1816.*

In Xanadu did Kubla Khan
A stately pleasure-dome decree;
Where Alph, the sacred river, ran
Through caverns measureless to man,
Down to a sunless sea.

So twice five miles of fertile ground
With walls and towers were girdled round;
And here were gardens bright with sinuous rills,
Where blossom'd many an incense-bearing tree;
And here were forests ancient as the hills,
Infolding sunny spots of greenery.

But O that deep romantic chasm which slanted
Down the green hill athwart a cedarn cover!
A savage place! as holy and enchanted
As e'er beneath a waning moon was haunted
By woman wailing for her demon lover!
And from this chasm, with ceaseless turmoil seething,

As if this earth in fast thick pants were breathing,
A mighty fountain momently was forced:
Amid whose swift half-intermitted burst
Huge fragments vaulted like rebounding hail,
Or chaffy grain beneath the thresher's flail:
And 'mid these dancing rocks at once and ever
It flung up momently the sacred river.
Five miles, meandering with a mazy motion,
Through wood and dale the sacred river ran,
Then reach'd the caverns measureless to man,
And sank in tumult to a lifeless ocean:
And 'mid this tumult Kubla heard from far
Ancestral voices prophesying war!

The shadow of the dome of pleasure
Floated midway on the waves;
Where was heard the mingled measure
From the fountain and the caves.

It was a miracle of rare device,
A sunny pleasure-dome with caves of ice!

A damsel with a dulcimer
In a vision once I saw:
It was an Abyssinian maid,
And on her dulcimer she play'd,
Singing of Mount Abora.
Could I revive within me
Her symphony and song,
To such a deep delight 'twould win me,
That with music loud and long,
I would build that dome in air,
That sunny dome! those caves of ice!
And all who heard should see them there,
And all should cry, Beware! Beware!
His flashing eyes, his floating hair!
Weave a circle round him thrice,
And close your eyes with holy dread,
For he on honey-dew hath fed,
And drank the milk of Paradise.

THE PAINS OF SLEEP.

EAR on my bed my limbs I lay,
It hath not been my use to pray
With moving lips or bended knees;
But silently, by slow degrees,
My spirit I to love compose,
In humble trust mine eyelids close,
With reverential resignation,
No wish conceived, no thought express'd!
Only a *sense* of supplication,
A sense o'er all my soul imprest
That I am weak, yet not unblest,
Since in me, round me, everywhere,
Eternal Strength and Wisdom are.

But yesternight I pray'd aloud
In anguish and in agony,
Up-starting from the fiendish crowd
Of shapes and thoughts that tortured me:
A lurid light, a trampling throng,
Sense of intolerable wrong,
And whom I scorn'd, those only strong!
Thirst of revenge, the powerless will
Still baffled, and yet burning still!
Desire with loathing strangely mix'd,
On wild or hateful objects fix'd.
Fantastic passions! maddening brawl!
And shame and terror over all!
Deeds to be hid which were not hid,
Which all confused I could not know,
Whether I suffer'd, or I did:
For all seem'd guilt, remorse, or wo,
My own or others', still the same
Life-stifling fear, soul-stifling shame.

So two nights pass'd: the night's dismay
Sadden'd and stunn'd the coming day.
Sleep, the wide blessing, seem'd to me
Distemper's worst calamity.
The third night, when my own loud scream
Had waked me from the fiendish dream,
O'ercome with sufferings strange and wild,
I wept as I had been a child;
And having thus by tears subdued
My anguish to a milder mood,

Such punishments, I said, were due
To natures deepest stain'd with sin:
For aye entempesting anew
Th' unfathomable hell within,
The horror of their deeds to view,
To know and loath, yet wish and do!
Such griefs with such men well agree,
But wherefore, wherefore fall on me?
To be beloved is all I need,
And whom I love, I love indeed.

THE RIME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER.

IN SEVEN PARTS.

Facile credo, plures esse Naturas invisibiles quibiles in rerum universitate. Sed horum omnium quis nobis enarrabit? et gradus et cognationes et mina et singulorum muneris? Quid agunt? qui habitant? Harum rerum notitiam semper ambivnium humanum, nunquam attingit. Juvat, interdifficiteor, quandoque in animo, tanquam in tabula, et mellioris mundi imaginem contemplari: ne m suefacta hodierna vite minutis se contrahat: tota subleat in pusillas cogitationes. Sed veritati invigilandum est, modusque servandus, ut certa alis, diem a nocte, distinguamus.—T. BURNET: A Phil. p. 68.

PART I.

It is an ancient mariner,
And he stoppeth one of three:
"By thy long gray beard and glitter-
ing eye,
Now wherefore stopp'st thou me?"

*An ancient
mariner
guilted!
a wretch
and death
man.*

"The bridegroom's doors are open'd
wide,
And I am next of kin;
The guests are met, the feast is set:
Mayst hear the merry din."

He holds him with his skinny hand:
"There was a ship," quoth he.
"Hold off! unhand me, gray-beard
loon!"
Eftsoons his hand dropt he.

He holds him with his glittering
eye—
The wedding-guest stood still,
And listens like a three years' child;
The mariner hath his will.

*The wedding
guest is
bound by
of the old
long man,
strained
his tale.*

The wedding-guest sat on a stone,
He cannot choose but hear;
And thus spake on that ancient man,
The bright-eyed mariner:—

The ship was cheer'd, the harbour
clear'd,
Merrily did we drop
Below the kirk, below the hill,
Below the light-house top.

mariner tells
to ship sail-
-ward
good wind
for weather,
reached the The sun came up upon the left,
Out of the sea came he!
And he shone bright, and on the right
Went down into the sea.

Higher and higher every day,
Till over the mast at noon—
The wedding-guest here beat his
breast,
For he heard the loud bassoon.

redding-
heareth the
music; but
mariner con-
s his tale. The bride hath paced into the hall,
Red as a rose is she;
Nodding their heads before her goes
The merry minstrelsy.

The wedding-guest he beat his breast,
Yet he cannot choose but hear;
And thus spake on that ancient man,
The bright-eyed mariner:—

ship draws
up toward
the pole. And now the STORM-BLAST came, and
he

Was tyrannous and strong;
He struck with his o'ertaking wings,
And chased us south along.

With sloping masts and dripping prow,
As who pursued with yell and blow
Still treads the shadow of his foe,
And forward bends his head,
The ship drove fast, loud roar'd the
blast,
And southward aye we fled.

● And now there came both mist and
snow,
And it grew wondrous cold;
And ice, mast-high, came floating by,
As green as emerald.

land of ice,
f fearful
s, where no
thing was
seen. And through the drifts the snowy
clifts

Did send a dismal sheen:
Nor shapes of men nor beasts we
ken—
The ice was all between.

The ice was here, the ice was there,
The ice was all around:
It crack'd and growl'd, and roar'd and
howl'd,
Like noises in a swound!

a great sea-
-called the
men, name
gh the crew
and was re-
d with great
and hospita- At length did cross an albatross:
Thorough the fog it came;
As if it had been a Christian soul,
We hail'd it in God's name.

It ate the food it ne'er had eat,
And round and round it flew.
The ice did split with a thunder-fit;
The helmsman steer'd us through!

is! the alba-
-poveth a
of good
and follow-
to ship as it
and north-
through fog
floating ice. And a good south wind sprung up
behind;
The albatross did follow,
And every day, for food or play,
Came to the mariner's hollo!

In mist or cloud, on mast or shroud,
It perch'd for vespers nine:
Whiles all the night, through fog-
-smoke white,
Glimmer'd the white moonshine.

"God save thee, ancient mariner!
From the fiends that plague thee thus!
Why look'st thou so?"—With my
cross-bow
I shot the ALBATROSS.

The ancient mari-
ner inhospitably
killeth the poor
bird of good
omen.

PART II.

THE sun now rose upon the right:
Out of the sea came he,
Still hid in mist, and on the left
Went down into the sea.

And the good south wind still blew
behind,

But no sweet bird did follow,
Nor any day for food or play
Came to the mariner's hollo!

And I had done an hellish thing,
And it would work 'em wo:
For all averr'd, I had kill'd the bird
That made the breeze to blow.
Ah wretch! said they, the bird to slay,
That made the breeze to blow!

His shipmates cry
out against the
ancient mariner,
for killing the bird
of good-luck.

Nor dim nor red, like God's own head,
The glorious sun uprist:
Then all averr'd, I had kill'd the bird
That brought the fog and mist.
'Twas right, said they, such birds to
slay
That bring the fog and mist.

But when the day
cleared off, they
justify the same,
and thus make
themselves ac-
complish in the
crime.

The fair breeze blew, the white foam
flew,
The furrow follow'd free;
We were the first that ever burst
Into that silent sea.

The fair breeze
continues; the
ship enters the
Pacific Ocean, and
sails northward
even till it reach
es the line.

Down dropt the breeze, the sails dropt
down,
'Twas sad as sad could be;
And we did speak only to break
The silence of the sea!

The ship hath
been suddenly
becalmed.

All in a hot and copper sky,
The bloody sun, at noon,
Right up above the mast did stand,
No bigger than the moon.

Day after day, day after day,
We stuck, nor breath nor motion;
As idle as a painted ship
Upon a painted ocean.

Water, water, everywhere,
And all the boards did shrink:
Water, water, everywhere,
Nor any drop to drink.

And the albatross
begins to be
averr'd.

The very deep did rot: O Christ!
That ever this should be!
Yea, slimy things did crawl with legs
Upon the slimy sea.

About, about, in reel and rout
The death-fires danced at night;
The water, like a witch's oils,
Burnt green, and blue, and white.

A spirit had followed them; one of the invisible inhabitants of this planet,—neither departed soul nor angel; concerning whom the learned Jew, Josephus, and the Platonic Constantinopolitan, Michael Psellus, may be consulted. They are very numerous, and there is no climate or element without one or more.

And some in dreams assured were
Of the spirit that plagued us so;
Nine fathom deep he had follow'd us
From the land of mist and snow.

And every tongue, through utter
drought,
Was wither'd at the root;
We could not speak, no more than if
We had been choked with soot.

The shipmate, in their sure distress would fain throw the whole guilt on the ancient mariner;—in signs wherewith they being the dead sea-bird round his neck.

Ah! well-a-day! what evil looks
Had I from old and young!
Instead of the cross, the albatross
About my neck was hung.

PART III.

THERE pass'd a weary time. Each
throat
Was parch'd, and glazed each eye.
A weary time! a weary time!
How glazed each weary eye,
When looking westward, I beheld
A something in the sky.

The ancient mariner beheld a sign in the element afar off.

At first it seem'd a little speck
And then it seem'd a mist;
It moved and moved, and took at last
A certain shape, I wist.

A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist!
And it still near'd and near'd:
As if it dodged a water-sprite,
It plunged and tack'd and veer'd.

At its nearer approach, it seemed him to be a ship; and at a dear ransom he frown his speech from the bonds of thirst.

With throats unslaked, with black
lips baked,
We could nor laugh nor wail;
Through utter drought all dumb we
stood;

I bit my arm, I suck'd the blood,
And cried, A sail! a sail!

With throats unslaked, with black
lips baked,
Agape they heard me call;
Gramercy! they for joy did grin,
And all at once their breath drew in,
As they were drinking all.

A flash of joy.

And horror follows; for can it be a ship, that comes seaward without wind or tide?

See! see! (I cried,) she tacks no
more!

Hither to work us weal;
Without a breeze, without a tide,
She steadies with upright keel!

The western wave was all a flame,
The day was wellnigh done,
Almost upon the western wave
Rested the broad bright sun;

When that strange shape drove sud-
denly
Betwixt us and the sun.

And straight the sun was fleck'd with
bars,
(Heaven's mother send us grace!)
As if through a dungeon-grate he
peer'd
With broad and burning face.

It seemed he had the colour of a ship.

Alas! (thought I, and my heart beat
loud,)
How fast she nears and nears!
Are those her sails that glance in the
sun,
Like restless gossamers?

Are those her ribs through which the
sun
Did peer, as through a grate;
And is that woman all her crew?
Is that a DEATH, and are there two?
Is DEATH that woman's mate?

And in the sun was as but in the face of a smiling man.

The speaker's words are by death-words, of no other sort but the death-words. Like words, he says!

Her lips were red, her looks were
free,
Her locks were yellow as gold:
Her skin was as white as leprosy,
The Night-Mare LIFE-IN-DEATH was
she,
Who thicks man's blood with cold.

The naked hulk alongside came,
And the twain were casting dice;
"The game is done! I've won, I've
won!"
Quoth she, and whistles thrice.

Death and life are death-brothers; for the ship's crew at this, the last moment, the last moment.

The sun's rim dips; the stars rush
out:
At one stride comes the dark;
With far-heard whisper, o'er the sea
Off shot the spectre-bark.

No twilight within the curve of the sun.

We listen'd and look'd sideways up!
Fear at my heart, as at a cup,
My life-blood seem'd to sip!
The stars were dim, and thick the
night,
The steersman's face by his lamp
gleam'd white;
From the sails the dew did drip—
Till clomb above the eastern bar
The horned moon, with one bright
star
Within the nether tip.

At the rising of the moon.

One after one, by the star-dogg'd
moon,
Too quick for groan or sigh,
Each turn'd his face with a ghastly
pang,
And cursed me with his eye.

One after another.

Four times fifty living men,
(And I heard nor sigh nor groan,)
With heavy thump, a lifeless lump,
They dropp'd down one by one.

The shipmates drop down dead.

Death
work
ancient The souls did from their bodies fly,—
They fled to bliss or woe!
And every soul, it pass'd me by
Like the whizz of my cross-bow!

PART IV.

adding-
worth that
is talking "I FEAR thee, ancient mariner!
I fear thy skinny hand! [brown,
And thou art long, and lank, and
As is the ribb'd sea-sand."

"I fear thee and thy glittering eye,
And thy skinny hand so brown."—
ancient
mariner
his bodily
proceed-
relate his
punance. Fear not, fear not, thou wedding-
guest!

This body dropt not down.
Alone, alone, all, all alone,
Alone on a wide, wide sea!
And never a saint took pity on
My soul in agony.

both the
of the The many men, so beautiful!
And they all dead did lie:
And a thousand thousand slimy things
Lived on; and so did I.

with that
old live,
many lie I look'd upon the rotting sea,
And drew my eyes away;
I look'd upon the rotting deck,
And there the dead men lay.

I look'd to heaven, and tried to pray;
But or ever a prayer had gush'd,
A wicked whisper came, and made
My heart as dry as dust.

I closed my lids, and kept them close,
And the balls like pulses beat;
For the sky and the sea, and the sea
and the sky,

Lay like a load on my weary eye
And the dead were at my feet.

one live-
s in the
a dead The cold sweat melted from their
limbs,

Nor rot nor reek did they: [me
The look with which they look'd on
Had never pass'd away.

An orphan's curse would drag to hell
A spirit from on high;
But O! more horrible than that
Is a curse in a dead man's eye!
Seven days, seven nights, I saw that
curse,

And yet I could not die.

elision
on be
rewards
ring
the
till so-
still The moving moon went up the sky,
And nowhere did abide:
Softly she was going up,
And a star or two beside—

and everywhere the blue sky belongs
to their appointed rest, and their native country and their
homes, which they enter unannounced, as lords that are
expected, and yet there is a silent joy at their arrival.

he last two lines of this stanza, I am indebted to
laworth. It was on a delightful walk from Nether
o Dulverton, with him and his sister, in the
1797, that this poem was planned, and in part

Her beams bemoock'd the sultry main,
Like April bear-frost spread;
But where the ship's huge shadow lay,
The charmed water burnt alway
A still and awful red.

Beyond the shadow of the ship
I watch'd the water-snakes;
They moved in tracks of shining
white,

And when they rear'd, the elfish light
Fell off in hoary flakes.

Within the shadow of the ship
I watch'd their rich attire;
Blue, glossy green, and velvet black,
They coil'd and swam; and every
track
Was a flash of golden fire.

O happy living things! no tongue
Their beauty might declare;
A spring of love gush'd from my
heart,

And I bless'd them unaware:
Sure my kind saint took pity on me,
And I bless'd them unaware.

The selfsame moment I could pray;
And from my neck so free
The albatross fell off, and sank
Like lead into the sea.

PART V.

O SLEEP! it is a gentle thing,
Beloved from pole to pole!
To Mary queen the praise be given!
She sent the gentle sleep from heaven,
That slid into my soul.

The silly buckets on the deck,
That had so long remain'd,
I dreamt that they were fill'd with
dew;
And when I awoke it rain'd.

My lips were wet, my throat was cold,
My garments all were dank;
Sure I had drunken in my dreams,
And still my body drank.

I moved, and could not feel my limbs:
I was so light—almost
I thought that I had died in sleep,
And was a blessed ghost.

And soon I heard a roaring wind:
It did not come anear;
But with its sound it shook the sails,
That were so thin and sere.

The upper air burst into life!
And a hundred fire-flags sheen,
To and fro they were hurried about!
And to and fro, and in and out,
The wan stars danced between.

And the coming wind did roar more
loud,
And the sails did sigh like sedge;

By the light of the
moon he behold-
eth God's crea-
tures of the great
calm.

Their beauty and
their happiness.

He blesseth them
in his heart.

The spell begins
to break.

By grace of the
holy mother, the
ancient mariner
is refreshed with
rain.

He heareth
sounds and seeth
strange sights and
commotions in
the sky and the
element.

And the rain pour'd down from one
black cloud;
The moon was at its edge.

The thick black cloud was cleft, and
still

The moon was at its side:
Like waters shot from some high crag,
The lightning fell with never a jag,
A river steep and wide.

The bodies of the
ship's crew are
inspired, and the
ship moves on.

The loud wind never reach'd the
ship,

Yet now the ship moved on!
Beneath the lightning and the moon
The dead men gave a groan.

They groan'd, they stirr'd, they all
uprose,
Nor spake, nor moved their eyes;
It had been strange, e'en in a dream,
To have seen those dead men rise.

The helmsman steer'd, the ship moved
on;

Yet never a breeze up blew;
The mariners all 'gan work the ropes,
Where they were wont to do;
They raised their limbs like lifeless
tools—

We were a ghastly crew

The body of my brother's son
Stood by me, knee to knee;
The body and I pull'd at one rope,
But he said naught to me.

But not by the
souls of the men,
nor by demons of
earth or middle
air, but by a
blessed troop of
angelic spirits,
sent down by the
invocation of the
guardian saint.

"I fear thee, ancient mariner!"
Be calm, thou wedding-guest:
'Twas not those souls that fled in
pain,
Which to their corpses came again,
But a troop of spirits blest:

For when it dawn'd—they dropp'd
their arms,
And cluster'd round the mast;
Sweet sounds rose slowly through
their mouths,
And from their bodies pass'd.

Around, around, flew each sweet
sound,

Then darted to the sun;
Slowly the sounds came back again,
Now mix'd, now one by one.

Sometimes, a-drooping from the sky,
I heard the skylark sing;
Sometimes all little birds that are,
How they seem'd to fill the sea and
air,
With their sweet jargoning!

And now 'twas like all instruments,
Now like a lonely flute;
And now it is an angel's song,
That makes the heavens be mute.

It ceased; yet still the sails made on
A pleasant noise till noon,
A noise like of a hidden brook
In the leafy month of June,
That to the sleeping woods all night
Singeth a quiet tune.

Till noon we quietly sailed on,
Yet never a breeze did breathe:
Slowly and smoothly went the ship,
Moved onward from beneath.

Under the keel nine fathom deep,
From the land of mist and snow,
The spirit slid: and it was he
That made the ship to go.
The sails at noon left off their tune,
And the ship stood still also.

The human
spirit has
sunk pale
on the ship
as the life
departed
suddenly 'twas
with rapid
tranquility

The sun, right up above the mast,
Had fix'd her to the ocean:
But in a minute she 'gan to stir,
With a short uneasy motion—
Backwards and forwards half her
length

With a short uneasy motion.

Then like a pawing horse let go,
She made a sudden bound:
It fung the blood into my head,
And I fell down in a swoond.

How long in that same fit I lay,
I have not to declare;
But ere my living life return'd,
I heard and in my soul discern'd
Two voices in the air.

The pair
followed
the crew
helmsman
element,
as he was
and the
return, as
other, as
new long
heavy for
cross the
back bent
ed in the
spirit, as
return as
went.

"Is it he?" quoth one, "is this the
man?"

By Him who died on cross,
With his cruel bow he laid full low
The harmless albatross.

"The spirit who bideth by himself
In the land of mist and snow,
He loved the bird that loved the man
Who shot him with his bow."

The other was a softer voice,
As soft as honey-dew:
Quoth he, "The man hath penance
done,
And penance more will do."

PART VI.

FIRST VOICE.

But tell me, tell me! speak again,
Thy soft response renewing—
What makes that ship drive on so fast?
What is the ocean doing?

SECOND VOICE.

Still as a slave before his lord,
The ocean hath no blast;
His great bright eye most silently
Up to the moon is cast—

If he may know which way to go;
For she guides him smooth or grim.
See, brother, see! how graciously
She looketh down on him.

FIRST VOICE.

new bath
into a
for the
over
in vessel
north-
ter than
is could

But why drives on that ship so fast,
Without or wave or wind?

SECOND VOICE.

The air is cut away before,
And closes from behind.

Fly, brother, fly! more high, more
high!

Or we shall be belated:
For slow and slow that ship will go,
When the mariner's trance is abated.

natural
return-
mariner
and his
begins

I woke, and we were sailing on
As in a gentle weather:
'Twas night, calm night, the moon
was high;

The dead men stood together.

All stood together on the deck
For a charnel-dungeon fitter:
All fix'd on me their stony eyes,
That in the moon did glitter.

The pang, the curse, with which they
died,

Had never pass'd away:
I could not draw my eyes from theirs,
Nor turn them up to pray.

is final-
ed.

And now the spell was snap: once
more

I view'd the ocean green,
And look'd far forth, yet little saw
Of what had else been seen—

Like one, that on a lonesome road
Doth walk in fear and dread,
And having once turned round walks
on,

And turns no more his head;
Because he knows a frightful fiend
Doth close behind him tread.

But soon there breathed a wind on me,
Nor sound nor motion made:
Its path was not upon the sea,
In ripple or in shade.

It raised my hair, it fann'd my cheek
Like a meadow gale of spring—
It mingled strangely with my fears
Yet it felt like a welcoming.

Swiftly, swiftly flew the ship,
Yet she sail'd softly, too:
Sweetly, sweetly blew the breeze—
On me alone it blew.

ancient
behold-
alive

O! dream of joy! is this, indeed,
The light-house top I see?
Is this the hill? is this the kirk?
Is this my own countrée?

We drifted o'er the harbour bar,
And I with sobs did pray—
O let me be awake, my God!
Or let me sleep alway.

The harbour bay was clear as glass,
So smoothly it was strewn!
And on the bay the moonlight lay,
And the shadow of the moon.

The rock shone bright, the kirk no
less

That stands above the rock:
The moonlight steep'd in silentness,
The steady weathercock.

And the bay was white with silent
light,

Till rising from the same,
Full many shapes that shadows were,
In crimson colours came.

The angelic spi-
rits leave the
dead bodies.

A little distance from the prow
Those crimson shadows were:
I turn'd my eyes upon the deck—
O, Christ! what saw I there!

And appear in
their own forms
of light.

Each corse lay flat, lifeless and flat;
And, by the holy rood!
A man all light, a seraph-man,
On every corse there stood.

This seraph band, each waved his
hand:

It was a heavenly sight!
They stood as signals to the land,
Each one a lovely light;

This seraph band, each waved his
hand,

No voice did they impart—
No voice; but O! the silence sank
Like music on my heart.

But soon I heard the dash of oars,
I heard the pilot's cheer;
My head was turn'd perforce away,
And I saw a boat appear.

The pilot and the pilot's boy,
I heard them coming fast:
Dear Lord in heaven! it was a joy
The dead men could not blast.

I saw a third—I heard his voice:
It is the hermit good!
He singeth loud his godly hymns
That he makes in the wood.
He'll shrive my soul, he'll wash away
The albatross's blood.

PART VII.

This hermit good lives in that wood
Which slopes down to the sea.
How loudly his sweet voice he rears!
He loves to talk with mariners
That come from a far countrée.

The hermit of
the wood.

<p>He kneels at morn, and noon, and eve— He hath a cushion plump: It is the moss that wholly hides The rotted old oak stump.</p> <p>The skiff-boat near'd: I heard them talk, "Why this is strange, I trow! Where are those lights, so many and fair, That signal made but now?"</p>	<p>"Ha! ha!" quoth he, "full plain I see, The devil knows how to row." And now, all in my own country, I stood on the firm land! The hermit stepp'd forth from the boat, And scarcely he could stand.</p>
<p><small>Approacheth the ship with wonder.</small> "Strange, by my faith!" the hermit said— "And they answer not our cheer! The planks look'd warp'd! and see those sails, How thin they are and sere! I never saw aught like to them, Unless perchance it were</p> <p>"Brown skeletons of leaves that lag My forest brook along; When the ivy-tod is heavy with snow, And the owl whoops to the wolf below, That eats the she-wolf's young."</p>	<p>"O shrive me, shrive me, holy man!" <small>The hermit</small> The hermit cross'd his brow. "Say quick," quoth he, "I bid thee say— What manner of man art thou?" <small>he said</small></p> <p>Forthwith this frame of mine was wrench'd With a woful agony, Which forced me to begin my tale; And then it left me free.</p>
<p>"Dear Lord! it hath a fiendish look— (The pilot made reply,) I am a-fear'd."—"Push on, push on!" Said the hermit cheerily.</p> <p>The boat came closer to the ship, But I nor spake nor stirr'd; The boat came close beneath the ship, And straight a sound was heard.</p>	<p>Since then, at an uncertain hour, <small>And still</small> That agony returns: <small>even this</small> And till my ghastly tale is told, <small>myself</small> This heart within me burns. <small>and the</small></p> <p>I pass, like night, from land to land: I have strange power of speech; That moment that his face I see, I know the man that must hear me: To him my tale I teach.</p>
<p><small>The ship suddenly sinketh.</small> Under the water it rumbled on, Still louder and more dread: It reach'd the ship, it split the bay; The ship went down like lead.</p> <p><small>The ancient mariner is saved in the pilot's boat.</small> Stunn'd by that loud and dreadful sound, Which sky and ocean smote, Like one that hath been seven days drown'd, My body lay afloat; But swift as dreams, myself I found Within the pilot's boat,</p>	<p>What loud uproar bursts from that door! The wedding-guests are there But in the garden-bower the bride And bridemaids singing are: And hark! the little vesper-bell, Which biddeth me to prayer.</p> <p>O wedding-guest! this soul hath been Alone on a wide, wide sea: So lonely 'twas, that God himself Scarce seemed there to be.</p>
<p>Upon the whirl, where sank the ship, The boat spun round and round; And all was still, save that the hill Was telling of the sound.</p> <p>I moved my lips—the pilot shriek'd, And fell down in a fit; The holy hermit raised his eyes, And pray'd where he did sit.</p> <p>I took the oars: the pilot's boy, Who now doth crazy go, Laugh'd loud and long, and all the while His eyes went to and fro,</p>	<p>O sweeter than the marriage-feast, 'Tis sweeter far to me, To walk together to the kirk, With a goodly company!— To walk together to the kirk, And all together pray, While each to his great Father bends, Old men and babes, and loving friends, And youths and maidens gay!</p> <p>Farewell, farewell! but this I tell To thee, thou wedding-guest! He prayeth well, who loveth well Both man, and bird, and beast.</p> <p>He prayeth best, who loveth best All things, both great and small; For the dear God who loveth us, He made and loveth all.</p> <p>The mariner, whose eye is bright, Whose beard with age is hoar, Is gone: and now the wedding-guest Turn'd from the bridegroom's door.</p>

He went like one that hath been
stunn'd,
And is of sense forlorn,
A sadder and a wiser man
He rose the morrow morn.

CHRISTABEL.

PREFACE.*

t part of the following poem was written one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five in the county of Somerset. The t, after my return from Germany, in the thousand eight hundred, at Keswick, Cum-Since the latter date, my poetic powers, till very lately, in a state of suspended

But as, in my very first conception of had the whole present to my mind, with less, no less than with the loveliness of trust that I shall yet be able to embody the three parts yet to come.

Christabel, that if the poem had been finished of the former periods, or if even the first part had been published in the year impression of its originality would have a greater than I dare at present expect. Thus, I have only my own indolence to the dates are mentioned for the exclusive precluding charges of plagiarism or seriation from myself. For there is amongst of critics, who seem to hold, that every thought and image is traditional; who tion that there are such things as fountains old, small as well as great; and who refore, charitably derive every rill they wing, from a perforation made in some's tank. I am confident, however, that the present poem is concerned, the celest whose writings I might be suspected imitated, either in particular passages, or e and the spirit of the whole, would be first to vindicate me from the charge, in any striking coincidence, would per-address them in this doggerel version of sh Latin hexameters.

Is mine, and it is likewise yours;
But an' if this will not do,
Let it be mine, good friend! for I
Am the poorer of the two.

only to add, that the metre of the Christabel, properly speaking, irregular, though it so from its being founded on a new prinple, that of counting in each line the of the syllables. Though the latter may seven to twelve, yet in each line the ill be found to be only four. Nevertheless occasional variation in number of syllables introduced wantonly, or for the mere convenience, but in correspondence with sition, in the nature of the imagery or

PART I.

'Tis the middle of night by the castle clock,
And the owls have awaken'd the crowing cock:
Tu-whit!—Tu-whoo!
And hark, again! the crowing cock,
How drowsily it crew.

Sir Leoline, the baron rich,
Hath a toothless mastiff, which
From her kennel beneath the rock
Maketh answer to the clock,
Four for the quarters, and twelve for the hour;
Ever and aye, by shine and shower,
Sixteen short howls, not over-loud;
Some say, she sees my lady's shroud.

Is the night chilly and dark?
The night is chilly, but not dark.
The thin gray cloud is spread on high,
It covers but not hides the sky.
The moon is behind, and at the full;
And yet she looks both small and dull.
The night is chill, the cloud is gray:
'Tis a month before the month of May,
And the spring comes slowly up this way.

The lovely lady, Christabel,
Whom her father loves so well,
What makes her in the wood so late,
A furlong from the castle gate?
She had dreams all yesternight
Of her own betrothed knight;
And she in the midnight wood will pray
For the weal of her lover that's far away.

She stole along, she nothing spoke,
The sighs she heaved were soft and low,
And naught was green upon the oak,
But moss and rarest mistletoe:
She kneels beneath the huge oak tree,
And in silence prayeth she.
The lady sprang up suddenly,
The lovely lady, Christabel!
It moan'd as near as near could be,
But what it is she cannot tell.—
On the other side it seems to be,
Of the huge, broad-breasted, old oak tree.

The night is chill; the forest bare;
Is it the wind that moaneth bleak?
There is not wind enough in the air
To move away the ringlet curl
From the lovely lady's cheek—
There is not wind enough to twirl
The one red leaf, the last of its clan,
That dances as often as dance it can,
Hanging so light, and hanging so high,
On the topmost twig that looks up at the sky.

Hush, beating heart of Christabel!
Jesu, Maria, shield her well!
She folded her arms beneath her cloak,
And stole to the other side of the oak.
What sees she there?

There she sees a damsel bright,
Drest in a silken robe of white,

* To the edition of 1816.

That shadowy in the moonlight shone :
The neck that made that white robe wan,
Her stately neck, and arms were bare ;
Her blue-vein'd feet unsandall'd were,
And wildly glitter'd here and there
The gems entangled in her hair.
I guess, 'twas frightful there to see
A lady so richly clad as she—
Beautiful exceedingly !

Mary mother, save me now !
(Said Christabel,) And who art thou ?
The lady strange made answer meet,
And her voice was faint and sweet :—
Have pity on my sore distress,
I scarce can speak for weariness :
Stretch forth thy hand, and have no fear !
Said Christabel, How camest thou here ?
And the lady, whose voice was faint and sweet,
Did thus pursue her answer meet :—

My sire is of a noble line.
And my name is Geraldine ;
Five warriors seized me yesternorn,
Me, even me, a maid forlorn :
They choked my cries with force and fright,
And tied me on a palfrey white.
The palfrey was as fleet as wind,
And they rode furiously behind.
They spur'd amain, their steeds were white ;
And once we cross'd the shade of night.
As sure as Heaven shall rescue me,
I have no thought what men they be ;
Nor do I know how long it is
(For I have lain entranced I wis)
Since one, the tallest of the five,
Took me from the palfrey's back,
A weary woman, scarce alive.
Some mutter'd words his comrades spoke :
He placed me underneath this oak,
He swore they would return with haste :
Whither they went I cannot tell—
I thought I heard, some minutes past,
Sounds as of a castle-bell.
Stretch forth thy hand, (thus ended she,)
And help a wretched maid to flee.

Then Christabel stretch'd forth her hand,
And comforted fair Geraldine :
O well, bright dame ! may you command
The service of Sir Leoline ;
And gladly our stout chivalry
Will he send forth and friends withal,
To guide and guard you safe and free
Home to your noble father's hall.

She rose ; and forth with steps they pass'd
That strove to be, and were not, fast.
Her gracious stars the lady blest,
And thus spake on sweet Christabel :—
All our household are at rest,
The hall as silent as the cell ;
Sir Leoline is weak in health,
And may not well awaken'd be,
But we will move as if in stealth ;
And I beseech your courtesy,
This night, to share your couch with me.

They cross'd the moat, and Christabel
Took the key that fitted well ;
A little door she open'd straight,
All in the middle of the gate ;
The gate that was iron'd within and with
Where an army in battle array had march'd
The lady sank, belike through pain,
And Christabel with might and main
Lifted her up, a weary weight,
Over the threshold of the gate :
Then the lady rose again,
And moved, as she were not in pain.

So free from danger, free from fear,
They cross'd the court : right glad they w
And Christabel devoutly cried
To the lady by her side,
Praise we the Virgin all divine
Who hath rescued thee from thy distress !
Alas, alas ! said Geraldine,
I cannot speak for weariness.
So free from danger, free from fear,
They cross'd the court : right glad they w

Outside her kennel, the mastiff old
Lay fast asleep, in moonshine cold.
The mastiff old did not awake,
Yet she an angry moan did make !
And what can all the mastiff bitch ?
Never till now she utter'd yell
Beneath the eye of Christabel.
Perhaps it is the owl's scritch ;
For what can ail the mastiff bitch ?

They pass'd the hall, that echoes still,
Pass as lightly as you will !
The brands were flat, the brands were dym
Amid their own white ashes lying :
But when the lady pass'd, there came
A tongue of light, a fit of flame ;
And Christabel saw the lady's eye,
And nothing else saw she thereby,
Save the boss of the shield of Sir Leoline
Which hung in a murky old niche in the wa
O softly tread ! said Christabel,
My father seldom sleepeth well.

Sweet Christabel her feet doth bare ;
And, jealous of the listening air,
They steal their way from stair to stair :
Now in glimmer, and now in gloom—
And now they pass the baron's room,
As still as death with stifled breath !
And now have reach'd her chamber-door ;
And now doth Geraldine press down
The rushes of the chamber floor.

The moon shines dim in the open air,
And not a moonbeam enters here.
But they without its light can see
The chamber carved so curiously,
Carved with figures strange and sweet,
All made out of the carver's brain,
For a lady's chamber meet :
The lamp with twofold silver chain
Is fasten'd to an angel's feet.

up burns dead and dim;
 The lamp will trim.
 The lamp, and made it bright,
 Singing to and fro,
 Me, in wretched plight,
 On the floor below,
 Geraldine,
 Drink this cordial wine!
 O virtuous powers;
 Made it of wild flowers.

"Mother pity me,
 I'm most forlorn?
 Where'd—Wo is me!
 Your that I was born.
 The gray-hair'd friar tell,
 Death-bed she did say,
 I'd hear the castle-bell
 Upon my wedding-day.
 That thou wert here!
 Geraldine, she were!

"Altered voice said she—
 O mother! Peak and pine!
 To bid thee flee."
 O poor Geraldine?
 O with unsettled eye?
 O endless dead espy?
 A hollow voice cries she,
 Off! this hour is mine—
 Her guardian spirit be,
 If! 'tis given to me."

She knelt by the lady's side,
 Heaven her eyes so blue—
 O, this ghastly ride—
 Hath wilder'd you!
 Had her moist cold brow,
 Had, " 'Tis over now!"

Of flower wine she drank;
 Eyes 'gan glitter bright,
 Floor whereon she sank,
 O stood upright;
 Beautiful to see,
 O a far countrée.

O lofty lady spake—
 O live in the upper sky,
 O holy Christabel!
 O them, and for their sake
 Ood which me befell,
 Degrees will try,
 To requite you well.
 Be yourself; for I
 O yet in bed I lie.

Bel, So let it be!
 O dy bade, did she,
 O nbs did she undress.
 O in her loveliness.

O'er brain of weal and wo
 Oghts moved to and fro,
 O were her lids to close;
 O on the bed she rose,

And on her elbow did recline
 To look at the Lady Geraldine.

Beneath the lamp the Lady bow'd,
 And slowly roll'd her eyes around;
 Then drawing in her breath aloud,
 Like one that shudder'd, she unbound
 The cincture from beneath her breast:
 Her silken robe, and inner vest,
 Dropt to her feet, and full in view,
 Behold! her bosom and half her side—
 A sight to dream of, not to tell!
 O shield her! shield sweet Christabel.

Yet Geraldine nor speaks nor stirs;
 Ah! what a stricken look was hers!
 Deep from within she seems halfway
 To lift some weight with sick assay,
 And eyes the maid and seeks delay;
 Then suddenly as one defied
 Collects herself in scorn and pride,
 And lay down by the maiden's side!—
 And in her arms the maid she took,
 Ah well-a-day!

And with low voice and doleful look
 These words did say:

In the touch of this bosom there worketh a spell
 Which is lord of thy utterance, Christabel!
 Thou knowest to-night, and wilt know to-morrow
 This mark of my shame, this seal of my sorrow;
 But vainly thou warrest,
 For this is alone in
 Thy power to declare,
 That in the dim forest
 Thou hearest a low moaning,
 And foundest a bright lady, surpassingly fair:
 And didst bring her home with thee in love and in
 charity,
 To shield her and shelter her from the damp air.

THE CONCLUSION TO PART I.

It was a lovely sight to see
 The lady Christabel, when she
 Was praying at the old oak tree.
 Amid the jagged shadows
 Of mossy leafless boughs,
 Kneeling in the moonlight,
 To make her gentle vows;
 Her slender palms together prest,
 Heaving sometimes on her breast;
 Her face resign'd to bliss or bale—
 Her face—O call it fair, not pale!
 And both blue eyes more bright than clear,
 Each about to have a tear.

With open eyes (ah wo is me!)
 Asleep, and dreaming fearfully,
 Fearfully dreaming, yet I wis,
 Dreaming that alone, which is—
 O sorrow and shame! Can this be she,
 The lady, who knelt at the old oak tree?
 And lo! the worker of these harms,
 That holds the maiden in her arms,
 Seems to slumber still and mild,
 As a mother with her child.

A star hath set, a star hath risen,
O Geraldine! since arms of thine
Have been the lovely lady's prison.
O Geraldine! one hour was thine—
Thou'st had thy will! By tairn and rill,
The night-birds all that hour were still.
But now they are jubilant anew,
From cliff and tower, tu-whoo! tu-whoo!
Tu-whoo! tu-whoo! from wood and fell!

And see! the Lady Christabel
Gathers herself from out her trance;
Her limbs relax, her countenance
Grows sad and soft; the smooth thin lids
Close o'er her eyes; and tears she sheds—
Large tears that leave the lashes bright!
And oft the while she seems to smile
As infants at a sudden light!

Yea, she doth smile, and she doth weep,
Like a youthful hermitess,
Beauteous in a wilderness,
Who, praying always, prays in sleep,
And, if she move unquietly,
Perchance, 'tis but the blood so free,
Comes back and tingles in her feet.
No doubt, she hath a vision sweet:
What if her guardian spirit 'twere,
What if she knew her mother near?
But this she knows, in joys and woes,
That saints will aid if men will call:
For the blue sky bends over all!

PART II.

EACH matin-bell, the baron saith,
Knells us back to a world of death.
These words Sir Leoline first said,
When he rose and found his lady dead:
These words Sir Leoline will say,
Many a morn to his dying day!

And hence the custom and law began,
That still at dawn the sacristan,
Who duly pulls the heavy bell,
Five-and-forty beads must tell
Between each stroke—a warning knell,
Which not a soul can choose but hear
From Bratha Head to Wyndermere.

Saith Bracy the bard, So let it knell!
And let the drowsy sacristan
Still count as slowly as he can!
There is no lack of such, I ween,
As well fill up the space between.
In Langdale Pike and Witch's Lair
And dungeon-ghyll so foully rent,
With ropes of rock and bells of air
Three sinful sextons' ghosts are pent,
Who all give back, one after 'other,
The death-note to their living brother;
And oft, too, by the knell offended,
Just as their one! two! three! is ended,
The devil mocks the doleful tale
With a merry peal from Borrowdale.

The air is still! through mist and cloud
That merry peal comes ringing loud;

And Geraldine shakes off her dread,
And rises lightly from the bed;
Puts on her silken vestments white,
And tricks her hair in lovely plight,
And, nothing doubting of her spell,
Awakens the Lady Christabel.
"Sleep you, sweet Lady Christabel?
I trust that you have rested well."

And Christabel awoke, and spied
The same who lay down by her side—
O rather say, the same whom she
Raised up beneath the old oak tree!
Nay, fairer yet! and yet more fair!
For she belike hath drunken deep
Of all the blessedness of sleep!
And while she spake, her looks, her air
Such gentle thankfulness declare,
That (so it seem'd) her girded vests
Grew tight beneath her heaving breasts.
"Sure I have sinn'd," said Christabel,
"Now Heaven be praised, if all be well;
And in low faltering tones, yet sweet,
Did she the lofty lady greet
With such perplexity of mind
As dreams too lively leave behind."

So quickly she rose, and quickly array'd
Her maiden limbs, and having pray'd
That He, who on the cross did groan,
Might wash away her sins unknown,
She forthwith led fair Geraldine
To meet her sire, Sir Leoline.

The lovely maid and the lady tall
Are pacing both into the hall,
And, pacing on through page and groom,
Enter the baron's presence-room.

The baron rose, and while he prest
His gentle daughter to his breast,
With cheerful wonder in his eyes
The Lady Geraldine espies,
And gave such welcome to the same,
As might besem so bright a dame!

But when he heard the lady's tale,
And when she told her father's name,
Why wax'd Sir Leoline so pale,
Murmuring o'er the name again,
Lord Roland de Vaux of Tryermaine?

Alas! they had been friends in youth;
But whispering tongues can poison truth
And constancy lives in realms above,
And life is thorny; and youth is vain:
And to be wroth with one we love,
Doth work like madness in the brain.
And thus it chanced, as I divine
With Roland and Sir Leoline.
Each spake words of high disdain
And insult to his heart's best brother:
They parted—ne'er to meet again!
But never either found another
To free the hollow heart from paining—
They stood aloof, the scars remaining,

which had been rent asunder;
 ea now flows between.
 r heat, nor frost, nor thunder,
 ly do away, I ween,
 of that which once hath been.
 ; a moment's space,
 g on the damsel's face:
 ruthful Lord of Tryermaine
 upon his heart again.

baron forgot his age!
 heart swell'd high with rage;
 oy the wounds in Jesu's side,
 proclaim it far and wide
 p and solemn heraldry,
 who thus had wrong'd the dame,
 as spotted infamy!
 ey dare deny the same,
 shall appoint a week,
 e recreant traitors seek
 y court—that there and then
 dge their reptile souls
 bodies and forms of men!"
 his eyes in lightning rolls!
 y was ruthlessly seized; and he kenn'd
 utiful lady the child of his friend!

he tears were on his face,
 r in his arms he took
 dine, who met th' embrace,
 ; it with joyous look.
 en she view'd, a vision fell
 soul of Christabel,
 of fear, the touch and pain!
 k and shudder'd, and saw again—
 me! Was it for thee,
 le maid! such sights to see!)

saw that bosom old,
 felt that bosom cold,
 in her breath with a hissing sound:
 he knight turn'd wildly round,
 ng saw but his own sweet maid
 : upraised, as one that pray'd.

, the sight, had pass'd away,
 stead that vision blest,
 mforted her after-rest,
 the lady's arms she lay,
 rapture in her breast,
 r lips and o'er her eyes
 iles like light!

With new surprise,
 Is then my beloved child?"
 said.—His daughter mild
 wer, "All will yet be well!"
 he had no power to tell
 e; so mighty was the spell.

who saw this Geraldine,
 i'd her sure a thing divine,
 ow with such grace she blended,
 fear'd she had offended
 ristabel, that gentle maid!
 such lowly tones she pray'd,

She might be sent without delay
 Home to her father's mansion.

"Nay!"

Nay, by my soul!" said Leoline.
 "Ho! Bracy the bard, the charge be thine
 Go thou, with music sweet and loud,
 And take two steeds with trappings proud,
 And take the youth whom thou lovest best
 To bear thy harp, and learn thy song,
 And clothe you both in solemn vest,
 And over the mountains haste along,
 Lest wandering folk, that are abroad,
 Detain you on the valley road.
 And when he has cross'd the Irthing flood,
 My merry bard! he hastes, he hastes
 Up Knorren Moor, through Halegarth wood,
 And reaches soon that castle good
 Which stands and threatens Scotland's wastes.

"Bard Bracy, bard Bracy! your horses are
 fleet,

Ye must ride up the hall, your music so sweet,
 More loud than your horses' echoing feet!
 And loud and loud to Lord Roland call,
 Thy daughter is safe in Langdale hall!
 Thy beautiful daughter is safe and free—
 Sir Leoline greets thee thus through me.
 He bids thee come without delay
 With all thy numerous array;
 And take thy lovely daughter home:
 And he will meet thee on the way
 With all his numerous array,
 White with their panting palfreys' foam:
 And by mine honour! I will say
 That I repent me of the day
 When I spake words of high disdain
 To Roland de Vaux of Tryermaine!—
 For since that evil hour hath flown,
 Many a summer's sun hath shone;
 Yet ne'er found I a friend again
 Like Roland de Vaux of Tryermaine."

The lady fell, and clasp'd his knees,
 Her face upraised, her eyes o'erflowing;
 And Bracy replied, with faltering voice,
 Her gracious hail on all bestowing:—
 Thy words, thou sire of Christabel,
 Are sweeter than my heart can tell;
 Yet might I gain a boon of thee,
 This day my journey should not be,
 So strange a dream hath come to me,
 That I had vow'd with music loud
 To clear yon wood from thing unblest,
 Warn'd by a vision in my rest!
 For in my sleep I saw that dove,
 That gentle bird, whom thou doest love,
 And call'd by thy own daughter's name—
 Sir Leoline! I saw the same,
 Fluttering, and uttering fearful moan,
 Among the green herbs in the forest alone.
 Which when I saw and when I heard,
 I wonder'd what might all the bird
 For nothing near it could I see,
 Save the grass and green herbs underneath the
 old tree,

And in my dreams, methought, I went
To search out what might there be found;
And what the sweet bird's trouble meant,
That thus lay fluttering on the ground.
I went and peer'd, and could descry
No cause for her distressful cry;
But yet for her dear lady's sake
I stoop'd, methought, the dove to take.
When lo! I saw a bright green snake
Coil'd around its wings and neck.
Green as the herbs on which it couch'd,
Close by the dove's its head it crouch'd!
And with the dove it heaves and stirs,
Swelling its neck as she swell'd hers!
I woke; it was the midnight hour,
The clock was echoing in the tower;
But though my slumber was gone by,
This dream it would not pass away—
It seems to live upon my eye!
And thence I vow'd this selfsame day,
With music strong and saintly song
To wander through the forest bare,
Lest aught unholy loiter there.

Thus Bracy said: the baron, the while,
Half-listening heard him with a smile;
Then turn'd to Lady Geraldine,
His eyes made up of wonder and love;
And said in courtly accents fine,
Sweet maid! Lord Roland's beauteous dove,
With arms more strong than harp or song,
Thy sire and I will crush the snake!
He kiss'd her forehead as he spake,
And Geraldine in maiden wise,
Casting down her large bright eyes,
With blushing cheek and courtesy fine
She turn'd her from Sir Leoline;
Softly gathering up her train,
That o'er her right arm fell again
And folded her arms across her chest,
And couch'd her head upon her breast,
And look'd askance at Christabel—
Jesu, Maria, shield her well!

A snake's small eye blinks dull and shy,
And the lady's eyes they shrunk in her head,
Each shrunk up to a serpent's eye,
And with somewhat of malice and more of
dread,
At Christabel she look'd askance:—
One moment—and the sight was fled!
But Christabel, in dizzy trance
Stumbling on the unsteady ground,
Shudder'd aloud, with a hissing sound;
And Geraldine again turn'd round,
And like a thing, that sought relief,
Full of wonder and full of grief,
She roll'd her large bright eyes divine
Wildly on Sir Leoline.

The maid, alas! her thoughts are gone,
She nothing sees—no sight but one!
The maid, devoid of guile and sin,
I know not how, in fearful wise
So deeply had she drunken in
That look, those shrunken serpent eyes,

That all her features were resign'd
To this sole image in her mind:
And passively did imitate
That look of dull and treacherous hate!
And thus she stood, in dizzy trance,
Still picturing that look askance
With forced, unconscious sympathy
Full before her father's view—
As far as such a look could be
In eyes so innocent and blue.
And when the trance was o'er, the maid
Paused a while, and inly pray'd:
Then falling at the baron's feet,
"By my mother's soul do I entreat
That thou this woman send away!"
She said: and more she could not say;
For what she knew she could not tell,
O'ermaster'd by the mighty spell.

Why is thy cheek so wan and wild,
Sir Leoline? Thy only child
Lies at thy feet, thy joy, thy pride,
So fair, so innocent, so mild;
The same, for whom thy lady died.
O by the pangs of her dear mother,
Think thou no evil of thy child!
For her, and thee, and for no other,
She pray'd the moment ere she died;
Pray'd that the babe for whom she died
Might prove her dear lord's joy and pride:
That prayer her deadly pangs beguiled,
Sir Leoline!
And wouldst thou wrong thy only child,
Her child and thine?

Within the baron's heart and brain
If thoughts like these had any share,
They only swell'd his rage and pain,
And did but work confusion there.
His heart was cleft with pain and rage,
His cheeks they quiver'd, his eyes were wild
Dishonour'd thus in his old age;
Dishonour'd by his only child,
And all his hospitality
To the insulted daughter of his friend
By more than woman's jealousy
Brought thus to a disgraceful end—
He roll'd his eye with stern regard
Upon the gentle minstrel bard,
And said in tones abrupt, austere,
Why, Bracy! dost thou loiter here?
I bade thee hence! The bard obey'd;
And, turning from his own sweet maid,
The aged knight, Sir Leoline,
Led forth the Lady Geraldine!

THE CONCLUSION TO PART II

A LITTLE child, a limber elf,
Singing, dancing to itself,
A fairy thing with red round cheeks
That always finds and never seeks,
Makes such a vision to the sight
As fills a father's eyes with light;
And pleasures flow in so thick and fast
Upon his heart, that he at last

press his love's excess
 unmeant bitterness.
 stty to force together
 unlike each other;
 mock a broken charm,
 wrong that does no harm.
 nder too and pretty
 rord to feel within
 of love and pity.
 a world of sin
 shame should this be true!)
 of heart and brain
 save from rage and pain,
 most used to do.

YOUTH AND AGE.

re 'mid blossoms straying,
 lung feeding, like a bee—
 e! Life went a-maying
 Nature, Hope, and Poesy,
 When I was young!
 ough?—Ah, woful *when!*
 nge 'twixt now and then!
 house not built with hands,
 does me grievous wrong,
 and glittering sands,
 en it flash'd along:—
 n skiffs, unknown of yore,
 kes and rivers wide,
 d of sail or oar,
 pite of wind or tide!
 this body for wind or weather,
 and I lived in't together.

vely; love is flower-like;
 a sheltering tree;
 it came down shower-like,
 love, and liberty,
 Ere I was old!
 ? Ah woful *Ere*,
 e, Youth's no longer here!
 years so many and sweet,
 at thou and I were one,
 at a fond conceit—
 at thou art gone!
 ill hath not yet toll'd:—
 t aye a masker bold!
 disguise hast now put on,
 be that thou art gone?
 ks in silvery slips,
 gait, this alter'd size:
 blossoms on thy lips,
 e sunshine from thine eyes!
 ught: so think I will
 nd I are house-mates still.

DEVIL'S THOUGHTS.

one bed at break of day
 e Devil is gone,
 e saug farm of the earth,
 his stock went on.

Over the hill and over the dale
 And he went over the plain,
 And backward and forward he swish'd his long tail
 As a gentleman swishes his cane.

And how then was the Devil drest?
 O! he was in his Sunday's best:
 His jacket was red and his breeches were blue,
 And there was a hole where the tail came
 through.

He saw a LAWYER killing a viper
 On a dung-heap beside his stable,
 And the Devil smiled, for it put him in mind
 Of Cain and *his* brother, Abel.

A POTHECARY on a white horse
 Rode by on his vocations,
 And the Devil thought of his old friend
 DEATH in the Revelations.

He saw a cottage with a double coach-house,
 A cottage of gentility!
 And the Devil did grin, for his darling sin
 Is pride that apes humility.

He went into a rich bookseller's shop,
 Quoth he! we are both of one college;
 For I myself sate like a cormorant once,
 Fast by the tree of knowledge.*

Down the river there plied with wind and tide,
 A pig, with vast celerity;

* And all amid them stood the *Tree of Life*
 High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit
 Of vegetable gold (query *paper money* ?); and next to
 Life

Our Death, the *Tree of Knowledge*, grew fast by.—

* * * * *

So clomb this first grand thief—
 Thence up he flew, and on the tree of life
 Sat like a cormorant.—*Par. Lost*, IV.

The allegory here is so apt, that in a catalogue of *various readings* obtained from collating the MSS. one might expect to find it noted, that for "*Life*" *Cod. quid habent*, "*Trade*." Though indeed *the trade*, i. e. the bibliopolic, so called, *κὰρ' εἰδύχα*, may be regarded as *life* *sansu eminentiori*: a suggestion, which I owe to a young retailer in the hosiery line, who on hearing a description of the net profits, dinner parties, country houses, etc. of the trade, exclaimed, "Ay! that's what I call *life* now!"—This "*Life, our Death*," is thus happily contrasted with the fruits of authorship.—*Sic nos non nobis mellificamus Apes*.

Of this poem, with which the Fire, Famine, and Slaughter first appeared in the *Morning Post*, the three first stanzas, which are worth all the rest, and the ninth, were dictated by Mr. Southey. Between the ninth and the concluding stanza, two or three are omitted as grounded on subjects that have lost their interest—and for better reasons.

If any one should ask, who General — meant, the author begs leave to inform him, that he did once see a red-faced person in a dream whom by the dress he took for a general; but he might have been mistaken, and most certainly he did not hear any names mentioned. simple verily, the author never meant any one, or indeed any thing but to put a concluding stanza to his dog-grel.

And the Devil look'd wise as he saw how the while,
It cut its own throat. There! quoth he, with a
smile,

Goes "England's commercial prosperity."

As he went through Cold-Bath Fields, he saw
A solitary cell,

And the Devil was pleased, for it gave him a hint
For improving his prisons in hell.

* * * * *

General ——'s burning face

He saw with consternation,
And back to hell his way did he take,
For the devil thought, by a slight mistake,
It was general conflagration.

EPIGRAMS.

I.

I Ask'd my fair, one happy day,
What I should call her in my lay,
By what sweet name from Rome, or Greece,
Nemora, Laura, Daphne, Chloris,
Carina, Lalage, or Doris,
Dorimene, or Lucrece?

II.

"Ah," replied my gentle fair;
"Dear one, what are names but air?—
Choose thou whatever suits the line;
Call me Laura, call me Chloris,
Call me Lalage, or Doris,
Only—only—call me *thine*!"

SLY Beelzebub took all occasions
To try Job's constancy, and patience.
He took his honour, took his health;
He took his children, took his wealth,
His servants, oxen, horses, cows,—
But cunning Satan did *not* take his spouse.

But Heaven, that brings out good from evil,
And loves to disappoint the devil,
Had predetermined to restore
Twofold all he had before;
His servants, horses, oxen, cows—
Short-sighted devil, *not* to take his spouse!

HOARSE Mævius reads his hobbling verse
To all, and at all times;
And finds them both divinely smooth,
His voice as well as rhymes.

But folks say Mævius is no ass;
But Mævius makes it clear
That he's a monster of an ass—
An ass without an ear!

THERE comes from old Avaro's grave
A deadly stench—why, sure, they have
Immured his *soul* within his grave!

LAST Monday all the papers said,
That Mr. —— was dead;
Why, then, what said the city?
The tenth part sadly shook their head,
And shaking, sigh'd, and sighing said,
"Pity, indeed, 'tis pity!"

But when the said report was found
A rumour wholly without ground,
Why, then, what said the city?
The other nine parts shook their head,
Repeating what the tenth had said,
"Pity, indeed, 'tis pity!"

Your poem must *eternal* be,
Dear sir!—it cannot fail—
For 'tis incomprehensible,
And wants both *head* and *tail*.

SWANS sing before they die—'twere no lie
Did certain persons die before they sing.

THE GARDEN OF BOCCACCIO.

Or late, in one of those most weary hours,
When life seems emptied of all genial powers
A dreary mood, which he who ne'er has known
May bless his happy lot, I sat alone;
And, from the numbing spell to win relief,
Call'd on the past for thought of glee or grief
In vain! bereft alike of grief and glee,
I sat and cower'd o'er my own vacancy!
And as I watch'd the dull continuous ache,
Which, all else slumbering, seem'd alone to
O friend! long wont to notice yet conceal,
And soothe by silence what words cannot heal
I but half saw that quiet hand of thine
Place on my desk this exquisite design,
Boccaccio's garden and its faëry,
The love, the joyance, and the gallantry!
An idyl, with Boccaccio's spirit warm
Framed in the silent poesy of form,
Like flocks adown a newly-bathed steep
Emerging from a mist: or like a stream
Of music soft that not dispels the sleep,
But casts in happier moulds the slumbering
dream,

Gazed by an idle eye with silent might
The picture stole upon my inward sight.
A tremulous warmth crept gradual o'er my
As though an infant's finger touch'd my brow
And one by one (I know not whence) were
All spirits of power that most had stung
thought.

In selfless boyhood, on a new world tost
Of wonder, and in its own fancies lost;
Or charm'd my youth, that kindled from above
Loved ere it loved, and sought a form for love
Or lent a lustre to the earnest scan
Of manhood, musing what and whence is man
Wild strain of scalds, that in the sea-worn
Rehearsed their war-spell to the winds and

l hymn of those prophetic maids,
l'd on Hertha in deep forest glades;
rel lay, that cheer'd the baron's feast;
s of city pomp, of monk and priest,
ayer, and many a guild in long array,
church pacing on the great saint's day.
y a verse which to myself I sang,
ke the tear, yet stole away the pang,
which in lamenting I renew'd.
, a matron now, of sober mien,
unt still and with no earthly sheen,
s a faëry child my childhood woo'd
ny dawn of thought—Philosophy.
then unconscious of herself, pardie,
no other name than poetry;
s a gift from heaven, in life's glee,
l but newly left a mother's knee,
and play'd with bird, and flower, and stone,
elfin playfellows well known,
reveal'd to innocence alone.

gentle artist! now I can descry
creation with a mastering eye,
wake! And now in fix'd gaze stand,
oder through the Eden of thy hand;
e green arches, on the fountain clear
nent shadows of the crossing deer,
t that serviceable nymph I stoop,
tal from its restless pool to scoop.
longer! I myself am there,
e ground-sward, and the banquet share.
at sweep that lute's love-echoing strings,
e upon the maid, who gazing sings:
and listen to the tinkling bells
e high tower, and think that there she
dwells.

Boccaccio's soul I stand porrest,
the an air like life, that swells my chest.

itness of the world, O thou once free,
ys fair, rare land of courtesy!
ce! with the Tuscan fields and hills!
us Arno fed with all their rills;
ghtest star of star-bright Italy!
ate, populous, all treasures thine,
m corn, the olive, and the vine.

Fair cities, gallant mansions, castles old,
And forests, where beside his leafy hold
The sullen boar hath heard the distant horn,
And whets his tusks against the gnarled thorn;
Palladian palace with its storied halls;
Fountains, where love lies listening to their falls;
Gardens, where flings the bridge its airy span,
And nature makes her happy home with man,
Where many a gorgeous flower is duly fed
With its own rill, on its own spangled bed,
And wreathes the marble urn, or leans its head,
A mimic mourner, that with veil withdrawn
Weeps liquid gems, the presents of the dawn,
Thine all delights, and every muse is thine:
And more than all, th' embrace and intertwine
Of all with all in gay and twinkling dance!
Mid gods of Greece and warriors of romance,
See! Boccaccio sits, unfolding on his knees
The new-found roll of old Mæonides,*
But from his mantle's fold, and near the heart,
Peers Ovid's Holy Book of Love's sweet smart!†
O all-enjoying and all-blending sage,
Long be it mine to con thy many page,
Where, half-conceal'd, the eye of fancy views
Fauns, nymphs, and winged saints, all gracious to
thy muse!

Still in thy garden let me watch their pranks,
And see in Dian's vest between the ranks
Of the trim vines, some maid that half believes
The *vestal* fires, of which her lover grieves,
With that sly satyr peering through the leaves!

* Boccaccio claimed for himself the glory of having first introduced the works of Homer to his country.

† I know few more striking or more interesting proofs of the overwhelming influence which the study of the Greek and Roman classics exercised on the judgments, feelings, and imaginations of the literati of Europe at the commencement of the restoration of literature, than the passage in the *Filicopo* of Boccaccio: where the sage instructor, Racheo, as soon as the young prince and the beautiful girl, Biancifiore had learned their letters, sets them to study the *Holy Book, Ovid's Art of Love*. "Incominciò Racheo a mettere il suo officio in esecuzione con intera sollecitudine. E loro, in breve tempo, insegnato a conoscer le lettere, fece leggere il santo libro d' Ovidio, nel quale il sommo poeta mostra, come i tanti fuochi di Venere si debbano ne freddi cuori occendere."

JAMES MONTGOMERY.

JAMES MONTGOMERY was born in Irvine, Ayrshire, in 1771. His parents belonged to the church of the United Brethren, commonly called Moravians,—a sect by no means numerous in England, and still more limited in Scotland. Having previously sojourned for a short time at a village in the Irish county of Antrim, they placed the future poet at the school of their society at Fulnick, near Leeds, and embarked for the West Indies as missionaries among the negro slaves. They were the victims of their zeal and humanity; the husband died in Barbadoes, and the wife in Tobago.

After remaining two years at Fulnick, and, like other men of genius, disappointing the expectations of his friends as a student, "from very indolence," he was placed by them in a retail shop at Mirfield near Wakefield. This ungenial employment he considered himself—not being under indentures—at liberty to relinquish at the end of two years, with a view to try his fortune in the great world. After spending other two years at a village near Rotherham, and a few months with a bookseller in London, he engaged as an assistant with Mr. Joseph Gales of Sheffield, who, published a newspaper—to the management of which, in 1794, he succeeded. This, though conducted with comparative moderation, exposed him to much enmity—rather inherited from his predecessor than actually incurred by himself. The liberty of the press in those days was, like faith, "the substance of things hoped for;" a sentence of condemnation, or even a word of reproach, against men in "high places," was punished as libellous. Montgomery did not indeed share the fate of some of his stern sectarian forefathers; but in lieu of maiming and pillory, he had to endure fine and imprisonment. Within eighteen months, and when he had scarcely arrived at manhood, his exertions in the cause of rational freedom had twice consigned him to a jail. During the thirty years that followed, however, he was permitted to publish his opinions, without being the object of open persecutions. Wearied out, at length, he relinquished his newspaper, in 1825. Recently one of the government grants to British worthies has been conferred upon him; and—it must be recorded to his honour—by Sir Robert Peel.

The poet continues to reside in Sheffield,—esteemed, admired, and beloved: a man of purer mind, or more unsuspected integrity, never existed. He is an honour to the profession of letters; and

by the upright and unimpeachable tenor of his life— even more than by his writings—the permanent and convincing advocate of religion. In his personal appearance, Montgomery is rather below the above the middle stature: his countenance is peculiarly bland and tranquil; and but for the occasional sparklings of a clear gray eye, it could scarcely be described as expressive.

Very early in life, Montgomery published a volume of poems. They were not, it would appear, favourably received by the public; and he writes the disappointment of his premature poetical hope brought with it a blight which his mind has never recovered. "For many years," he adds, "I was as mute as a moulting bird; and when the power of song returned, it was without the energy, self-confidence, and freedom which happier minutes among my contemporaries have manifested." The *Wanderer of Switzerland* was published in 1806; the *West Indies*, in 1810; the *World before the Flood*, in 1813; *Greenland* in 1819; the *Febus Island*, in 1827: he has since contented himself with the production of occasional verses.

Those who can distinguish the fine gold from the "sounding brass" of poetry, must place the name of James Montgomery high in the list of British poets; and those who consider that the chief duty of such is to promote the cause of religion, virtue, and humanity, must acknowledge in him one of their most zealous and efficient advocates. He does not, indeed, often aim at bolder flights of imagination; but if he seldom rises above, he never sinks beneath, the object of which he desires the attainment. If he rarely startles us, he still more rarely leaves us dissatisfied; he does not attempt that to which his powers are unequal, and therefore is at all times successful. To the general reader, it will seem as if the early bias of his mind and his first associations had tinged—we may say tainted—the source from whence he drew his inspirations, and that his poems are "sickled with peculiar impressions and opinions which fail to excite the sympathy of the great mass of mankind. We should, however, recollect, that, although he has chiefly addressed himself to those who thus with him, his popularity is by no means confined to them; but that those who read poetry for the delight it affords them, and without any reference to his leading design, acknowledge his merit, and contribute to his fame.

WANDERER OF SWITZERLAND.

IN SIX PARTS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Historical facts alluded to in *The Wanderer of Switzerland* may be found in the supplement to *Wanderer's*, in *Planta's History of the Helvetic*, and in *Zachokke's Invasion of Switzerland* the French, in 1798, translated by Dr.

PART I.

of Switzerland and his family, consisting of his daughter, and her young children, emigrate their country, in consequence of its subjugation, and, in 1798, arrive at the cottage of a shepherd the frontiers, where they are hospitably

SHEPHERD.

WANDERER, whither dost thou roam?
Many wanderer, old and gray;
Before hast thou left thine home
The sunset of thy day?"

WANDERER.

At the sunset of my day,
Anger! I have lost my home:
Old, wandering, old, and gray—
Therefore, therefore do I roam.

Thine mine arms a wife enfold,
Inting in their weak embrace;
Thine my daughter's charms behold,
Gathering in that widow'd face.

See her infants—O their sire,
Worthy of the race of Tell,
A battle's fiercest fire,
His country's battle fell!"

SHEPHERD.

Switzerland, then, gave thee birth?"

WANDERER.

"'Twas Switzerland of yore;
Degraded spot of earth,
On art Switzerland no more;
For thy mountains sunk in blood,
The waves of ruin hurl'd;
The waters of the flood
Ling round a buried world."

SHEPHERD.

Will time the deluge stop;
Can may Switzerland be blest;
T. Gothard's hoary top
All the ark of Freedom rest."

WANDERER.

Irreparably lost,
The day that made us slaves,
Dom's ark, by tempest tost,
Under'd in the swallowing waves."

hard is the name of the highest mountain in
of Uri, the birthplace of Swiss independence.

SHEPHERD.

"Welcome, wanderer as thou art,
All my blessings to partake;
Yet thrice welcome to my heart,
For thine injured country's sake.

"On the western hills afar
Evening lingers with delight,
While she views her favourite star
Brightening on the brow of night.

"Here, though lowly be my lot,
Enter freely, freely share
All the comforts of my cot,
Humble shelter, homely fare.

"Spouse, I bring a suffering guest,
With his family of grief;
Give the weary pilgrims rest,
Yield the exiles sweet relief."

SHEPHERD'S WIFE.

"I will yield them sweet relief:
Weary pilgrims! welcome here;
Welcome, family of grief,
Welcome to my warmest cheer."

WANDERER.

"When in prayer the broken heart
Asks a blessing from above,
Heaven shall take the wanderer's part,
Heaven reward the stranger's love."

SHEPHERD.

"Haste, recruit the failing fire,
High the winter-fagots raise;
See the crackling flames aspire;
O how cheerfully they blaze!

"Mourners, now forget your cares,
And, till supper-board be crown'd,
Close draw your fireside chairs;
Form the dear domestic round."

WANDERER.

"Host, thy smiling daughters bring,
Bring those rosy lads of thine;
Let them mingle in the ring
With these poor lost babes of mine."

SHEPHERD.

"Join the ring, my girls and boys;
This enchanting circle, this
Binds the social loves and joys:
'Tis the fairy ring of bliss!"

WANDERER.

"O ye loves and joys! that sport
In the fairy ring of bliss,
Oft with me ye held your court:
I had once a home like this!

"Bountiful my former lot
As my native country's hills;
The foundations of my cot
Were her everlasting hills.

"But those streams no longer pour
Rich abundance round my lands;
And my father's cot no more
On my father's mountain stands.

"By a hundred winters piled,
When the glaciers,* dark with death,
Hang o'er precipices wild,
Hang—suspended by a breath:

"If a pulse but throb alarm,
Headlong down the steep they fall;
For a pulse will break the charm,—
Bounding, bursting, burying all.

"Struck with horror stiff and pale,
When the chaos breaks on high,
All that view it from the vale,
All that hear it coming, die:—

"In a day and hour accurst,
O'er the wretched land of Tell,
Thus the Gallic ruin burst,
Thus the Gallic glacier fell!"

SHEPHERD.

"Hush that melancholy strain;
Wipe those unavailing tears.

WANDERER.

"Nay—I must, I will complain;
'Tis the privilege of years:

"'Tis the privilege of wo
Thus her anguish to impart:
And the tears that freely flow
Ease the agonizing heart."

SHEPHERD.

"Yet suspend thy griefs a while;
See the plenteous table crown'd;
And my wife's endearing smile
Beams a rosy welcome round.

"Cheese, from mountain dairies prest,
Wholesome herbs, nutritious roots,
Honey, from the wild-bee's nest,
Cheering wine and ripen'd fruits:

"These, with soul-sustaining bread,
My paternal fields afford:—
On such fare our fathers fed;
Holy pilgrim! bless the board."

P A R T II.

After supper, the Wanderer, at the desire of his host, relates the sorrows and sufferings of his country during the invasion and conquest of it by the French, in connexion with his own story.

SHEPHERD.

"WANDERER! bow'd with griefs and years,
Wanderer, with the cheek so pale,
O give language to those tears!
Tell their melancholy tale."

* More properly the avalanches; immense accumulations of ice and snow, balanced on the verge of the mountains in such subtle suspense, that, in the opinion of the natives, the tread of the traveller may bring them down in destruction upon him. The glaciers are more permanent masses of ice, and formed rather in the valleys than on the summits of the Alps.

WANDERER.

"Stranger—friend, the tears that flow
Down the channels of this cheek,
Tell a mystery of wo
Which no human tongue can speak

"Not the pangs of 'hope deferr'd'
My tormented bosom tear:—
On the tomb of hope interr'd
Scowls the spectre of despair.

"Where the Alpine summits rise,
Height o'er height stupendous lie
Like the pillars of the skies,
Like the ramparts of the world:

"Born in freedom's eagle nest,
Rock'd by whirlwinds in their rage
Nursed at freedom's stormy breast,
Lived my sires from age to age.

"High o'er Underwalden's vale,
Where the forest fronts the morn
Whence the boundless eye might see
O'er a sea of mountains borne;

"There my little native cot
Peep'd upon my father's farm:—
O! it was a happy spot,
Rich in every rural charm!

"There, my life, a silent stream,
Glid along, yet seem'd at rest;
Lovely as an infant's dream
On the waking mother's breast.

"Till the storm that wreck'd the w
In its horrible career,
Into hopeless ruin hurl'd
All this aching heart held dear.

"On the princely towers of Berne
Fell the Gallic thunder-stroke;
To the lake of poor Lucerne,
All submitted to the yoke.

"Reding then his standard raised,
Drew his sword on Brunnen's plain
But in vain his banner blazed,
Reding drew his sword in vain.

"Where our conquering fathers die
Where their awful bones repose,
Thrice the battle's fate he tried,
Thrice o'erthrew his country's foe

"Happy then were those who fell
Fighting on their father's graves
Wretched those who lived to tell
Treason made the victors slaves!

* Brunnen, at the foot of the mountains, on the Lake of Uri, where the first Swiss patriots, Furst of Uri, Werner Stauffacher of Schwyz, of Melchtal in Underwalden, conspired against the army of Austria in 1307, again in 1393, broke the diet of these three forest cantons.

† On the plains of Morgarten, where the Swiss thereby secured the independence of their own Reding, at the head of the troops of the little cantons of Schwyz, and Underwalden, repeatedly repulsed the invading army of France.

‡ By the resistance of these small cantons, General Schawenbourg was compelled to recognize independence, and gave them a solemn promise.

my country's life retired,
driven from part to part;
olden last expired,
Underwalden was the heart.*

valley of their birth,
our guardian mountains stand;
of heaven and earth,
the warriors of our land.

their sires in olden time,
they met in stern debate;
every breast sublime
with the spirit of the state.

the menace fired their blood:
one heart and voice they rose;
hand the heroes stood,
defied their faithless foes.

O heaven, in calm despair,
they turn'd the tearless eye,
country's wrongs they aware
their country's rights to die.

from the council came—
his daughter was his wife;
valley loved his name;
was my staff of life.)

the council field he came:
noble visage burn'd;
oh I caught the flame;
voice my youth return'd.
in heaven my heart renew'd,
beat through every vein;
powers, that age had hew'd,
into strength again.

from my couch I sprang,
limb to life restored;
bound my cottage rang,
watch'd my fathers' sword.
the weapon they did wield
after their dreadful day;
though Sempach's† iron field
the ploughshare of their way.
my spouse! in vain thy fears
my fury to restrain;
daughter! all thy tears,
children's, were in vain.

sooner had they disarmed, on the faith of
it, than the enemy came suddenly upon
an immense force; and with threats of exter-
minated them to take the civic oath to the
French, imposed upon all Switzerland.

inhabitants of the lower valley of Underwalden
received the French message, which required sub-
servient constitution, and the immediate sur-
render, of nine of their leaders. When the
panicked by a menace of destruction, was
emboldened by the district, all the men of the
hundred in number, took up arms, and
lives to perish in the ruins of their country.
of Sempach, the Austrians presented so
front with their projected spears, that the
valley was compelled to retire from the attack.
Underwalden, named Arnold de Winkelried,
a family to his countrymen, sprung upon
burying as many of their spears as he
his body, made a breach in their line; he
and routed the Austrians with a terrible

"Quickly from our hastening foes,
Albert's active care removed,
Far amidst th' eternal snows,
Those who loved us,—those beloved."

"Then our cottage we forsook;
Yet as down the steep we pass'd,
Many an agonizing look
Homeward o'er the hills we cast.

"Now we reach'd the nether glen,
Where in arms our brethren lay;
Thrice five hundred fearless men,
Men of adamant were they!

"Nature's bulwarks, built by time,
'Gainst eternity to stand,
Mountains, terribly sublime,
Girt the camp on either hand.

"Dim behind, the valley brake
Into rocks that fled from view;
Fair in front the gleaming lake
Roll'd its waters bright and blue.

"Midst the hamlets of the dale,
Stantz,† with simple grandeur crown'd,
Seem'd the mother of the vale,
With her children scatter'd round.

"Midst the ruins of the dale
Now she bows her hoary head,
Like the widow of the vale
Weeping o'er her children dead.

"Happier then had been her fate,
Ere she fell by such a foe,
Had an earthquake sunk her state,
Or the lightning laid her low!"

SHEPHERD.

"By the lightning's deadly flash
Would her foes had been consumed!
Or amidst the earthquake's crash
Suddenly, alive, entomb'd!

"Why did justice not prevail?"

WANDERER.

"Ah! it was not thus to be!"

SHEPHERD.

"Man of grief! pursue thy tale
To the death of liberty."

PART III.

The Wanderer continues his narrative, and describes the
battle and massacre of Underwalden.

WANDERER.

"From the valley we descried,
As the Gauls approach'd our shores,
Keels that darken'd all the tide,
Tempesting the lake with oars.

* Many of the Underwalders, on the approach of the
French army, removed their families and cattle among
the higher Alps; and themselves returned to join their
brethren, who had encamped in their native valley, on the
borders of the lake, and awaited the attack of the enemy.

† The capital of Underwalden.

"Then the mountain echoes rang
With the clangour of alarms:
Shrill the signal trumpet sang;
All our warriors leapt to arms.

"On the margin of the flood,
While the frantic foe drew nigh,
Grim as watching wolves we stood,
Prompt as eagles stretch'd to fly.

"In a deluge upon land
Burst their overwhelming might;
Back we hurl'd them from the strand,
Oft returning to the fight.

"Fierce and long the combat held—
Till the waves were warm with blood,
Till the booming waters swell'd
As they sank beneath the flood.*

"For on that triumphant day
Underwalden's arms once more
Broke oppression's black array,
Dash'd invasion from her shore.

"Gaul's surviving barks retired,
Muttering vengeance as they fled;
Hope in us, by conquest fired,
Raised our spirits from the dead.

"From the dead our spirits rose,
To the dead they soon return'd;
Bright, on its eternal close,
Underwalden's glory burn'd.

"Star of Switzerland! whose rays
Shed such sweet expiring light,
Ere the Gallic comet's blaze
Swept thy beauty into night:—

"Star of Switzerland! thy fame
No recording bard hath sung;
Yet be thine immortal name
Inspiration to my tongue!†

"While the lingering moon delay'd
In the wilderness of night,
Ere the morn awoke the shade
Into loveliness and light:—

"Gallia's tigers, wild for blood,
Darted on our sleeping fold:
Down the mountains, o'er the flood,
Dark as thunder clouds they roll'd.

"By the trumpet's voice alarm'd,
All the valley burst awake;
All were in a moment arm'd,
From the barriers to the lake.

"In that valley, on that shore,
When the graves give up their dead
At the trumpet's voice once more
Shall those slumberers quit their bed

"For the glen that gave them birth
Hides their ashes in its womb:
O! 'tis venerable earth,
Freedom's cradle, freedom's tomb.

"Then on every side began
That unutterable fight;
Never rose th' astonish'd sun
On so horrible a sight.

"Once an eagle of the rock
('Twas an omen of our fate)
Stoop'd, and from my scatter'd flock
Bore a lambkin to his mate.

"While the parents fed their young,
Lo! a cloud of vultures lean,
By voracious famine stung,
Wildly screaming, rush'd between.

"Fiercely fought the eagle-twin,
Though by multitudes oppress,
Till their little ones were slain,
Till they perish'd on their nest.

"More unequal was the fray
Which our band of brethren waged;
More insatiate o'er their prey
Gaul's remorseless vultures rag'd.

"In innumerable waves,
Sworn with fury, grim with blood,
Headlong roll'd the hordes of slaves,
And engulf'd us with a flood.

"In the whirlpool of that flood,
Firm in fortitude divine,
Like th' eternal rocks we stood,
In the cataract of the Rhine.*

"Till by tenfold force assail'd,
In a hurricane of fire,
When at length our phalanx fail'd,
Then our courage blazed the higher.

"Broken into feeble bands,
Fighting in dissever'd parts,
Weak and weaker grew our hands,
Strong and stronger still our hearts.

"Fierce amid the loud alarms,
Shouting in the foremost fray,
Children raised their little arms
In their country's evil day.

"On their country's dying bed,
Wives and husbands pour'd their blood
Many a youth and maiden bled,
Married at thine altar, Death.†

* The French made their first attack on the valley of Underwalden from the lake: but, after a desperate conflict, they were victoriously repelled, and two of their vessels, containing five hundred men, perished in the engagement.

† In the last and decisive battle, the Underwalders were overpowered by two French armies, which rushed upon them from the opposite mountains, and surrounded their camp, while an assault, at the same time, was made upon them from the lake.

* At Schaffhausen.—See Coxe's *Travels*.

† In this miserable conflict, many of the wretched children of the Underwalders fought in the rank husbands, and fathers, and friends, and fell gloriously for their country.

atter'd o'er the plain,
still the battle grew ;—
of the slain,
those your prowess slew :

I now your deeds relate ?
ell unwept, unknown ;
or your country's fate,
ing in your own.

Jour, naught avail'd
merciless a foe ;
erves of heroes fail'd,
then could strike a blow.

teen th' assassin's blade
father to the ground ;
infant's breast convey'd
other's heart a wound.*

len thus expired ;
: expiring flame,
nal feeling fired,
d of Switzers came.†

steeps beyond the lake,
nter's weight of snow,
age lavanges break,
g all below.‡

rush'd with headlong might,
an the panting wind ;
sem fear and flight,
silence all behind.

rest of the foe
ore the thunder strokes,
aid the cedars low,
y overwhelm'd the oaks.

hew'd their dreadful way ;
mbers forced to yield,
eath they lay,
GERS OF THE FIELD."

P A R T IV.

ates the circumstances attending the
death of Albert.

SHEPHERD.

: memory of the brave,
irits of the dead ;
nerable grave,
nsecrated bed.

cheer thy drooping soul,
ing goblet take ;
p delicious bowl,
artyr'd brethren's sake.

ite massacre followed the battle.
If devoted heroes from the canton of
close of the battle, to the aid of their
aiden ; and perished to a man, after
their number.
e tremendous torrents of melting snow
e tops of the Alps, and deluge all the

WANDERER.

" Hail !—all hail ! the patriot's grave,
Valour's venerable bed ;
Hail ! the memory of the brave,
Hail ! the spirits of the dead.

" Time their triumphs shall proclaim,
And their rich reward be this,—
Immortality of fame,
Immortality of bliss."

SHEPHERD.

" On that melancholy plain,
In that conflict of despair,
How was noble Albert slain ?
How didst thou, old warrior, fare ?"

WANDERER.

" In the agony of strife,
Where the heart of battle bled,
Where his country lost her life,
Glorious Albert bow'd his head.

" When our phalanx broke away,
And our stoutest soldiers fell,
Where the dark rocks dimm'd the day,
Scowling o'er the deepest dell ;

" There, like lions old in blood,
Lions rallying round their den,
Albert and his warriors stood ;
We were few, but we were men.

" Breast to breast we fought the ground,
Arm to arm repell'd the foe ;
Every motion was a wound,
And a death was every blow.

" Thus the clouds of sunset beam
Warmer with expiring light ;
Thus autumnal meteors stream
Redder through the darkening night.

" Miracles our champions wrought—
Who their dying deeds shall tell !
O how gloriously they fought !
How triumphantly they fell !

" One by one gave up the ghost,
Slain, not conquer'd,—they died free.
Albert stood,—himself a host :
Last of all the Swiss was he.

" So, when night with rising shade
Climbs the Alps from steep to steep,
Till, in hoary gloom array'd,
All the giant mountains sleep ;

" High in heaven their monarch* stands,
Bright and beauteous from afar,
Shining unto distant lands
Like a new-created star.

* Mont Blanc ; which is so much higher than the surrounding Alps, that it catches and retains the beams of the sun *twenty minutes* earlier and later than they, and, crowned with eternal ice, may be seen from an immense distance purpling with his eastern light, or crimsoned with his setting glory while mist and obscurity rest on the mountains below.

"While I struggled through the fight,
Albert was my sword and shield;
Till strange horror quench'd my sight,
And I fainted on the field.

"Slow awakening from that trance,
When my soul return'd to day,
Vanish'd were the fends of France,—
But in Albert's blood I lay.

"Slain for me, his dearest breath
On my lips he did resign;
Slain for me, he snatch'd his death
From the blow that menaced mine.

"He had raised his dying head,
And was gazing on my face;
As I woke,—the spirit fled,
But I felt his last embrace."

SHEPHERD.

"Man of suffering! such a tale
Would bring tears from marble eyes!"

WANDERER.

"Ha! my daughter's cheek grows pale!"

WANDERER'S WIFE.

"Help! O help! my daughter dies!"

WANDERER.

"Calm thy transports, O my wife!
Peace! for these dear orphans' sake!"

WANDERER'S WIFE.

"O my joy, my hope, my life,
O my child, my child, awake!"

WANDERER.

"God! O God, whose goodness gives;
God! whose wisdom takes away—
Spare my child."

SHEPHERD.

"She lives, she lives!"

WANDERER.

"Lives?—my daughter, didst thou say?"

"God Almighty, on my knees,
In the dust will I adore
Thine unsearchable decrees;
—She was dead:—she lives once more."

WANDERER'S DAUGHTER.

"When poor Albert died, no prayer
Call'd him back to hated life:
O that I had perish'd there,
Not his widow, but his wife!"

WANDERER.

"Dare my daughter thus repine?
Albert, answer from above;
Tell me,—are these infants thine,
Whom their mother does not love?"

WANDERER'S DAUGHTER.

"Does not love!—my father, hear;
Hear me, or my heart will break;
Dear is life, but only dear
For my parents', children's sake.

"Bow'd to Heaven's mysticisms will,
I am worthy yet of you;
Yes!—I am a mother still,
Though I feel a widow, too."

WANDERER.

"Mother, widow, mourner, all,
All kind names in one,—my child;
On thy faithful neck I fall;
Kiss me,—are we reconciled?"

WANDERER'S DAUGHTER.

"Yes, to Albert I appeal:
Albert, answer from above,
That my father's breast may feel
All his daughter's heart of love."

SHEPHERD'S WIFE.

"Faint and wayworn as they be
With the day's long journey, sir,
Let thy pilgrim family
Now with me to rest retire."

WANDERER.

"Yes, the hour invites to sleep;
Till the morrow we must part—
Nay, my daughter, do not weep,
Do not weep and break my heart.

"Sorrow-soothing sweet repose
On your peaceful pillows light;
Angel hands your eyelids close—
Dream of Paradise to-night."

PART V.

The Wanderer, being left alone with the shepherd
his adventures after the battle of Unders

SHEPHERD.

"When the good man yields his breath
(For the good man never dies,)
Bright, beyond the gulf of death,
Lo! the land of promise lies.

"Peace to Albert's awful shade,
In that land where sorrows cease
And to Albert's ashes, laid
In the earth's cold bosom, peace."

WANDERER.

"On the fatal field I lay,
Till the hour when twilight pale
Like the ghost of dying day,
Wander'd down the darkening vale

"Then in agony I rose,
And with horror look'd around,
Where, embracing friends and foes,
Dead and dying, strew'd the ground

"Many a widow fix'd her eye,
Weeping, where her husband ble
Heedless, though her babe was by,
Prattling to his father dead.

"Many a mother, in despair,
Turning up the ghastly slain,
Sought her son, her hero there,
Whom she long'd to seek in vain.

"Dark the evening shadows roll'd
On the eye that gleam'd in death;
And the evening dews fell cold
On the lip that gasp'd for breath.

"As I gazed, an ancient dame,
—She was *childless* by her look,—
With refreshing cordials came;
Of her bounty I partook.

"Then, with desperation bold,
Albert's precious corpse I bore
On these shoulders weak and old,
Bow'd with misery before.

"Albert's angel gave me strength,
As I stagger'd down the glen;
And I hid my charge at length
In its wildest, deepest den.

"Then, returning through the shade
To the battle scene, I sought,
'Mongst the slain, an axe and spade;
With such weapons *FREEMEN* fought.

"Scythes for swords our youth did wield,
In that execrable strife:
Ploughshares in that horrid field
Bled with slaughter, breathed with life.

"In a dark and lonely cave,
While the glimmering moon arose,
Thus I dug my Albert's grave;
There his hallow'd limbs repose.

"Tears then, tears too long repress'd,
Gush'd:—they fell like healing balm,
Till the whirlwind in my breast
Died into a dreary calm.

"On the fresh earth's humid bed,
Where my martyr lay enshrined,
This forlorn, unhappy head,
Crazed with anguish, I reclined.

"But while o'er my weary eyes
Soothing slumbers seem'd to creep,
Forth I sprang, with strange surprise,
From the clasping arms of sleep.

"For the bones of Albert dead
Heaved the turf with horrid throes,
And his grave beneath my head,
Burst asunder;—Albert rose!

"'Ha! my son—my son,' I cried,
'Wherefore hast thou left thy grave?'
'Fly, my father,' he replied;
'Save my wife—my children save.'

"In the passing of a breath
This tremendous scene was o'er:
Darkness shut the gates of death,
Silence seal'd them as before.

"One pale moment fix'd I stood
In astonishment severe;
Horror petrified my blood,—
I was wither'd up with fear.

"Then a sudden trembling came
O'er my limbs; I felt on fire,
Burning, quivering like a flame
In the instant to expire."

SHEPHERD.

"Rather like the mountain oak,
Tempest-shaken, rooted fast,
Grasping strength from every stroke,
While it wrestles with the blast."

WANDERER.

"Ay!—my heart, unwont to yield,
Quickly quell'd the strange affright,
And undaunted o'er the field
I began my lonely flight.

"Loud the gusty night-wind blew,
Many an awful pause between,
Fits of light and darkness flew,
Wild and sudden o'er the scene.

"For the moon's resplendent eye
Gleams of transient glory shed;
And the clouds, athwart the sky
Like a routed army, fled.

"Sounds and voices fill'd the vale,
Heard alternate loud and low;
Shouts of victory swell'd the gale,
But the breezes murmur'd wo.

"As I climb'd the mountain's side,
Where the lake and valley meet,
All my country's power and pride
Lay in ruins at my feet.

"On that grim and ghastly plain
Underwalden's heart-strings broke,
When she saw her heroes slain,
And her rocks receive the yoke.

"On that plain, in childhood's hours,
From their mother's arms set free,
Oft those heroes gather'd flowers,
Often chased the wandering bee.

"On that plain, in rosy youth,
They had fed their father's flocks,
Told their love, and pledged their truth,
In the shadow of those rocks.

"There, with shepherd's pipe and song,
In the merry mingling dance,
Once they led their brides along,
Now!—Perdition seize thee, France!"

SHEPHERD.

"Heard not Heaven th' accusing cries
Of the blood that smoked around,
While the life-warm sacrifice
Palpitated on the ground?"

WANDERER.

"Wrath in silence heaps his store,
To confound the guilty foe;
But the thunder will not roar
Till the flash has struck the blow.

"Vengeance, vengeance will not stay:
It shall burst on Gallia's head,
Sudden as the judgment-day
To the unexpected dead.

"From the Revolution's flood
Shall a fiery dragon start;
He shall drink his mother's blood,
He shall eat his father's heart.

"Nurst by anarchy and crime,
He—but distance mocks my sight,
O thou great avenger, TIME!
Bring thy strangest birth to light."

SHEPHERD.

"Prophet! thou hast spoken well,
And I deem thy words divine:
Now the mournful sequel tell
Of thy country's woes and thine."

WANDERER.

"Though the moon's bewilder'd bark,
By the midnight tempest tost,
In a sea of vapours dark,
In a gulf of clouds was lost;

"Still my journey I pursued,
Climbing many a weary steep,
Whence the closing scene I view'd
With an eye that could not weep.

"Stantz—a melancholy pyre—
And her hamlets blazed behind,
With ten thousand tongues of fire
Writhing, raging in the wind.*

"Flaming piles, where'er I turn'd,
Cast a grim and dreadful light;
Like funereal lamps they burn'd
In the sepulchre of night;

"While the red illumined flood,
With a hoarse and hollow roar,
Seem'd a lake of living blood,
Wildly weltering on the shore.

"Midst the mountains far away,
Soon I spied the sacred spot,
Whence a slow consuming ray
Glimmer'd from my native cot.

"At the sight my brain was fired,
And afresh my heart's wounds bled;
Still I gazed—the spark expired—
Nature seem'd extinct:—I fled.

"Fled; and, ere the noon of day,
Reach'd the lonely goat-herd's hut
Where my wife, my children lay—
Husband—father—think the rest

PART VI.

The Wanderer informs the shepherd that, despite of many of his countrymen flying from France, it is his intention to settle in a province of America.

SHEPHERD.

"WANDERER, whither wouldst thou
To what region far away
Bend thy steps to find a home,
In the twilight of thy day?"

WANDERER.

"In the twilight of my day,
I am hastening to the West;
There my weary limbs to lay,
Where the sun retires to rest.

"Far beyond th' Atlantic floods,
Stretch'd beneath the evening sky,
Realms of mountains, dark with wood
In Columbia's bosom lie.

"There, in glens and caverns rude,
Silent since the world began,
Dwells the virgin Solitude,
Unbetray'd by faithless man;

"Where a tyrant never trod,
Where a slave was never known,
But where Nature worships God
In the wilderness alone:

"—Thither, thither would I roam;
There my children may be free;
I for them will find a home,
They shall find a grave for me.

"Though my fathers' bones afar
In their native land repose,
Yet beneath the twilight star
Soft on mine the turf shall close.

"Though the mould that wraps my cl
When this storm of life is o'er,
Never since creation lay
On a human breast before;—

"Yet in sweet communion there,
When she follows to the dead,
Shall my bosom's partner share
Her poor husband's lowly bed.

"Albert's babes shall deck our grave,
And my daughter's dutecus tears
Bid the flowery verdure wave
Through the winter waste of years

SHEPHERD.

"Long before thy sun descend,
May thy woes and wanderings cease
Late and lovely be thine end;
Hope and triumph, joy and peace!

* The town of Stantz, and the surrounding villages, were burnt by the French on the night after the battle of Underwalden, and the beautiful valley was converted into a wilderness.

akes, at day's decline,
n through the gathering gloom,
atest moments shine
h the nightfall of the tomb."

WANDERER.

our parents perish'd here,
e phoenix on her nest,
fledged her wings appear,
g in the golden West.

shall her sons repair,
yond the roaring main
y native country there,
eir Switzerland again.

ns, can ye chain the will ?
canst thou quench the heart ?
l my country still,
r ! where'er thou art.

was in hoary time,
ur fathers sallied forth,
nfidence sublime,
e famine-wasted North."

m, in a land of rocks
Scandinavia, give,
ernal ! where our flocks
r little ones may live."

ey pray'd ;—a sacred hand
m by a path unknown,
ar delightful land
I yet must call my own.

ale of Switz they came,
eir meliorating toil
forests to the flame,
eir ashes to the soil.

their ardent labours spread,
ve the mountain snows
beauty show'd her head,
new creation rose !

gions wild and wide,
l pierce the savage woods,
e rocks in purple pride,
the valleys, tame the floods ;

cauteous inland isle,
rest sea embraced,
e desolation smile
depth of his own waste.

tradition among the Swiss, that they are
the ancient Scandinavians; among whom,
, there arose so grievous a famine, that it
in the assembly of the nation, that every
his family should quit their country, and
session. Six thousand, chosen by lot, thus
ce from the North. They prayed to God
n to a land like their own, where they
freedom and quiet, finding food for their
sture for their cattle. God, says the tradi-
to a valley among the Alps, where they
he forests, built the town of Switz, and
ded and cultivated the cantons of Uri and

"There, unenvied and unknown,
We shall dwell secure and free,
In a country all our own,
In a land of liberty."

SHEPHERD.

"Yet the woods, the rocks, the streams,
Unbeloved, shall bring to mind,
Warm with evening's purple beams,
Dearer objects left behind ;

"And thy native country's song,
Caroll'd in a foreign clime,
When new echoes shall prolong,—
Simple, tender, and sublime ;

"How will thy poor cheek turn pale,
And, before thy banish'd eyes,
Underwalden's charming vale
And thine own sweet cottage rise !"

WANDERER.

"By the glorious ghost of Tell ;
By Mogarthen's awful fray ;
By the field where Albert fell
In thy last and bitter day ;

"Soul of Switzerland, arise !
—Ha ! the spell has waked the dead :
From her ashes to the skies
Switzerland exalts her head.

"See the queen of mountains stand
In immortal mail complete,
With the lightning in her hand,
And the Alps beneath her feet.

"Hark ! her voice :—My sons, awake :
Freedom dawns, behold the day :
From the bed of bondage break,
'Tis your mother calls,—obey."

"At the sound, our fathers' graves,
On each ancient battle-plain,
Utter groans, and toss like waves
When the wild blast sweeps the main.

"Rise, my brethren ! cast away
All the chains that bind you slaves :
Rise,—your mother's voice obey,
And appease your fathers' graves.

"Strike !—the conflict is begun ;
Freemen, soldiers, follow me.
Shout ! the victory is won,—
SWITZERLAND AND LIBERTY !"

SHEPHERD.

"Warrior, warrior, stay thine arm !
Sheathe, O sheathe thy frantic sword !"

WANDERER.

"Ah ! I rave—I faint—the charm
Flies,—and memory is restored.

"Yes, to agony restored
From the too transporting charm :—
Sleep for ever, O my sword !
Be thou wither'd, O mine arm !

"Switzerland is but a name:
—Yet I feel, where'er I roam,
That my heart is still the same,
Switzerland is still my home."

THE GRAVE.

THERE is a calm for those who weep,
A rest for weary pilgrims found,
They softly lie and sweetly sleep
Low in the ground.

The storm that wrecks the winter sky
No more disturbs their deep repose,
Than summer evening's latest sigh
That shuts the rose.

I long to lay this painful head
And aching heart beneath the soil,
To slumber in that dreamless bed
From all my toil.

For misery stole me at my birth,
And cast me helpless on the wild:
I perish;—O my mother earth,
Take home thy child.

On thy dear lap these limbs reclined,
Shall gently moulder into thee:
Nor leave one wretched trace behind
Resembling me.

Hark!—a strange sound affrights mine ear;
My pulse,—my brain runs wild,—I rave;
—Ah! who art thou whose voice I hear?
—"I am THE GRAVE!"

"The GRAVE, that never spake before,
Hath found at length a tongue to chide:
O listen!—I will speak no more:—
Be silent, pride!"

"Art thou a WRETCH of hope forlorn,
The victim of consuming care?
Is thy distracted conscience torn
By fell despair?"

"Do foul misdeeds of former times
Wring with remorse thy guilty breast?
And ghosts of unforgiven crimes
Murder thy rest!"

"Lash'd by the furies of the mind,
From wrath and vengeance wouldst thou flee?
Ah! think not, hope not, fool, to find
A friend in me.

"By all the terrors of the tomb,
Beyond the power of tongue to tell;
By the dread secrets of my womb;
By death and hell;

"I charge thee LIVE!—repent and pray,
In dust thine infamy deplore;
There yet is mercy—go thy way,
And sin no more.

"Art thou a ~~MOORWEN~~?—Hast thou in
The joy of innocent delights,
Endearing days for ever flown,
And tranquil night

"O LIVE!—and deeply cherish still
The sweet remembrance of the past:
Rely on Heaven's unchanging will
For peace at last.

"Art thou a WANDERER?—Hast thou
O'erwhelming tempests drown'd thy life
A shipwreck'd sufferer, hast thou seen
Misfortune's main

"Though long of winds and waves thou
Condemn'd in wretchedness to roam,
LIVE!—thou shalt reach a sheltering
A quiet home.

"To FRIENDSHIP didst thou trust thy
And was thy friend a deadly foe,
Who stole into thy breast to aim
A surer blow?"

"LIVE!—and repine not o'er his loss,
A loss unworthy to be told:
Thou hast mistaken sordid dross
For friendship's gold

"Seek the true treasure, seldom found
Of power the fiercest griefs to calm,
And soothe the bosom's deepest wound
With heavenly balm

"Did WOMAN's charms thy youth beg
And did the fair one faithless prove?
Hath she betray'd thee with a smile,
And sold thy love

"LIVE! 'Twas a false bewildering
Too often love's insidious dart
Thrills the fond soul with wild desire
But kills the heart

"Thou yet shalt know, how sweet, to
To gaze on listening beauty's eye;
To ask,—and pause in hope and fear
Till she reply.

"A nobler flame shall warm thy brow
A brighter maiden faithful prove;
Thy youth, thine age, shall yet be blest
In woman's love.

"—Whate'er thy lot,—whoe'er thou
Confess thy folly, kiss the rod,
And in thy chastening sorrows see
The hand of God.

"A bruised reed he will not break;
Afflictions all his children feel;
He wounds them for his mercy's sake.
He wounds to heal

"Humbled beneath his mighty hand,
Prostrate his providence adore:
'Tis done!—Arise! He bids thee stand
To fall no more.

"Now, traveller in the vale of tears,
To realms of everlasting light,
Through time's dark wilderness of years,
Pursue thy flight.

"There is a calm for those who weep,
A rest for weary pilgrims found;
And while the mouldering ashes sleep
Low in the ground,

"The soul, of origin divine,
God's glorious image, freed from clay,
In heaven's eternal sphere shall shine
A star of day.

"The sun is but a spark of fire,
A transient meteor in the sky;
The soul, immortal as its Sire,
SHALL NEVER DIE."

ODE TO THE VOLUNTEERS OF BRITAIN,

ON THE PROSPECT OF INVASION.

O FOR the death of those
Who for their country die,
Sink on her bosom to repose,
And triumph where they lie!

How beautiful in death
The warrior's corpse appears,
Embalm'd by fond affection's breath,
And bathed in woman's tears!

Their loveliest native earth
Enshrines the fallen brave;
In the dear land that gave them birth
They find their tranquil grave.

—But the wild waves shall sweep
Britannia's foes away,
And the blue monsters of the deep
Be surfeited with prey.—

No!—they have 'scaped the waves,
'Scaped the sea-monsters' maws;
They come! but O, shall Gallic slaves
Give English freemen laws?

By Alfred's spirit, No!
—Ring, ring the loud alarms;
Ye drums, awake,—ye clarions, blow,
Ye heralds, shout "To arms!"

To arms our heroes fly;
And, leading on their lines,
The British banner, in the sky,
The star of conquest shines.

The lowering battle forms
Its terrible array;
Like clashing clouds in mountain storms,
That thunder on their way.

The rushing armies meet;
And while they pour their breath,
The strong earth shudders at their feet,
The day grows dim with death.

—Ghosts of the mighty dead!
Your children's hearts inspire;
And while they on your ashes tread,
Rekindle all your fire.

The dead to life return;
Our fathers' spirits rise;
—My brethren, in your breasts they burn,
They sparkle in your eyes.

Now launch upon the foe
The lightning of your rage;
Strike, strike th' assailing giants low,
The Titans of the age.

They yield,—they break,—they fly,
The victory is won;
Pursue!—they faint—they fall,—they die—
O stay!—the work is done.

Spirit of vengeance! rest:
Sweet mercy cries, "Forbear!"
She clasps the vanquish'd to her breast;
Thou wilt not pierce them there?

—Thus vanish Britain's foes
From her consuming eye;
But rich be the reward of those
Who conquer,—those who die.

O'ershadowing laurels deck
The living hero's brows;
But lovelier wreaths entwine his neck,
His children and his spouse.

Exulting o'er his lot,
The dangers he has braved,
He clasps the dear ones, hails the cot,
Which his own valour saved.

Daughters of Albion, weep:
On this triumphant plain
Your fathers, husbands, brethren sleep
For you and freedom slain.

O gently close the eye
That loved to look on you;
O seal the lip whose earliest sigh,
Whose latest breath was true:

With knots of sweetest flowers
Their winding-sheet perfume;
And wash their wounds with true-love showers
And dress them for the tomb.

For beautiful in death
The warrior's corpse appears,
Embalm'd by fond affection's breath,
And bathed in woman's tears.

—Give me the death of those
Who for their country die;
And O be mine like their repose,
When cold and low they lie!

Their loveliest mother earth,
Enshrines the fallen brave;
In her sweet lap who gave them birth
They find their tranquil grave.

HANNAH.

At fond sixteen my roving heart
Was pierced by love's delightful dart:
Keen transport throbb'd through every vein,
—I never felt so sweet a pain!

Where circling woods embower'd the glade,
I met the dear romantic maid:
I stole her hand,—it shrunk,—but no;
I would not let my captive go.

With all the fervency of youth,
While passion told the tale of truth,
I mark'd my Hannah's downcast eye,
'Twas kind, but beautifully shy.

Not with a warmer, purer ray,
The sun, enamour'd, woos young May;
Nor May, with softer maiden grace,
Turns from the sun her blushing face;

But, swifter than the frightened dove,
Fled the gay morning of my love;
Ah! that so bright a morn, so soon,
Should vanish in so dark a noon.

The angel of affliction rose,
And in his grasp a thousand woes;
He pour'd his vial on my head,
And all the heaven of rapture fled.

Yet, in the glory of my pride,
I stood,—and all his wrath defied;
I stood,—though whirlwinds shook my brain,
And lightnings cleft my soul in twain.

I shunn'd my nymph;—and knew not why
I durst not meet her gentle eye;
I shunn'd her—for I could not bear
To marry her to my despair.

Yet, sick at heart with hope delay'd,
Oft the dear image of that maid
Glanced, like the rainbow, o'er my mind,
And promised happiness behind.

The storm blew o'er, and in my breast
The halcyon peace rebuilt her nest:
The storm blew o'er, and clear and mild
The sea of youth and pleasure smiled.

'Twas on a merry morn of May,
To Hannah's cot I took my way:
My eager hopes were on the wing,
Like swallows sporting in the spring,

Then as I climb'd the mountains o'er,
I liv'd my wooing days once more;
And fancy sketch'd my married lot,
My wife, my children, and my cot.

I saw the village steeple rise,—
My soul sprang, sparkling, in my eyes;
The rural bells rang sweet and clear,—
My fond heart listen'd in mine ear.

I reach'd the hamlet:—all was gay;
I love a rustic holiday.
I met a wedding,—stepp'd aside;
It pass'd—my Hannah was the bride.

—There is a grief that cannot heal;
It leaves a wound that will not heal;
—My heart grew cold,—it felt not then:
When shall it cease to feel again?

THE OCEAN.

WRITTEN AT SCARBOROUGH, IN THE SUMMER OF
1805.

ALL hail to the ruins,* the rocks and the shores!
Thou wide-rolling ocean, all hail!
Now brilliant with sunbeams, and dimpled with morn,
Now dark with the fresh blowing gale,
While soft o'er thy bosom the cloud shadows sail,
And the silver-wing'd sea-fowl on high,
Like meteors bespangle the sky,
Or dive in the gulf, or triumphantly ride,
Like foam on the surges, the swans of the tide.

From the tumult and smoke of the city set free,
With eager and awful delight;
From the crest of the mountain I gaze upon thee;
I gaze,—and am changed at the sight;
For mine eye is illumined, my genius takes flight,
My soul, like the sun, with a glance
Embraces the boundless expanse,
And moves on thy waters, wherever they roll,
From the day-darting zone to the night-shadow'd pole.

My spirit descends 'where the day-spring is born,
Where the billows are rubies on fire,
And the breezes that rock the light cradle of morn
Are sweet as the phoenix's pyre:
O regions of beauty, of love, and desire!
O gardens of Eden! in vain
Placed far on the fathomless main,
Where nature with innocence dwelt in her youth,
When pure was her heart, and unbroken her truth.

But now the fair rivers of Paradise wind
Through countries and kingdoms o'erthrown;
Where the giant of tyranny crushes mankind,
Where he reigns,—and will soon reign alone;
For wide and more wide, o'er the sunbeaming sea
He stretches his hundred-fold arms,
Despoiling, destroying its charms;
Beneath his broad footstep the Ganges is dry,
And the mountains recoil from the flash of his eye.

Thus the pestilent Upas, the demon of trees,
Its boughs o'er the wilderness spreads,
And with livid contagion polluting the breeze,
Its mildewing influence sheds:
The birds on the wing, and the flowers in their beds,
Are slain by its venomous breath,
That darkens the noonday with death,
And pale ghosts of travellers wander around,
While their mouldering skeletons whiten the ground.

Ah! why hath JEHOVAH, in forming the world,
With the waters divided the land,
His ramparts of rocks round the continent built,
And cradled the deep in his hand,
If man may transgress his eternal command,

* Scarborough Castle.

o'er the bounds of his birth,
 e the uttermost earth,
 ate nations and realms that should be
 as the billows, yet one as the sea ?

e, gloomy ocean, a brotherless clan,
 verse thy banishing waves,
 disinherited outcasts of man,
 varice coins into slaves.
 : homes of their kindred, their forefathers'
 aves,
 endship, and conjugal bliss,
 : dragg'd on the hoary abyss;
 k hears their shrieks, and ascending to-day,
 of the spoiler his share of the prey.

to the tempest that whelms them beneath,
 as their destruction its sport;
 o the winds that propitiously breathe,
 t them in safety to port,
 se vultures and vampires of Mammon re-
 rt;
 Europe exultingly drains
 blood from Africa's veins;
 an rules o'er man with a merciless rod,
 ns at his footstool the image of God.

: is approaching—a terrible hour !
 geance is bending her bow ;
 the clouds of the hurricane lower,
 rock-rending whirlwinds blow :
 is the huge ocean, hell opens below :
 is return headlong,—they sweep
 e-cultured lands to the deep,
 sent entomb'd in the horrible void,
 Maker himself in his anger destroy'd.

: be the fate of the cane-planted isles,
 vely than clouds in the west,
 e sun o'er the ocean descending in smiles,
 'tly and sweetly to rest ?
 Father of mercy ! befriend the oppress ;
 vice of thy gospel of peace
 sorrows of Africa cease ;
 e and his master devoutly unite
 in thy freedom, and dwell in thy light !"

ward my weary-wing'd fancy extends,
 lighted course through the skies,
 r the mighty Atlantic ascends,
 is upon Europe her eyes :
 what new prospects, new horrors arise ?
 war-tempest flood
 ing, and panting with blood ;
 c-struck ocean in agony roars,
 s from the battle, and flies to his shores.

nnia is wielding the trident to-day
 ag her foes in her ire,
 ing her thunder with absolute sway
 r wave-ruling chariots of fire :
 iumphs ;—the winds and the waters con-
 are,
 d her invincible name ;
 averse rings with her fame ;

ing to the glorious success of the Moravian mis-
 sion among the Negroes in the West Indies.

—But the cries of the fatherless mix with her
 praise,
 And the tears of the widow are shed on her bays.

O Britain ! dear Britain ! the land of my birth :
 O isle, most enchantingly fair !
 Thou pearl of the ocean ! thou gem of the earth !
 O my mother ! my mother ! beware ;
 For wealth is a phantom, and empire a snare ;
 O let not thy birthright be sold
 For reprobate glory and gold :
 Thy distant dominions like wild graftings shoot,
 They weigh down thy trunk,—they will tear up
 thy root :—

The root of thine OAK, O my country ! that stands
 Rock-planted and flourishing free ;
 Its branches are stretch'd o'er the uttermost lands,
 And its shadow eclipses the sea :
 The blood of our ancestors nourish'd the tree ;
 From their tombs, from their ashes it sprung ;
 Its boughs with their trophies are hung ;
 Their spirit dwells in it—and, hark ! for it spoke ;
 The voice of our fathers ascends from their oak :—

" Ye Britons, who dwell where we conquer'd of old,
 Who inherit our battle-field graves ;
 Though poor were your fathers,—gigantic and bold,
 We were not, we could not be, slaves ;
 But firm as our rocks, and as free as our waves,
 The spears of the Romans we broke,
 We never stoop'd under their yoke ;
 In the shipwreck of nations we stood up alone,—
 The world was great Cæsar's—but Britain our own.

" For ages and ages, with barbarous foes,
 The Saxon, Norwegian, and Gaul,
 We wrestled, were foil'd, were cast down, but we
 rose

With new vigour, new life, from each fall :
 By all we were conquer'd—WE conquer'd THEM
 ALL.

—The cruel, and cannibal mind,
 We soften'd, subdued, and refined ;
 Bears, wolves, and sea-monsters, they rush'd from
 their den ;
 We taught them, we tamed them, we turn'd them
 to men. "

" Love led the wild hordes in his flower-woven
 bands,
 The tenderest, strongest of chains ;
 Love married our hearts, he united our hands,
 And mingled the blood in our veins ;
 One race we became :—on the mountains and plains,
 Where the wounds of our country were closed,
 The ark of religion reposed,
 The unquenchable altar of liberty blazed,
 And the temple of justice in mercy was raised.

" Ark, altar, and temple, we left with our breath '
 To our children, a sacred bequest ;
 O guard them, O keep them, in life and in death !
 So the shades of your fathers shall rest,
 And your spirits with ours be in Paradise blest :
 —Let ambition, the sin of the brave,
 And avarice, the soul of a slave,
 No longer seduce your affections to roam
 From liberty, justice, religion, AT HOME."

THE COMMON LOT.

ONCE in the flight of ages past,
There lived a man;—and WHO WAS HE?
—Mortal! howe'er thy lot be cast,
That man resembled thee.

Unknown the region of his birth,
The land in which he died unknown:
His name has perish'd from the earth,
This truth survives alone:—

That joy and grief, and hope and fear,
Alternate triumph'd in his breast:
His bliss and wo,—a smile, a tear!
—Oblivion hides the rest.

The bounding pulse, the languid limb,
The changing spirits' rise and fall;
We know that these were felt by him,
For these are felt by all.

He suffer'd,—but his pangs are o'er;
Enjoy'd,—but his delights are fled;
Had friends,—his friends are now no more;
And foes,—his foes are dead.

He loved,—but whom he loved, the grave
Hath lost in its unconscious womb:
O she was fair—but naught could save
Her beauty from the tomb.

He saw whatever thou hast seen;
Encounter'd all that troubles thee;
He was—whatever thou hast been;
He is—what thou shalt be.

The rolling seasons, day and night,
Sun, moon, and stars, the earth and main,
Erewhile his portion, life, and light,
To him exist in vain.

The clouds and sunbeams, o'er his eye
That once their shades and glory threw,
Have left in yonder silent sky
No vestige where they flew.

The annals of the human race,
Their ruins, since the world began,
Of HIM afford no other trace
Than this,—THERE LIVED A MAN!

THE HARP OF SORROW.

I GAVE my harp to Sorrow's hand,
And she has ruled the chords so long,
They will not speak at my command;—
They warble only to *her* song.

Of dear, departed hours,
Too fondly loved to last,
The dew, the breath, the bloom of flowers,
Snapt in their freshness by the blast:

Of long, long years of future care,
Till lingering nature yields her breath,
And endless ages of despair,
Beyond the judgment-day of death:—

The weeping minstrel sings,
And, while her numbers flow,
My spirit trembles with the strings,
Responsive to the notes of wo.

Would gladness move a sprightlier strain
And wake his wild harp's clearest tone
The chords, impatient to complain,
Are dumb, or only utter moans.

And yet, to soothe the mind
With luxury of grief,
The soul to suffering all resign'd
In sorrow's music feels relief.

Thus o'er the light Æolian lyre
The winds of dark November stray,
Touch the quick nerve of every wire,
And on its magic pulses play;

Till all the air around
Mysterious murmurs fill,
A strange bewildering dream of sound,
Most heavenly sweet,—yet mournful

O! snatch the harp from Sorrow's hand
Hope! who hast been a stranger long
O! strike it with sublime command,
And be the poet's life thy song.

Of vanish'd troubles sing,
Of fears for ever fled,
Of flowers that bear the voice of spring,
And burst and blossom from the dead

Of home, contentment, health, repose,
Serene delights, while years increase
And weary life's triumphant close
In some calm sunset hour of peace;

Of bliss that reigns above,
Celestial May of youth,
Unchanging as Jehovah's love,
And everlasting as his truth:

Sing, heavenly Hope!—and dart thine beam
O'er my frail harp, untuned so long;
That harp shall breathe, at thy command
Immortal sweetness through thy song

Ah! then, this gloom control,
And at thy voice shall start
A new creation in my soul,
A native Eden in my heart.

POPE'S WILLOW.

Veres written for an urn, made out of the trunk
weeping willow, imported from the East, and planted
Pope in his grounds at Twickenham, where it was
many years; but, falling into decay, it was laid
down.

Ever Pope resign'd his tuneful breath,
And made the turf his pillow,
The minstrel hung his harp in death
Upon the drooping willow;

That willow from Euphrates' strand,
Had sprung beneath his training hand.

Long as revolving seasons flew,
From youth to age it flourish'd;
By vernal winds and starlight dew,
By showers and sunbeams nourish'd;
And while in dust the poet slept,
The willow o'er his ashes wept.

Old Time beheld his silvery head
With graceful grandeur towering,
Its pensile boughs profusely spread,
The breezy lawn embowering,
Till arch'd around, there seem'd to shoot
A grove of scions from one root.

Thither, at summer noon, he view'd
The lovely Nine retreating,
Beneath its twilight solitude
With songs their poet greeting.
Whose spirit in the willow spoke,
Like Jove's from dark Dodona's oak.

By harvest moonlight there he spied
The fairy bands advancing;
Bright Ariel's troops, on Thames's side,
Around the willow dancing;
Gay sylphs among the foliage play'd,
And glow-worms glitter'd in the shade.

One morn, while Time thus mark'd the tree
In beauty green and glorious,
"The hand," he cried, "that planted thee
O'er mine was oft victorious;
Be vengeance now my calm employ,—
One work of Pope's I will destroy."

He spake, and struck a silent blow
With that dread arm whose motion
Lays cedars, thrones, and temples low,
And wields o'er land and ocean
The unremitting axe of doom,
That fells the forest of the tomb.

Deep to the willow's root it went,
And cleft the core asunder,
Like sudden secret lightning, sent
Without recording thunder:
—From that sad moment, slow away
Began the willow to decay.

In vain did spring those bowers restore,
Where loves and graces revell'd,
Autumn's wild gales the branches tore,
The thin gray leaves dishevell'd,
And every wasting winter found
The willow nearer to the ground.

Hoary, and weak, and bent with age,
At length the axe assail'd it:
It bow'd before the woodman's rage;
—The swans of Thames bewail'd it,
With softer tones, with sweeter breath,
Than ever charm'd the ear of death.

O Pope! hadst thou, whose lyre so long
The wondering world enchanted,
Amidst thy paradise of song
This weeping willow planted;

Among thy loftiest laurels seen,
In deathless verse for ever green—

Thy chosen tree had stood sublime,
The storm of ages braving,
Triumphant o'er the wrecks of time
Its verdant banner waving,
While regal pyramids decay'd,
And empires perish'd in its shade.

An humbler lot, O tree! was thine,
—Gone down in all thy glory;
The sweet, the mournful task be mine,
To sing thy simple story;
Though verse like mine in vain would raise
The fame of thy departed days.

Yet, fallen willow! if to me
Such power of song were given,
My lips should breathe a soul through thee,
And call down fire from heaven,
To kindle in this hallow'd urn
A flame that would for ever burn.

THE SWISS COWHERD'S SONG IN A FOREIGN LAND.

IMITATED FROM THE FRENCH.

O, WHEN shall I visit the land of my birth,
The loveliest land on the face of the earth?
When shall I those scenes of affection explore,
Our forests, our fountains,
Our hamlets, our mountains,
With the pride of our mountains, the maid I adore?
O, when shall I dance on the daisy-white mead,
In the shade of an elm, to the sound of the reed?

When shall I return to that lowly retreat,
Where all my fond objects of tenderness meet,—
The lambs and the heifers that follow my call,
My father, my mother,
My sister, my brother,
And dear Isabella, the joy of them all?
O, when shall I visit the land of my birth?
—'Tis the loveliest land on the face of the earth.

THE DIAL.

THIN shadow on the dial's face,
That steals from day to day,
With slow, unseen, unceasing pace,
Moments, and months, and years away;
This shadow, which, in every clime,
Since light and motion first began,
Hath held its course sublime—
What is it?—Mortal man!
It is the scythe of time:
—A shadow only to the eye;
Yet, in its calm career,
It levels all beneath the sky;
And still, through each succeeding year
Right onward, with resistless power,
Its stroke shall darken every hour,
Till nature's race be run,
And time's last shadow shall eclipse the sun

Nor only o'er the dial's face,
 This silent phantom, day by day,
 With slow, unseen, unceasing pace,
 Steals moments, months, and years away;
 From hoary rock and aged tree,
 From proud Palmyra's mouldering walls,
 From Teneriffe, towering o'er the sea,
 From every blade of grass it falls.
 For still, where'er a shadow sweeps,
 The scythe of Time destroys.
 And man at every footstep weeps
 O'er evanescent joys;
 Like flow'rets glittering with the dews of morn
 Fair for a moment, then for ever shorn.
 —Ah! soon, beneath th' inevitable blow,
 I, too, shall lie in dust and darkness low.

Then Time, the conqueror, will suspend
 His scythe, a trophy, o'er my tomb,
 Whose moving shadow shall portend
 Each frail beholder's doom.
 O'er the wide earth's illumined space,
 Though time's triumphant flight be shown,
 The truest index on its face
 Points from the churchyard stone.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

A MOTHER'S love,—how sweet the name!
 What is a mother's love?
 —A noble, pure, and tender flame,
 Enkindled from above,
 To bless a heart of earthly mould;
 The warmest love that can grow cold;
 This is a mother's love.

To bring a helpless babe to light,
 Then, while it lies forlorn,
 To gaze upon that dearest sight,
 And feel herself new-born,
 In its existence lose her own,
 And live and breathe in it alone;
 This is a mother's love.

Its weakness in her arms to bear;
 To cherish on her breast,
 Feed it from love's own fountain there,
 And lull it there to rest;
 Then while it slumbers watch its breath,
 As if to guard from instant death;
 This is a mother's love.

To mark its growth from day to day,
 Its opening charms admire,
 Catch from its eye the earliest ray
 Of intellectual fire;
 To smile and listen while it talks,
 And lend a finger when it walks;
 This is a mother's love.

And can a mother's love grow cold?
 Can she forget her boy?
 His pleading innocence behold,
 Nor weep for grief—for joy!
 A mother may forget her child,
 While wolves devour it on the wild;
 —Is *this* a mother's love?

Ten thousand voices answer, "No!"
 Ye clasp your babes and kiss;
 Your bosoms yearn, your eyes o'erflow
 Yet, ah! remember this;
 The infant, rear'd alone for earth,
 May live, may die,—to curse his birth;
 —Is *this* a mother's love?

A parent's heart may prove a snare;
 The child she loves so well,
 Her hand may lead, with gentlest care,
 Down the smooth road to hell;
 Nourish its frame,—destroy its mind:
 Thus do the blind mislead the blind,
 Even with a mother's love.

Blest infant! whom his mother taught
 Early to seek the Lord,
 And pour'd upon his dawning thought
 The day-spring of the word;
 This was the lesson to her son,
 —Time is eternity begun:
 Behold that mother's love."

Blest mother! who, in wisdom's path,
 By her own parent trod,
 Thus taught her son to flee the wrath,
 And know the fear of God:
 Ah! youth, like him enjoy your prime,
 Begin eternity in time,
 Taught by that mother's love.

That mother's love!—how sweet the name
 What was that mother's love?
 —The noblest, purest, tenderest flame,
 That kindles from above
 Within a heart of earthly mould,
 As much of heaven as heart can hold,
 Nor through eternity grows cold:
 This was that mother's love.

THE GLOW-WORM.

The male of this insect is said to be a fly, which the caterpillar attracts in the night by the lustre of his

WHEN evening closes nature's eye,
 The glow-worm lights her little spark
 To captivate her favourite fly,
 And tempt the rover through the dark

Conducted by a sweeter star
 Than all that deck the fields above,
 He fondly hastens from afar,
 To soothe her solitude with love.

Thus in this wilderness of tears,
 Amidst the world's perplexing gloom,
 The transient torch of Hymen cheers
 The pilgrim journeying to the tomb.

Unhappy he whose hopeless eye
 Turns to the light of love in vain;
 Whose cynosure is in the sky,
 He on the dark and lonely main.

THE OAK.

IMITATED FROM THE ITALIAN OF METASTASIO.

THE tall oak, towering to the skies,
The fury of the wind defies,
From age to age, in virtue strong,
Inured to stand, and suffer wrong.

O'erwhelm'd at length upon the plain,
It puts forth wings, and sweeps the main;
The selfsame foe undaunted braves,
And fights the winds upon the waves.

THE WIDOW AND THE FATHERLESS.

WELL, thou art gone, and I am left:
But O! how cold and dark to me
This world, of every charm bereft,
Where all was beautiful with thee!

Though I have seen thy form depart
For ever from my widow'd eye,
I hold thee in mine inmost heart;
There, there at least thou canst not die.

Farewell on earth: Heaven claim'd its own;
Yet, when from me thy presence went,
I was exchanged for God alone:
Let dust and ashes learn content.

Ha! those small voices, silver sweet!
Fresh from the fields my babes appear;
They fill my arms, they clasp my feet:
—"O! could your father see us here!"

HUMAN LIFE.

Job xiv.

How few and evil are thy days,
Man, of a woman born!
Trouble and peril haunt thy ways:
—Forth like a flower at morn,
The tender infant springs to light,
Youth blossoms with the breeze,
Age, withering age, is cropt ere night;
—Man like a shadow flees.

And dost Thou look on such a one?
Will God to judgment call
A worm, for what a worm hath done
Against the Lord of all?
As fail the waters from the deep,
As summer brooks run dry,
Man lieth down in dreamless sleep;
—Our life is vanity.

Man lieth down, no more to wake,
Till yonder arching sphere
Shall with a roll of thunder break,
And nature disappear.
—O! hide me, till thy wrath be past,
Thou, who canst kill or save;
Hide me, where hope may anchor fast
In my Redeemer's grave.

THE BIBLE.

WHAT is the world?—A wildering maze,
Where sin hath track'd ten thousand ways,
Her victims to ensnare;
All broad, and winding, and aslope,
All tempting with perfidious hope,
All ending in despair.

Millions of pilgrims throng those roads,
Bearing their baubles, or their loads,
Down to eternal night:
—One humble path, that never bends,
Narrow, and rough, and steep, ascends
From darkness into light.

Is there a guide to show that path?
The Bible.—He alone, who hath
The Bible, need not stray:
Yet he who hath, and will not give
That heavenly guide to all that live,
Himself shall lose the way.

THE DAISY IN INDIA.

Supposed to be addressed by the Rev. Dr. Carey, the learned and illustrious Baptist missionary at Serampore, to the first plant of this kind, which sprang up unexpectedly in his garden, out of some English earth, in which other seeds had been conveyed to him from this country. With great care and nursing, the doctor has been enabled to perpetuate the daisy in India, as an annual only, raised by seed preserved from season to season.

Thrice welcome, little English flower!
My mother country's white and red,
In rose or lily, till this hour,
Never to me such beauty spread:
Transplanted from thine island-bed,
A treasure in a grain of earth,
Strange as a spirit from the dead,
Thine embryo sprang to birth.

Thrice welcome, little English flower!
Whose tribes, beneath our natal skies,
Shut close their leaves while vapours lower;
But, when the sun's gay beams arise,
With unabash'd but modest eyes,
Follow his motion to the west,
Nor cease to gaze till daylight dies,
Then fold themselves to rest.

Thrice welcome, little English flower,
To this resplendent hemisphere,
Where Flora's giant offspring tower
In gorgeous liveries all the year;
Thou, only thou, art little here,
Like worth unfriended and unknown,
Yet to my British heart more dear
Than all the torrid zone.

Thrice welcome, little English flower!
Of early scenes beloved by me,
While happy in my father's bower,
Thou shalt the blithe memorial be;

The fairy sports of infancy,
Youth's golden age, and manhood's prime,
Home, country, kindred, friends,—with these,
I find in this far clime.

Thrice welcome, little English flower!
I'll rear thee with a trembling hand:
O, for the April sun and shower,
The sweet May dews of that fair land,
Where daisies, thick as starlight, stand
In every walk!—that here may shoot
Thy scions, and thy buds expand,
A hundred from one root.

Thrice welcome, little English flower!
To me the pledge of hope unseen;
When sorrow would my soul o'erpower
For joys that were, or might have been,
I'll call to mind how, fresh and green,
I saw thee waking from the dust;
Then turn to heaven with brow serene,
And place in God my trust.

THE STRANGER AND HIS FRIEND.

"Ye have done it unto me."—*Matt. xxv. 40.*

A poor wayfaring man of grief
Hath often cross'd me on my way,
Who sued so humbly for relief,
That I could never answer, "Nay;"
I had not power to ask his name,
Whither he went, or whence he came,
Yet was there something in his eye,
That won my love, I knew not why.

Once, when my scanty meal was spread,
He enter'd;—not a word he spake:—
Just perishing for want of bread;
I gave him all; he bless'd it, brake,
And ate,—but gave me part again;
Mine was an angel's portion then,
For while I fed with eager haste,
That crust was manna to my taste.

I spied him, where a fountain burst
Clear from the rock; his strength was gone;
The heedless water mock'd his thirst,
He heard it, saw it hurrying on:
I ran to raise the sufferer up;
Thrice from the stream he drain'd my cup,
Dipt, and return'd it running o'er;
I drank, and never thirsted more.

'Twas night; the floods were out; it blew
A winter hurricane aloof;
I heard his voice abroad, and flew
To bid him welcome to my roof;
I warm'd, I clothed, I cheer'd my guest,
Laid him on my own couch to rest;
Then made the hearth my bed, and seem'd
In Eden's garden while I dream'd.

Stript, wounded, beaten, nigh to death,
I found him by the highway side:
I roused his pulse, brought back his breath,
Reviv'd his spirit, and supplied

Wine, oil, refreshment; he was heal'd
I had myself a wound conceal'd;
But from that hour forgot the smart,
And peace bound up my broken heart.

In prison I saw him next, condemn'd
To meet a traitor's dooms at morn;
The tide of lying tongues I stemm'd,
And honour'd him midst shame and scorn
My friendship's utmost zeal to try,
He ask'd, if I for him would die;
The flesh was weak, my blood ran chi
But the free spirit cried, "I will."

Then in a moment to my view
The Stranger darted from disguise,
The tokens in his hands I knew,
My Saviour stood before mine eyes:
He spake; and my poor name He nam'd
"Of me thou hast not been ashamed:
These deeds shall thy memorial be;
Fear not, thou didst them unto Me."

VIA CRUCIS, VIA LUCIS.

NIGHT turns to day:—

When sullen darkness lowers,
And heaven and earth are hid from sight
Cheer up, cheer up!
Ere long the opening flowers,
With dewy eyes, shall shine in light.

Storms die in calms:—

When over land and ocean
Roll the loud chariots of the wind,
Cheer up, cheer up!
The voice of wild commotion
Proclaims tranquillity behind.

Winter wakes spring:—

When icy blasts are blowing
O'er frozen lakes, through naked trees
Cheer up, cheer up!
All beautiful and glowing,
May float in fragrance on the breeze.

War ends in peace:—

Though dread artillery rattle,
And ghastly corpses load the ground,
Cheer up, cheer up!
Where groan'd the field of battle,
The song, the dance, the feast go round.

Toil brings repose:—

With noontide fervours beating,
When droop thy temples o'er thy brow
Cheer up, cheer up!
Gray twilight, cool and fleeting,
Wafts on its wing the hour of rest.

Death springs to life:—

Though brief and sad thy story,
Thy years all spent in care and gloom
Look up, look up!
Eternity and glory
Dawn through the portals of the tomb.

THE AGES OF MAN.

youth ! to thee in life's gay morning,
 derful are heaven and earth ;
 its, content the fields adorning,
 with melody and mirth ;
 ; beneath, above,
 things ; all things yield to love.

me, from years their motion stealing,
 with sober manhood brought :
 e and humble forms revealing,
 's fairy-land with thought ;
 t, no longer prone to roam,
 est, the quiet bliss of home.

n sickness, pain, and sorrow,
 ngthening shadow o'er the scene ;
 rday, 'tis death to-morrow,
 e agony between :
 gs the weary soul for thee,
 utiful eternity !

IRATIONS OF YOUTH.

igher will we climb
 unt of glory,
 ames may live through time
 ury's story :
 en her welfare calls,
 nquers, he who falls,

eper let us toil
 es of knowledge—
 ealth and learning's spoil
 school and college ;
 here for richer gems
 tars of diadems.

ward will we press
 ie path of duty ;
 ue happiness,
 true beauty :
 of supernal birth,
 e a heaven of earth.

loser then we knit
 hands together,
 fireside comforts sit
 est weather :
 under wide, who roam
 s of life, from home.

rer bands of love
 ouls in union,
 her's house above,
 ts' communion ;
 ry hope ascend,
 all our labours end.

E FALLING LEAF.

a trembling leaf,
 r stately tree,
 eason gay and brief,
 'd to fade and flee ;

I should be loath to fall
 Beside the common way,
 Weltering in mire, and spurn'd by all,
 Till trodden down to clay.

Nor would I choose to die
 All on a bed of grass,
 Where thousands of my kindred lie,
 And idly rot in mass.

Nor would I like to spread
 My thin and wither'd face
 In *herbus siccus*, pale and dead,
 A mummy of my race.

No,—on the wings of air
 Might I be left to fly,
 I know not and I heed not where,
 A waif of earth and sky !

Or flung upon the stream,
 Cur'd like a fairy-boat,
 As through the changes of a dream,
 To the world's end to float !

Who that hath ever been,
 Could bear to be no more ?
 Yet who would tread again the scene
 He trod through life before ?

On, with intense desire,
 Man's spirit will move on ;
 It seems to die, yet like Heaven's fire,
 It is not quench'd, but gone.

THE ADVENTURE OF A STAR.

ADDRESSED TO A YOUNG LADY.

A STAR would be a flower ;
 So down from heaven it came,
 And in a honeysuckle bower
 Lit up its little flame.
 There on a bank, beneath the shade,
 By sprays, and leaves, and blossoms made,
 It overlook'd the garden ground,
 —A landscape stretching ten yards round ;
 O what a change of place
 From gazing through eternity of space !

Gay plants on every side
 Unclosed their lovely blooms,
 And scatter'd far and wide
 Their ravishing perfumes :
 The butterfly, the bee,
 And many an insect on the wing,
 Full of the spirit of the spring,
 Flew round and round in endless glee,
 Alighting here, ascending there,
 Ranging and revelling everywhere.

Now all the flowers were up, and drest
 In robes of rainbow-colour'd light ;
 The pale primroses look'd their best,
 Peonies blush'd with all their might ;
 Dutch tulips from their beds
 Flaunted their stately heads ;
 Auriculas, like belles and beaux,
 Glittering with birth-night splendour, rose ;

And polyanthus display'd
The brilliance of their gold brocade:
Here hyacinths of heavenly blue
Shook their rich tassels to the breeze,
While rose-buds scarcely show'd their hue,
But coyly linger'd on the thorn,
Till their loved nightingale, who tarried long,
Should wake them into beauty with his song.
The violets were past their prime,
Yet their departing breath
Was sweeter, in the blast of death,
Than all the lavish fragrance of the thyme.

Amidst this gorgeous train,
Our transient star shone forth in vain;
Though in a wreath of periwinkle,
Through whose fine gleam it strove to twinkle,
It seem'd no bigger to the view
Than the light-spangle in a drop of dew.
—Astronomers may shake their heads,
And tell me,—every orb that rolls
Through heaven's sublime expanse
Is sun or world, whose speed and size
Confound the stretch of mortal eyes,
In nature's mystic dances:
It may be so
For aught I know,
Or aught indeed that they can show;
Yet till they prove what they aver,
From this plain truth I will not stir,
—A star's a star!—but when I think
Of sun or world, the star I sink;
Wherefore in verse, at least in mine,
Stars, like themselves, in spite of fate, shall
shine.

Now, to return (for we have wander'd far)
To what was nothing but a simple star;
—Where all was jollity around,
No fellowship the stranger found.
Those lowliest children of the earth,
That never leave their mother's lap,
Companions in their harmless mirth,
Were smiling, blushing, dancing there,
Feasting on dew, and light, and air,
And fearing no mishap,
Save from the hand of lady fair,
Who, on her wonted walk,
Pluck'd one and then another,
A sister or a brother,
From its elastic stalk;
Happy, no doubt, for one sharp pang, to die
On her sweet bosom, withering in her eye.

Thus all day long that star's hard lot,
While bliss and beauty ran to waste,
Was but to witness on the spot
Beauty and bliss it could not taste,
At length the sun went down, and then
Its faded glory came again,
With brighter, bolder, purer light,
It kindled through the deepening night,
Till the green bower, so dim by day,
Glow'd like a fairy-palace with its beams;
In vain, for sleep on all the borders lay,
The flowers were laughing in the land of
dreams.

Our star, in melancholy state,
Still sigh'd to find itself alone,
Neglected, cold, and scorn'd,
Unknowing and unknown.
Lifting at last an anxious eye,
It saw that circle empty in the sky
Where it was wont to roll,
Within a hair-breadth of the pole:
In that same instant, sore amazed,
On the strange blank all nature gaz'd
Travellers, bewild'rd for their part
In glens and forests lost their way
And ships, on ocean's trackless tide
Went fearfully astray.
The star, now wiser for its folly,
Its duty, dignity, and bliss at last
So up to heaven again it flew,
Resolved no more to roam.
One hint the humble hand may send
To her for whom these lines are penned
—O may it be enough for her
To shine in her own character!
O may she be content to grace,
On earth, in heaven, her proper place!

MAKE WAY FOR LIBERTY

On the exploit of Arnold Winkelried at the
pach, in which the Swiss, fighting for li-
cence, totally defeated the Austrians, in 1
century.

"MAKE way for liberty!"—he cried
Made way for liberty, and died!

In arms the Austrian phalanx:
A living wall, a human wood!
A wall, where every conscious st
Seem'd to its kindred thousands g
A rampart all assaults to bear,
Till time to dust their frames sho
A wood like that enchanted grove
In which with fiends Rinaldo stro
Where every silent tree possess'd
A spirit prison'd in its breast,
Which the first stroke of coming
Would startle into hideous life,
So dense, so still, the Austrians s
A living wall, a human wood!
Impregnable their front appears,
All horrent with projected spears
Whose polish'd points before them
From flank to flank, one brilliant
Bright as the breakers' splendour
Along the billows, to the sun.

Opposed to these a hovering hor
Contended for their native land:
Peasants, whose new-found streng
From manly necks th' ignoble yoke
And forged their fetters into swor
On equal terms to fight their lords
And what insurgent rage had gain
In many a mortal fray maintain'd

* See *Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered*, c.

Marshall'd once more at freedom's call,
They came to conquer or to fall,
Where he who conquer'd, he who fell,
Was deem'd a dead, or living Tell!
Such virtue had that patriot breathed,
So to the soil his soul bequeathed,
That wheresoe'er his arrows flew,
Heroes in his own likeness grew,
And warriors sprang from every sod
Which his awakening footstep trod.

And now the work of life and death
Hung on the passing of a breath;
The fire of conflict burnt within,
The battle trembled to begin;
Yet, while the Austrians held their ground,
Point for attack was nowhere found,
Where'er the impatient Switzers gazed,
The unbroken line of lances blazed;
That line 'twere suicide to meet,
And perish at their tyrants' feet,—
How could they rest within their graves,
And leave their homes, the homes of slaves?
Would they not feel their children tread
With clanging chains above their head?

It must not be: This day, this hour,
Annihilates th' oppressor's power;
All Switzerland is in the field,
She will not fly, she cannot yield—
She must not fall; her better fate
Here gives her an immortal date.
Few were the number she could boast;
But every freeman was a host,
And felt as though himself were he
On whose sole arm hung victory.

It did depend on *one*, indeed;
Behold him,—Arnold Winkelried!
There sounds not to the trump of fame
The echo of a nobler name.
Unmark'd he stood amid the throng,
In rumination deep and long,
Till you might see, with sudden grace,
The very thought come o'er his face,
And by the motion of his form
Anticipate the bursting storm;
And by th' uplifting of his brow
Tell where the bolt would strike, and how.

But 'twas no sooner thought than done,
The field was in a moment won:—

"Make way for liberty!" he cried,
Then ran, with arms extended wide,
As if his dearest friend to clasp;
Ten spears he swept within his grasp.

"Make way for liberty!" he cried;
Their keen points met from side to side:
He bow'd amongst them like a tree,
And thus made way for liberty.

Swift to the breach his comrades fly;
"Make way for liberty!" they cry,
And through the Austrian phalanx dart,
As rush'd the spears through Arnold's heart;
While, instantaneous as his fall,
Rout, ruin, panic, scatter'd all:

An earthquake could not overthrow
A city with a surer blow.

Thus Switzerland again was free:
Thus death made way for liberty!

FOR THE FIRST LEAF OF A LADY'S ALBUM.

Flower after flower comes forth in spring,
Bird after bird begins to sing;
Till copse and field in richest bloom,
Sparkle with dew, and breathe perfume,—
While hill and valley, all day long,
And half the night, resound with song,
So may acquaintance, one by one,
Come like spring-flowers to meet the sun,
And o'er these pages pure and white,
Kind words, kind thoughts, kind prayers indite,
Which sweeter odour shall dispense
Than vernal blossoms to the sense;
Till woods and streams less fair appear
Than autographs and sketches here:
—Or like the minstrels of the grove,
Pour strains of harmony and love,
The music made by heart to heart,
In which the least can bear a part,
More exquisite than all the notes
Of nightingales' and thrushes' throats.
Thus shall this book, from end to end,
Show in succession friend on friend,
By their own living hands portray'd,
In prose and verse, in light and shade,
By pen and pencil,—till *her* eye,
Who owns the volume shall descry
On many a leaf some lovely trace,
Reminding of a lovelier face!
With here and there the humbler line,
Recalling such a phiz as mine.

THE FIRST LEAF OF AN ALBUM.

Ut pictura, poesis.—Her. de Art. Poet.

Two lovely sisters here unite
To blend improvement with delight;
Painting and poetry engage
By turns to deck the Album's page.

Here may each glowing picture be
The quintessence of poesy,
With skill so exquisitely wrought,
As if the colours were pure thought,—
Thought from the bosom's inmost cell,
By magic tints made visible,
That, while the eye admires, the mind
Itself, as in a glass, may find.

And may the poet's verse, alike,
With all the power of painting strike;
So freely, so divinely trace,
In every line the line of grace;
And beautify, with such sweet art,
The image-chamber of the heart,

That fancy here may gaze her fill,
Forming fresh scenes and shapes at will,
Where silent words alone appear,
Or, borrowing voice, but touch the ear.

Yet humble prose with these shall stand,
Friends, kindred, comrades, hand in hand,
All in this fair enclosure meet,
The lady of the book to greet,
And, with the pen or pencil, make
These leaves love-tokens, for her sake.
Sheffield, 1828.

TIME EMPLOYED, TIME ENJOYED.

ADDRESSED TO A YOUNG LADY FROM WHOM THE
AUTHOR HAD RECEIVED AN ELEGANTLY
WROUGHT WATCH-POCKET.

WITHIN this curious case
Time's sentinel I place,
Who, while calm unconscious slumber
Shuts creation from mine eyes,
Through the silent gloom shall number
Every moment as it flies,
And record, at dawn of day,
Thrice ten thousand pass'd away.

On each of these my breath
May pause 'twixt life and death;
By a subtler line depending
Than the ray of twinkling light
Which the smallest star is sending
Every moment through the night;
For, on films more finely spun,
All things hang beneath the sun.

Rapt through a wildering dream,
Awake in sleep I seem;
Sorrow wrings my soul with anguish,
Joy expands my throbbing breast;
Now overwhelm'd with care I languish,
Now serene and tranquil rest:
Morning comes; and all between
Is as though it ne'er had been.

But time has daylight hours,
And man immortal powers;
Waking joys and sleepless sorrow,
Worldly care, celestial peace;
Life renewing every morrow,
Not with death itself shall cease:
Man, through all eternity,
What he here hath been shall be!

May she, whose skilful hand
This fairy net-work plann'd,
Still in innocent employment,
Far from vanity and vice,
Seek the pearl of true enjoyment,
On her path to Paradise:
Time, for earth or heaven employ'd,
(Both have claims,) is time enjoy'd.

Every day to her in flight
Bequeath a gem at night,—

Some sweet hope, some hallow'd plan
From remembrance ne'er to part;
Hourly blessings swell the treasure
Hidden in her grateful heart;
And may every moment cast
Brighter glory on her last!

A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD

EMBLEM of eternity,
Unbeginning, endless sea!
Let me launch my soul on thee.

Sail, nor keel, nor helm, nor oar,
Need I, ask I, to explore
Thine expanse from shore to shore.

By a single glance of thought,
Thy whole realm's before me brought
Like the universe, from naught.

All thine aspects now I view,
Ever old, yet ever new;
Time nor tide thy powers subdue.

All thy voices now I hear;
Sounds of gladness, grandeur, fear
Meet and mingle in mine ear.

All thy wonders are reveal'd:
Treasures hidden in thy field!
From the birth of nature seal'd.

But thy depths I search not now,
Nor thy limpid surface plough
With a foam-repelling prow.

Eager fancy, unconfined,
In a voyage of the mind
Sweeps along thee like the wind.

Here a breeze, I skim thy plain;
There a tempest, pour amain
Thunder, lightning, hail, and rain.

Where the billows cease to roll,
Round the silence of the pole,
Thence set out my venturesome soul!

See, by Greenland cold and wild,
Rocks of ice eternal piled;
Yet the mother loves her child!

And the wildernesses drear
To the native's heart are dear;
All life's charities dwell here.

Next, on lonely Labrador,
Let me hear the snow-falls roar,
Devastating all before.

Yet even here, in glens and coves,
Man, the heir of all things, roves,
Feasts and fights, and laughs and loves.

But a brighter vision breaks
O'er Canadian woods and lakes;
—These my spirit soon forsakes.

Land of exiled liberty,
Where our fathers once were free;
Brave New England, hail to thee!

Pennsylvania, while thy flood
Waters fields unbought with blood,
Stand for peace as thou hast stood.

The West Indies I behold,
Like the Hesperides of old,
—Trees of life, with fruits of gold.

No—a curse is on the soil,
Bonds and scourges, tears and toil,
Man degrade, and earth despoil.

Horror-struck, I turn away,
Coasting down the Mexique bay;
Slavery there has lost the day.

Loud the voice of Freedom spoke;
Every accent split a yoke,
Every word a dungeon broke.

South America expands
Mountain forests, river lands,
And a nobler race demands.

And a nobler race arise,
Stretch their limbs, unclothe their eyes,
Claim the earth, and seek the skies.

Gliding through Magellan's Straits,
Where two oceans ope their gates,
What a spectacle awaits!

The immense Pacific smiles
Round ten thousand little isles,
—Haunts of violence and wiles.

But the powers of darkness yield,
For the cross is in the field,
And the light of life reveal'd.

Rays from rock to rock it darts,
Conquers adamant hearts,
And immortal bliss imparts.

North and west, receding far
From the evening's downward star,
Now I mount Aurora's car,—

Pale Siberia's deserts shun,
From Kamtschatka's headlands run,
South and east, to meet the sun.

Jealous China, strange Japan,
With bewilder'd thought I scan,
—They are but dead seas of man.

Ages in succession find
Forms unchanging, stagnant mind;
And the same they leave behind.

Lo! the eastern Cyclades,
Phoenix nests, and halcyon seas;
But I tarry not with these.

Pass we low New Holland's shoals,
Where no ample river rolls;
—World of undiscover'd souls!

Bring them forth—'tis Heaven's decree:
Man, assert thy dignity!
Let not brutes look down on thee.

Either India next is seen,
With the Ganges stretch'd between:
Ah! what horrors there have been!

War, disguised as commerce, came;
Britain, carrying sword and flame,
Won an empire, lost her name.

But that name shall be restored,
Law and justice wield her sword,
And her God be here adored.

By the Gulf of Persia sail,
Where the true-love nightingale
Wooes the rose in every vale.

Though Arabia charge the breeze
With the incense of her trees,
On I press o'er southern seas.

Cape of storms! thy spectre's fled,
And the angel hope, instead,
Lights from heaven upon thy head.

Where thy table mountain stands,
Barbarous hordes, from dreary sands,
Bless the sight, with lifted hands.

St. Helena's dungeon-keep
Scowls defiance o'er the deep—
There a hero's relics sleep.

Who he was and how he fell,
Europe, Asia, Afric, tell;
On that theme all times shall dwell.

But, henceforth, till nature dies,
These three simple words comprise
All the future—"Here he lies."

Mammon's plague-ships throng the waves;
O 'twere mercy to the slaves
Were the maws of sharks their graves!

Not for all the gems and gold
Which thy streams and mountains hold,
Or for which thy sons are sold,—

Land of negroes! would I dare
In this felon trade to share,
Or its infamy to spare.

Hercules, thy pillars stand,
Sentinels of sea and land;
Cloud-capt Atlas towers at hand.

Where, at Cato's word of fate,
Fell the Carthaginian state,
And where exiled Marius sate,—

Mark the dens of caltiff Moors;
Ha! the pirates seize the coars—
Fly the desecrated shores.

Egypt's hieroglyphic realm
Other floods than Nile's o'erwhelm—
Slaves turn'd despots hold the helm.

Judah's cities are forlorn,
Lebanon and Carmel shorn,
Zion trampled down with scorn.

Greece! thine ancient lamp is spent;
Thou art thine own monument;
But the sepulchre is rent,

And a wind is on the wing,
At whose breath new heroes spring,
Sages teach, and poets sing.

Italy, thy beauties shroud
In a gorgeous evening cloud:
Thy refulgent head is bow'd.

Rome, in ruins, lovely still,
From her Capitolian hill
Bids thee, mourner! weep thy fill.

Yet where Roman genius reigns,
Roman blood must warm the veins;
—Look well, tyrants! to your chains.

Feudal realm of old romance!
Spain, thy lofty front advance,
Grasp thy shield, and couch thy lance.

At the fire-flash of thine eye,
Giant bigotry shall fly;
At thy voice, oppression die.

Lusitania! from the dust
Shake thy locks; thy cause is just—
Strike for freedom, strike and trust.

France! I hurry from thy shore;
Thou art not the France of yore;
Thou art new-born France no more.

Great thou wast, and who like thee!
Then mad-drunk with liberty;
Now, thou'rt neither great nor free.

Sweep by Holland, like the blast;
One quick glance at Denmark cast,
Sweden, Russia,—all is past.

Elbe nor Weiser tempt my stay;
Germany! beware the day
When thy schoolmen bear the sway.

Now to thee, to thee I fly,
Fairest isle beneath the sky,
To my heart as in mine eye!

I have seen them one by one,
Every shore beneath the sun,
And my voyage now is done.

While I bid them all be bless'd,
Britain! thou'rt my home—my rest
My own land, I love thee best.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

SIR WALTER SCOTT was born in Edinburgh, on the 15th of August, 1771. His father was a writer to the signet, and of ancient and honourable descent. From his birth until the age of sixteen, he was afflicted with ill health; and either from the weakness of his constitution, or, as some assert, from an accident occasioned by the carelessness of his nurse, his right foot was injured, and he was lame the rest of his life. His early days were passed among the hills and dales of the borders—"famous in battle and verse"—"where," we quote from Allan Cunningham, "almost every stone that stands above ground is the record of some skirmish, or single combat; and every stream, although its waters be inconsiderable as scarcely to moisten the pasture through which they run, is renowned in song and in legend." Perhaps to the happy chance of his residence in a district so fertile in legendary lore, the old is indebted for the vast legacy of wealth he bequeathed to it. In 1783, he entered the University of Edinburgh; and in 1792, became an advocate in the Scottish bar: but after a few years' attendance at the courts, quitted it, in order to devote himself to literature. He had, however, reached the 25th year, before he manifested any desire, or her intention, to contend for fame in a path so arduous; and as he himself states, his first attempt led in a transfer of his printed sheets to the service of the trunk-maker. Though discouraged, he was not disheartened. In 1802, "*The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*" obtained a more fortunate destiny; and about three years afterwards the publication of *The Lay of the Last Minstrel* completely established the fame of the writer. From the appearance of this poem, the life of the poet, until towards the close of it, is little else than a history of his writings. *Marmion* issued from the press in 1805; *The Lady of the Lake*, in 1810; *Don Roderick*, in 1811; *Rokeby*, in 1813; *The Lord of the Isles*, in 1814; *The Bridal of Triermain*, and *Harold Godwinson*, appeared anonymously; the former, in 1813, and the latter, in 1817. The publication of his novels and romances commenced with *Waverley*, in 1814. In 1820, Walter Scott was created a baronet of the United Kingdom. In January, 1826, his publishers became bankrupts; it induced a feeling of the deepest sorrow,—not only in Edinburgh, but throughout the kingdom, when it was ascertained that, through their failure, he was involved in pecuniary responsibilities to a ruinous

extent. He encountered adversity with manly fortitude; asked and obtained from his creditors no other boon than time; and in about four years had actually paid off nearly £70,000 of the debt. The price of almost superhuman labour was, however, to be exacted. In 1831 he was attacked with gradual paralysis: in the autumn of that year he was prevailed upon to visit the more genial climate of the south of Europe;—the experiment was unsuccessful in restoring him to health: he returned to Abbotsford, and died there on the 21st of September, 1832. His loss was mourned, not only by his own country, but in every portion of the civilized globe; for his fame had spread throughout all parts of it: and there is scarcely a language into which his works have not been translated. The kindness of his heart, the benevolence of his disposition, the thorough goodness of his nature, were appreciated by all who had the privilege of his acquaintance; but his genius is the vast and valuable property of mankind.

In person, he was tall, and had the appearance of a powerful and robust man. His countenance has been rendered familiar by artists in abundance; the justest notion of it is conveyed by the bust of Chantry. Its expression was peculiarly benevolent; his forehead was broad, and remarkably high.

We have left ourselves but little space to comment upon the poetry of Sir Walter Scott; his fame as a poet was eclipsed by his reputation as a novelist; and the appearance of a star of greater magnitude drew from him, by degrees, the popularity he had so long engrossed. Yet we venture to hazard an opinion, that if it be possible for either to be forgotten, his poems will outlive his prose; and that *Waverley* and *Ivanhoe* will perish before *Marmion* and *The Lady of the Lake*. We can find no rare and valuable quality in the former that we may not find in the latter. A deeply interesting and exciting story, glorious and true pictures of scenery, fine and accurate portraits of character, clear and impressive accounts of ancient customs, details of battles—satisfying to the fancy; yet capable of enduring the sternest test of truth—are to be found in the one class as well as in the other. In addition, we have the most graceful and harmonious verse; and the style is undoubtedly such as equally to delight those who possess and those who are without a refined poetical taste.

THE
LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL.

*Dum relego, scripsisse, pudet, quia plurima cerno,
Me quoque, qui feci, iudice, digna limi.*

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES, EARL
OF DALKEITH,

THIS POEM IS INSCRIBED, BY THE AUTHOR.

THE poem, now offered to the public, is intended to illustrate the customs and manners which anciently prevailed on the borders of England and Scotland. The inhabitants, living in a state partly pastoral and partly warlike, and combining habits of constant depredation with the influence of a rude spirit of chivalry, were often engaged in scenes highly susceptible of poetical ornament. As the description of scenery and manners was more the object of the author, than a combined and regular narrative, the plan of the ancient Metrical Romance was adopted, which allows greater latitude in this respect than would be consistent with the dignity of a regular poem. The same model offered other facilities, as it permits an occasional alteration of measure, which, in some degree, authorizes the change of rhythm in the text. The machinery also, adopted from popular belief, would have seemed puerile in a poem which did not partake of the rudeness of the old ballad, or Metrical Romance.

For these reasons, the poem was put into the mouth of an ancient minstrel, the last of the race, who, as he is supposed to have survived the Revolution, might have caught somewhat of the refinement of modern poetry, without losing the simplicity of his original model. The date of the tale itself is about the middle of the sixteenth century, when most of the personages actually flourished. The time occupied by the action is three nights and three days.

INTRODUCTION.

THE way was long, the wind was cold,
The minstrel was infirm and old;
His wither'd cheek, and tresses gray,
Seem'd to have known a better day;
The harp, his sole remaining joy,
Was carried by an orphan boy.
The last of all the bards was he,
Who sung of Border chivalry;
For, well-a-day! their date was fled,
His tuneful brethren all were dead;
And he, neglected and oppress'd,
Wish'd to be with them, and at rest.
No more, on prancing palfrey borne,
He caroll'd, light as lark at morn;
No longer courted and caress'd,
High placed in hall, a welcome guest.
He pour'd, to lord and lady gay
The unpremeditated lay:
Old times were changed, old manners gone;
A stranger fill'd the Stuart's throne;

The bigots of the iron time
Had call'd his harmless art a crime.
A wandering harper, scorn'd and poor,
He begg'd his bread from door to door;
And tuned, to please a peasant's ear,
The harp a king had loved to hear.

He pass'd where Newark's stately tower
Looks out from Yarrow's birchen bower:
The minstrel gazed with wishful eye—
No humbler resting place was nigh.
With hesitating step, at last,
The embattled portal-arch he pass'd,
Whose ponderous grate and massy bar
Had oft roll'd back the tide of war,
But never closed the iron door
Against the desolate and poor.
The dutchess* mark'd his weary pace,
His timid mien, and reverend face,
And bade her page the menials tell,
That they should tend the old man well:
For she had known adversity,
Though born in such a high degree;
In pride of power, in beauty's bloom,
Had wept o'er Monmouth's bloody tomb.

When kindness had his wants supplied,
And the old man was gratified,
Began to rise his minstrel pride:
And he began to talk anon,
Of good Earl Francis,† dead and gone,
And of Earl Walter,‡ rest him God!
A braver ne'er to battle rode:
And how full many a tale he knew
Of the old warriors of Buccleuch;
And, would the noble dutchess deign
To listen to an old man's strain,
Though stiff his hand, his voice though weak
He thought, e'en yet, the sooth to speak,
That if she loved the harp to hear,
He could make music to her ear.

The humble boon was soon obtain'd;
The aged minstrel audience gain'd.
But, when he reach'd the room of state,
Where she, with all her ladies, sate,
Perchance he wish'd his boon denied:
For, when to tune his harp he tried,
His trembling hand had lost the ease,
Which marks security to please:
And scenes, long past, of joy and pain,
Came wildering o'er his aged brain—
He tried to tune his harp in vain.
The pitying duchess praised its chime,
And gave him heart, and gave him time,
Till every string's according glee
Was blended into harmony.
And then, he said, he would full fain
He could recall an ancient strain,
He never thought to sing again.

* Anne, Dutchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth, representative of the ancient lords of Buccleuch, and the unfortunate James, Duke of Monmouth, who was beheaded in 1685.

† Francis Scott, Earl of Buccleuch, father of the

‡ Walter, Earl of Buccleuch, grandfather to the Duke, and a celebrated warrior.

not framed for village churls,
 high dames and mighty earls;
 I play'd it to King Charles the good,
 he kept court in Holyrood;
 such he wish'd, yet fear'd, to try
 ng forgotten melody.
 he strings his fingers stray'd,
 uncertain warbling made,
 t he shook his hoary head.
 en he caught the measure wild,
 d man raised his face and smiled;
 ghten'd up his faded eye,
 ll a poet's ecstasy!
 ring cadence, soft or strong,
 ept the sounding chords along:
 esent scene, the future lot,
 ls, his wants, were all forgot;
 ffidence, and age's frost,
 full tide of song were lost;
 ank, in faithless memory void,
 et's glowing thought supplied;
 hile his harp responsive rung,
 thus the LATEST MINSTREL sung.

CANTO I

I.

t was over in Branksome tower,
 ladye had gone to her secret bower;
 r that was guarded by word and by spell,
 ear, and deadly to tell—
 ia, shield us well!
 ight, save the ladye alone,
 i to cross the threshold stone.

II.

s were drawn, it was idlesse all;
 , and page, and household squire,
 brough the lofty hall,
 rded round the ample fire;
 bounds, weary with the chase,
 etch'd upon the rushy floor,
 d, in dreams, the forest race,
 eviotstone to Eskdale-moor.

III.

twenty knights of fame
 heir shields in Branksome hall;
 twenty squires of name
 t them their steeds from bower to stall;
 and-twenty yeomen tall
 ed duteous on them all:
 were all knights of metal true,
 nen to the bold Buccleuch.

IV.

nn were sheathed in steel,
 ed sword, and spur on heel:
 ted not their harness bright,
 r day, nor yet by night:
 ey lay down to rest,
 ith corselet laced,
 n buckler cold and hard;
 ey carved at the meal
 th gloves of steel,
 drank the red wine through the helmet
 r'd.

V.

Ten squires, ten yeomen, mailclad men,
 Waited the beck of the warders ten;
 Thirty steeds, both fleet and wight,
 Stood saddled in stable day and night,
 Barbed with frontlet of steel, I trow,
 And with Jedwood axe at saddle bow,
 A hundred more fed free in stall:
 Such was the custom of Branksome hall.

VI.

Why do these steeds stand ready dight?
 Why watch these warriors, arm'd, by night?
 They watch to hear the bloodbound baying;
 They watch to hear the warhorn braying;
 To see Saint George's red cross streaming;
 To see the midnight beacon gleaming;
 They watch 'gainst Southern force and guile;
 Lest Scoop, or Howard, or Percy's powers,
 Threaten Branksome's lordly towers,
 From Warkworth, or Naworth, or merry Carlisle.

VII.

Such is the custom of Branksome hall.—
 Many a valiant knight is here;
 But he, the chieftain of them all,
 His sword hangs rusting on the wall
 Beside his broken spear.
 Bards long shall tell,
 How Lord Walter fell!
 When startled burghers fled afar,
 The furies of the border war;
 When the streets of high Dunedin
 Saw lances gleam, and falchions redden,
 And heard the slogan's* deadly yell—
 Then the chief of Branksome fell.

VIII.

Can piety the discord heal,
 Or stanch the death-feud's enmity?
 Can Christian lore, can patriot zeal,
 Can love of blessed charity?
 No! vainly to each holy shrine,
 In mutual pilgrimage they drew,
 Implored, in vain, the grace divine
 For chiefs their own red falchions slew;
 While Cessford owns the rule of Car,
 While Ettrick boasts the line of Scott,
 The slaughter'd chiefs, the mortal jar,
 The havoc of the feudal war,
 Shall never, never be forgot!

IX.

In sorrow o'er Lord Walter's bier
 The warlike foresters had bent;
 And many a flower, and many a tear,
 Old Teviot's maids and matrons lent;
 But o'er her warrior's bloody bier
 The ladye dropp'd nor flower nor tear!
 Vengeance deep brooding o'er the slain,
 Had lock'd the source of softer wo;
 And burning pride and high disdain,
 Forbade the rising tear to flow;

* The war cry, or gathering word of a Border clan.

Until, amid his sorrowing clan,
 " Her son lisp'd from the nurse's knee—
 " And if I live to be a man,
 My father's death revenged shall be !"
 Then fast the mother's tears did seek
 To dew the infant's kindling cheek.

X.

All loose her negligent attire,
 All loose her golden hair,
 Hung Margaret o'er her slaughter'd sire,
 And wept in wild despair.
 But not alone the bitter tear
 Had filial grief supplied ;
 For hopeless love, and anxious fear,
 Had lent their mingled tide :
 Nor in her mother's alter'd eye
 Dared she to look for sympathy.
 Her lover, 'gainst her father's clan,
 With car in arms had stood,
 When Mathouse-burn to Melrose ran
 All purple with their blood ;
 And well she knew, her mother dread,
 Before Lord Cranstoun she would wed,
 Would see her on her dying bed.

XI.

Of noble race the lady came ;
 Her father was a clerk of fame,
 Of Bethune's line of Picardie ;
 He learn'd the art that none may name,
 In Padua, far beyond the sea.
 Men said he changed his mortal frame
 By feat of magic mystery ;
 For when, in studious mood, he paced
 Saint Andrew's cloister'd hall,
 His form no darkening shadow traced
 Upon the sunny wall !

XII.

And of his skill, as bards avow,
 He taught that ladye fair,
 Till to her bidding she could bow
 The viewless forms of air.
 And now she sits in secret bower,
 In old Lord David's western tower,
 And listens to a heavy sound,
 That moans the mossy turrets round.
 Is it the roar of Teviot's tide,
 That chafes against the scaur's* red side ?
 Is it the wind that swings the oaks ?
 Is it the echo from the rocks ?
 What may it be, the heavy sound,
 That moans old Branksome's turrets round ?

XIII.

At the sullen moaning sound,
 The bandogs bay and howl ;
 And, from the turrets round,
 Loud whoops the startled owl.
 In the hall, both squire and knight
 Swore that a storm was near,
 And looked forth to view the night,
 But the night was still and clear !

XIV.

From the sound of Teviot's tide,
 Chasing with the mountain's side,
 From the groan of the windswung oak,
 From the sullen echo of the rock,
 From the voice of the coming storm,
 The lady knew it well !
 It was the spirit of the flood that spoke,
 And he call'd on the spirit of the fall.

XV.

RIVER SPIRIT.

" Sleep't thou, brother ?"

MOUNTAIN SPIRIT.

" Brother, my—

On my hills the moonbeams play.
 From Craig-cross to Skelfhillpen,
 By every rill, in every glen,
 Merry elves their morrice pacing,
 To aerial minstrelsy,
 Emerald rings on brown heath tracing,
 Trip it deft and merrily.
 Up, and mark their nimble feet !
 Up, and list their music sweet !"

XVI.

RIVER SPIRIT.

" Tears of an imprison'd maiden
 Mix with my polluted stream ;
 Margaret of Branksome, sorrow laden,
 Mourns beneath the moon's pale beam.
 Tell me, thou, who view'st the stars,
 When shall cease these feudal jars,
 What shall be the maiden's fate ?
 Who shall be the maiden's mate ?"

XVII.

MOUNTAIN SPIRIT.

" Arthur's slow wain his course doth roll
 In utter darkness round the pole ;
 The northern bear lowers black and grim ;
 Orion's studded belt is dim :
 Twinkling faint, and distant far,
 Shimmers through mist each planet star ;
 Ill may I read their high decree !
 But no kind influence deign they shower
 On Teviot's tide, and Branksome's tower.
 Till pride be quell'd, and love be free."

XVIII.

The unearthly voices ceased,
 And the heavy sound was still ;
 It died on the river's breast,
 It died on the side of the hill,
 But round Lord David's tower
 The sound still floated near ;
 For it rung in the ladye's bower,
 And it rung in the ladye's ear.
 She raised her stately head,
 And her heart throbb'd high with pride :—
 " Your mountains shall bend,
 And your streams ascend,
 Ere Margaret be our foe's man's bride !"

* Scaur, a precipitous bank of earth.

XIX.

ght the lofty hall,
 r a bold retainer lay,
 and din, among them all,
 sued his infant play,
 strooper, the boy
 on of a spear bestrode,
 hall, right merrily,
 ay* rode.
 nights, in arms grown old,
 frolic gambols bore,
 arts, of rugged mould,
 rn as the steel they wore.
 arriors prophesied,
 ve boy, in future war,
 e unicorn's pride,
 scent and the star.

XX.

ot her purpose high,
 , and no more;
 ized with a mother's eye,
 d at the arched door;
 id the armed train,
 r William of Deloraine.

XXI.

oping Scott was he,
 border lance by knee;
 y sands, through Tarras moss,
 ew the paths to cross;
 by desperate bounds,
 cy's best bloodhounds;
 del, fords were none,
 ide them one by one;
 as time or tide,
 w, or July's pride;
 as tide or time,
 ght, or matin prime:
 , and stout of hand,
 rey from Cumberland;
 awed had he been,
 ing, and Scotland's queen.

XXII.

f Deloraine, good at need
 the wightest steed;
 r, nor stint to ride,
 to fair Tweed side;
 's holy pile
 nonk of St. Mary's aisle.
 her well from me;
 e fated hour is come,
 he shall watch with thee,
 treasure of the tomb:
 Saint Michael's night,
 rs be dim, the moon is bright;
 f bloody red,
 ie grave of the mighty dead.

XXIII.

s thee, see thou keep;
 or food or sleep;
 be it book,
 thou must not look;

Frays, a predatory inroad.

If thou readest, thou art lorn!
 Better thou hadst ne'er been born."

XXIV.

"O swiftly can speed my dapplegray steed,
 Which drinks of the Teviot clear;
 Ere break of day," the warrior 'gan say,
 "Again will I be here:
 And safer by none may thy errand be done,
 Than, noble dame, by me;
 Letter nor line know I never a one,
 Wer't my neck-verse at Haribee."*

XXV.

Soon in his saddle sate he fast,
 And soon the deep descent he pass'd,
 Soon cross'd the sounding barbican,†
 And soon the Teviot's side he won.
 Eastward the wooded path he rode,
 Green hazels o'er his basnet nod:
 He pass'd the peel‡ of Goldiland,
 And cross'd old Borthwick's roaring strand;
 Dimly he view'd the moathill's mound,
 Where Druid shades still flitted round:
 In Hawick twinkled many a light;
 Behind him soon they set in night;
 And soon he spurr'd his courser keen
 Beneath the tower of Hazeldcan.

XXVI.

The clattering hoofs the watchmen mark;—
 "Stand, ho! thou courier of the dark."
 "For Branksome, ho!" the knight rejoind,
 And left the friendly tower behind.
 He turn'd him now from Teviot side,
 And, guided by the tinkling rill,
 Northward the dark ascent did ride,
 And gain'd the moor at Horslie hill;
 Broad on the left before him lay,
 For many a mile the Roman way.§

XXVII.

A moment now he slack'd his speed,
 A moment breathed his panting steed;
 Drew saddle-girth and corslet-band,
 And loosen'd in the sheath his brand.
 On Mintocrags the moonbeams glint,
 Where Barnhill hew'd his bed of flint;
 Who flung his outlaw'd limbs to rest,
 Where falcons hang their giddy nest,
 'Mid cliffs, from whence his eagle eye,
 For many a league, his prey could spy;
 Cliffs doubling, on their echoes borne,
 The terrors of the robber's horn;
 Cliffs, which, for many a later year,
 The warbling Doric reed shall hear,
 When some sad swain shall teach the grove,
 Ambition is no cure for love.

* *Haribee*, the place of executing the Border marauders at Carlisle. The *neck-verse* is the beginning of the fifty-first psalm, *Miserere mei*, &c. anciently read by criminals, claiming the benefit of clergy.

† *Barbican*, the defence of the outer gate of a feudal castle.

‡ *Peel*, a Border tower.

§ An ancient Roman road, crossing through part of Roxburghshire.

XXVIII.

Unchallenged, thence past Deloraine
To ancient Riddell's fair domain,
Where Aill, from mountains freed,
Down from the lakes did raving come,
Cresting each wave with tawny foam,
Like the mane of a chestnut steed.
In vain! no torrent, deep or broad,
Might bar the bold mostrooper's road.

XXIX.

At the first plunge the horse sunk low,
And the water broke o'er the saddle-bow:
Above the foaming tide, I ween,
Scarce half the charger's neck was seen;
For he was barded* from counter to tail,
And the rider was arm'd complete in mail;
Never heavier man and horse
Stemmed a midnight torrent's force.
The warrior's very plume, I say,
Was daggled by the dashing spray;
Yet, through good heart, and our ladye's grace,
At length he gain'd the landing place.

XXX.

Now Bowden moor the marchman won,
And sternly shook his plumed head,
As glanced his eye o'er Halidon,
For on his soul the slaughter red
Of that unhallow'd morn arose,
When first the Scott and Car were foes;
When royal James beheld the fray,
Prize to the victor of the day;
When Home and Douglas, in the van,
Bore down Buccleuch's retiring clan,
'Till gallant Cessford's heartblood dear
Reek'd on dark Elliot's border spear.

XXXI.

In bitter mood he spurred fast,
And soon the hated heath was past;
And far beneath, in lustre wan,
Old Melros' rose, and fair Tweed ran;
Like some tall rock, with lichens gray,
Rose, dimly huge, the dark abbaye.
When Hawick he pass'd, had curfew rung,
Now midnight lauds† were in Melrose sung.
The sound upon the fitful gale
In solemn wise did rise and fall,
Like that wild harp whose magic tone
Is waken'd by the winds alone.
But when Melrose he reach'd, 'twas silence all;
He meetly stabled his steed in stall,
And sought the convent's lonely wall.

Here paused the harp; and with its swell
The master's fire and courage fell:
Dejectedly, and low, he bow'd,
And, gazing timid on the crowd,
He seem'd to seek, in every eye,
If they approved his minstrelsy:

* *Barded*, or *barbed*, applied to a horse accoutred with defensive armour.
† *Lauds*, the midnight service of the Catholic church.

And, diffident of present praise,
Somewhat he spoke of former days,
And how old age, and wandering long,
Had done his hand and harp some wrong.

The dutchess and her daughters fair,
And every gentle ladye there,
Each after each, in due degree,
Gave praises to his melody;
His hand was true, his voice was clear,
And much they longed the rest to hear.
Encouraged thus, the aged man,
After meet rest, again began.

CANTO II.

I.

If thou wouldst view fair Melrose aright,
Go visit it by the pale moonlight;
For the gay beams of lightsome day
Gild, but to flout, the ruins gray.
When the broken arches are black in night
And each shafted oriel glimmers white;
When the cold light's uncertain shower
Streams on the ruin'd central tower:
When buttress and buttress, alternately,
Seem'd framed of ebony and ivory:
When silver edges the imagery,
And the scrolls that teach thee to live and die
When distant Tweed is heard to rave,
And the owlet to hoot o'er the dead man's grave
Then go—but go alone the while—
Then view Saint David's ruin'd pile;
And, home returning, soothly swear,
Was never scene so sad and fair!

II.

Short halt did Deloraine make there;
Little reck'd he of the scene so fair:
With dagger's hilt, on the wicket strong,
He struck full loud, and struck full long.
The porter hurried to the gate—
"Who knocks so loud, and knocks so late?"
"From Branksome I," the warrior cried;
And straight the wicket open'd wide:
For Branksome's chiefs had in battle stood.
To fence the rights of fair Melrose;
And lands and livings, many a rood,
Had gifted the shrine for their soul's repose.

III.

Bold Deloraine his errand said;
The porter bent his humble head;
With torch in hand, and feet unshod,
And noiseless step, the path he trod;
The arched cloisters, far and wide,
Rang to the warrior's clanking stride;
Till, stooping low his lofty crest,
He enter'd the cell of the ancient priest.
And lifted his barred aventayle,*
To hail the monk of St. Mary's aisle.

IV.

"The Ladye of Branksome greets thee by
Says that the fated hour is come,

* *Aventayle*, visor of the helmet.

—night I shall watch with thee,
 he treasure of the tomb."
 cloth couch the monk arose,
 his stiffen'd limbs he rear'd;
 years had flung their snows
 in locks and floating beard.

V.

ely on the knight look'd he,
 blue eyes gleam'd wild and wide;
 st thou, warrior! seek to see
 aven and hell alike would hide?
 in belt of iron pent,
 rt of hair and scourge of thorn:
 ore years, in penance spent,
 s these flinty stones have worn;
 little to atone
 g what should ne'er be known
 ou thy every future year
 ess prayer and penance drie,
 y latter end with fear—
 ing warrior, follow me!"

VI.

ather, will I none;
 v I hardly one;
 prayer can I rarely tarry,
 er an Ave Mary,
 on a Border foray:
 r can I none;
 my errand, and let me be gone."

VII.

: knight look'd the churchman old,
 he sigh'd heavily;
 himself been a warrior bold,
 t in Spain and Italy.
 ght on the days that were long since by,
 nbs were strong, and his courage was
 —
 nd faint, he led the way,
 ter'd round, the garden lay:
 rches were over their head,
 their feet were the bones of the dead.

VIII.

rbbs, and flow'rets bright,
 h the dew of night;
 flow'ret, glisten'd there,
 ed in the cloister'd arches as fair.
 gazed long on the lovely moon,
 o the night he look'd forth;
 d bright the streamers light
 neing in the glowing north.
 een, in fair Castile,
 h in glitt'ring squadrons start;
 flying gennet wheel,
 the unexpected dart.
 the streamers that shot so bright,
 ere riding the northern light.

IX.

nch'd postern door,
 'd now the chancel tall:
 roof rose high aloof
 lofty, and light, and small;

The keystone, that lock'd each ribbed aisle,
 Was a fleur-de-lys, or a quatre-feuille:
 The corbells* were carved grotesque and grim;
 And the pillars, with cluster'd shafts so trim,
 With base and with capital flourish'd around,
 Seem'd bundles of lances which garlands had bound.

X.

ull many a scutcheon and banner riven,
 Shook to the cold night wind of heaven,
 Around the screened altar's pale;
 And there the dying lamps did burn,
 Before thy low and lonely urn,
 O gallant chief of Otterburne!
 And thine, dark knight of Liddesdale!
 O fading honours of the dead!
 O high ambition, lowly laid!

XI.

The moon on the east oriel shone
 Through slender shafts of shapely stone,
 By foliated tracery combined:
 Thou would'st have thought some fairy's hand
 Twixt poplars straight the osier wand,
 In many a freakish knot had twined;
 Then framed a spell, when the work was done,
 And changed the willow wreaths to stone.
 The silver light, so pale and faint,
 Show'd many a prophet, and many a saint,
 Whose image on the glass was died;
 Full in the midst, his cross of red
 Triumphant Michael brandished,
 And trampled the apostate's pride.
 The moonbeam kiss'd the holy pane,
 And threw on the pavement a bloody stain.

XII.

They sate them down on a marble stone;
 (A Scottish monarch slept below;)
 Thus spoke the monk, in solemn tone;
 "I was not always a man of wo;
 For Paynim countries I have trod,
 And fought beneath the cross of God:
 Now, strange to my eyes thine arms appear,
 And their iron clang sounds strange to my ear.

XIII.

"In these far climes, it was my lot
 To meet the wondrous Michael Scott;
 A wizard of such dreaded fame,
 That when, in Salamanca's cave,
 Him listed his magic wand to wave,
 The bells would ring in Notre Dame!
 Some of his skill he taught to me;
 And, warrior, I could say to thee
 The words that cleft Eildon hills in three,
 And bridled the Tweed with a curb of stone;
 But to speak them were a deadly sin;
 And for having but thought them my heart within,
 A treble penance must be done.

XIV.

"When Michael lay on his dying bed,
 His conscience was awakened;

* *Corbells*, the projections from which the arches spring, usually cut in a fantastic face or mask.

He bethought him of his sinful deed,
And he gave me a sign to come with speed;
I was in Spain when the morning rose,
But I stood by his bed ere evening close.
The words may not again be said,
That he spoke to me, on death-bed laid:
They would rend this abbaye's massy nave,
And pile it in heaps above his grave.

XV.

"I swore to bury his mighty book,
That never mortal might therein look;
And never to tell where it was hid,
Save at the chief of Branksome's need;
And when that need was past and o'er,
Again the volume to restore.
I buried him on Saint Michael's night,
When the bell tolled one, and the moon rose bright;
And I dug his chamber among the dead,
When the floor of the chancel was stain'd red,
That his patron's cross might o'er him wave,
And scare the fiends from the wizard's grave.

XVI.

"It was a night of wo and dread,
When Michael in the tomb I laid!
Strange sounds along the chancel past;
The banners waved without a blast:"—
—Still spoke the monk, when the bell toll'd one.
I tell you, that a braver man
Than William of Deloraine, good at need,
Against a foe ne'er spurr'd a steed;
Yet somewhat was he chill'd with dread,
And his hair did bristle upon his head.

XVII.

"Lo, warrior! now, the cross of red
Points to the grave of the mighty dead;
Within it burns a wondrous light,
To chase the spirits that love the night;
That lamp shall burn unquenchably,
Until the eternal doom shall be."
Slow moved the monk to the broad flag-stone,
Which the bloody cross was traced upon;
He pointed to a secret nook;
An iron bar the warrior took;
And the monk made a sign with his wither'd hand,
The grave's huge portal to expand.

XVIII.

With beating heart, to the task he went;
His sinewy frame o'er the grave-stone bent,
With bar of iron heaved amain,
Till the toil drops fell from his brows, like rain.
It was by dint of passing strength,
That he moved the massy stone at length.
I would you had been there, to see
How the light broke forth so gloriously,
Stream'd upward to the chancel roof,
And through the galleries far aloof!
No earthly flame blazed e'er so bright;
It shone like heaven's own blessed light;
And, issuing from the tomb,
Show'd the monk's cowl and visage pale,
Danced on the dark brow'd warrior's mail,
And kiss'd his waving plume.

XIX.

Before their eyes the wizard lay,
As if he had not been dead a day.
His hoary beard in silver roll'd,
He seem'd some seventy winters old;
A palmer's amice wrapp'd him round,
With a wrought Spanish baldric bound,
Like a pilgrim from beyond the sea;
His left hand held his book of might;
A silver cross was in his right;
The lamp was placed beside his knee:
High and majestic was his look;
At which the fellest fiends had shook,
And all unruffled was his face—
They trusted his soul had gotten grace.

XX.

Often had William of Deloraine
Rode through the battle's bloody plain,
And trampled down the warriors slain,
And neither known remorse nor awe;
Yet now remorse and awe he own'd:
His breath came thick, his head swam round,
When this strange scene of death he saw.
Bewilder'd and unnerved he stood,
And the priest pray'd fervently and loud:
With eyes averted, prayed he;
He might not endure the sight to see,
Of the man he had loved so brotherly.

XXI.

And when the priest his death-prayer had pray'd
Thus unto Deloraine he said;—
"Now, speed thee what thou hast to do,
Or, warrior, we may dearly rue;
For those, thou may'st not look upon,
Are gathering fast round the yawning stone."
Then Deloraine, in terror, took
From the cold hand the mighty book,
With iron clasp'd, and with iron bound;
He thought, as he took it, the dead man frown'd:
But the glare of the sepulchral light,
Perchance, had dazzled the warrior's sight.

XXII.

When the huge stone sunk o'er the tomb,
The night return'd in double gloom;
For the moon had gone down, and the stars
few:

And, as the knight and priest withdrew,
With wavering steps and dizzy brain.
They hardly might the postern gain.
'Tis said, as through the aisles they pass'd,
They heard strange noises on the east;
And through the cloister-galleries small,
Which at mid-height thread the chancel wall
Loud sob's, and laughter louder, ran,
And voices unlike the voice of man;
As if the fiends kept holiday,
Because these spells were brought to day.
I cannot tell how the truth may be;
I say the tale as 'twas said to me.

XXIII.

"Now, hie thee hence," the father said;
"And, when we are on death-bed laid,

Or Ladye, and sweet Saint John,
 Souls for the deed we have done !"
 Turn'd him to his cell,
 A prayer and penance sped ;
 Advent met at the noontide bell,
 Of Saint Mary's aisle was dead !
 As was the body laid,
 Lasp'd fast, as if still he pray'd

XXIV.

Death'd free in the morning wind,
 As hardihood to find ;
 When he pass'd the tombstones gray
 Round the fair Abbaye ;
 A book, to his bosom prest,
 Laid upon his breast ;
 It, with nerves of iron twined,
 Like aspen leaves in wind.
 He when the dawn of day
 Hatten Cheviot gray ;
 Like the cheerful light,
 Like Mary, as well as he might.

XXV.

Brighten'd Cheviot gray,
 And brighten'd the Carter's* side,
 Like the rising day
 Onksome towers and Teviot tide.
 As told their warbling tale ;
 And every flower that blows ;
 North the violet pale,
 Like her breast the mountain rose ;
 Than the rose so red,
 Than the violet pale,
 Like her sleepless bed,
 Like maid of Teviotdale.

XXVI.

Or Margaret so early awake,
 Her kirtle so hastilie :
 Ten knots, which in hurry she would

Bind her slender fingers to tie ?
 As stop, and look often around,
 Lies down the secret stair ;
 As she pat the shaggy bloodhound,
 As he limps up from his lair :
 As she passes the postern alone,
 Like the watchman's bugle blown ?

XXVII.

As in doubt and dread,
 Like cheerful mother hear her tread ;
 As presses the rough bloodhound,
 As she should waken the castle round ;
 As his bugle is not blown,
 As her foster-father's son ;
 As lies through the greenwood at dawn of

On Henry, her own true knight.

XXVIII.

And ladye fair are met,
 Like the hawthorn's boughs are set.

A fairer pair were never seen
 To meet beneath the hawthorn green.
 He was stately, and young, and tall,
 Dreaded in battle, and loved in hall :
 And she, when love, scarce told, scarce hid,
 Lent to her cheek a livelier red ;
 When the half sigh her swelling breast
 Against the silken riband prest ;
 When her blue eyes their secret told,
 Though shaded by her locks of gold,—
 Where would you find the peerless fair
 With Margaret of Branksome might compare !

XXIX.

And now, fair dames, methinks I see
 You listen to my minstrelsy :
 Your waving locks ye backward throw,
 And sidelong bend your necks of snow :
 Ye ween to hear a melting tale
 Of two true lovers in a dale ;
 And how the knight, with tender fire,
 To paint his faithful passion strove ;
 Swore he might at her feet expire.
 But never, never cease to love ;
 And how she blush'd, and how she sigh'd,
 And, half consenting, half denied,
 And said that she would die a maid ;
 Yet, might the bloody feud be stay'd,
 Henry of Cranstoun, and only he,
 Margaret of Branksome's choice should be.

XXX.

Alas ! fair dames, your hopes are vain !
 My harp has lost th' enchanting strain ;
 Its lightness would my age reprove :
 My hairs are gray, my limbs are old,
 My heart is dead, my veins are cold ;—
 I may not, must not, sing of love.

XXXI.

Beneath an oak, moss'd o'er by eld,
 The baron's dwarf his courser held,
 And held his crested helm and spear :
 That dwarf was scarce an earthly man,
 If the tales were true, that of him ran
 Through all the Border, far and near.
 'Twas said, when the baron a hunting rode,
 Through Redesdale's glen, but rarely trod,
 He heard a voice cry, " Lost ! lost ! lost !"
 And, like a tennis-ball by racquet tost,
 A leap, of thirty feet and three,
 Made from the gorse this elfin shape,
 Distorted like some dwarfish ape,
 And lighted at Lord Cranstoun's knee.
 Lord Cranstoun was somewhat dismay'd ;
 'Tis said that five good miles he rode
 To rid him of his company ;
 But where he rode one mile, the dwarf ran four,
 And the dwarf was first at the castle door.

XXXII.

Use lessens marvel, it is said :
 This elfish dwarf with the baron staid ;
 Little he ate, and less he spoke,
 Nor mingled with the menial flock :
 And oft apart his arms he toss'd,
 And often murmur'd, " Lost ! lost ! lost !"

On the border of England, above Jedburgh.

He was waspish, arch, and litherlie,
 But well Lord Cranstoun served he;
 And he of his service was full fain;
 For once he had been ta'en or slain,
 An' had it not been his ministry.
 All, between home and and hermitage,
 Talk'd of Lord Cranstoun's goblin page.

XXXIII.

For the baron went on pilgrimage,
 And took with him this elfish page,
 To Mary's chapel of the Lowes;
 For there, beside our lady's lake,
 An offering he had sworn to make,
 And he would pay his vows.
 But the ladye of Branksome gather'd a band
 Of the best that would ride at her command;
 The trysting place was Newark Lee.
 Wat of Harden came thither amain,
 And thither came John of Thirlestane,
 And thither came William of Deloraine;
 They were three hundred spears and three.
 Through Douglas-burn, up Yarrow stream,
 Their horses prance, their lances gleam,
 They came to Saint Mary's lake ere day;
 But the chapel was void, and the baron away.
 They burn'd the chapel for very rage,
 And cursed Lord Cranstoun's goblin page.

XXXIV.

And now, in Branksome's good green wood,
 As under the aged oak he stood,
 The baron's courser pricks his ears,
 As if a distant noise he hears;
 The dwarf waves his long lean arm on high,
 And signs to the lovers to part and fly;
 No time was then to vow or sigh.
 Fair Margaret, through the hazel grove,
 Flew like the startled cushat dove;*
 The dwarf the stirrup held and rein;
 Vaulted the knight on his steed amain,
 And, pondering deep that morning's scene,
 Rode eastward through the hawthorns green.

WHILE thus he pour'd the lengthen'd tale,
 The minstrel's voice began to fail;
 Full slyly smiled the observient page,
 And gave the wither'd hand of age
 A goblet, crown'd with mighty wine,
 The blood of Velez' scorched vine.
 He raised the silver cup on high,
 And, while the big drop fill'd his eye,
 Pray'd God to bless the dutchess long,
 And all who cheer'd a son of song.
 The attending maidens smiled to see,
 How long, how deep, how zealously,
 The precious juice the minstrel quaff'd;
 And he, embolden'd by the draught,
 Look'd gayly back to them and laugh'd.
 The cordial nectar of the bowl
 Swell'd his old veins, and cheer'd his soul;
 A lighter, livelier prelude ran,
 Ere thus his tale again began.

* Wood pigeon.

CANTO III.

I.

AND said I that my limbs were old;
 And said I that my blood was cold,
 And that my kindly fire was fled,
 And my poor wither'd heart was dead,
 And that I might not sing of love!
 How could I, to the dearest theme
 That ever warm'd a minstrel's dream,
 So foul, so false a recreant prove!
 How could I name love's very name,
 Nor wake my harp to notes of fame!

II.

In peace, love tunes the shepherd's reed,
 In war, he mounts the warrior's steed;
 In halls, in gay attire is seen;
 In hamlets, dances on the green.
 Love rules the court, the camp, the grove,
 And men below and saints above;
 For love is heaven, and heaven is love.

III.

So thought Lord Cranstoun, as I ween,
 While pondering deep the tender scene,
 He rode through Branksome's hawthorn grove.
 But the page shouted wild and shrill,—
 And scarce his hemlet could he don,
 When downward from the shady hill
 A stately knight came pricking on.
 That warrior's steed, so dapple-gray,
 Was dark with sweat, and splash'd with clay:
 His armour red with many a stain:
 He seem'd in such a weary plight,
 As if he had ridden the livelong night;
 For it was William of Deloraine.

IV.

But no whit weary did he seem,
 When, dancing in the sunny beam,
 He mark'd the crane on the baron's crest;
 For his ready spear was in his rest.
 Few were the words, and stern, and high,
 That mark'd the foeman's feudal hate;
 For question fierce, and proud reply,
 Gave signal soon of dire debate.
 Their very coursers seem'd to know,
 That each was other's mortal foe;
 And snorted fire, when wheel'd around,
 To give each knight his vantage ground.

V.

In rapid round the baron bent;
 He sigh'd a sigh, and pray'd a prayer:
 The prayer was to his patron saint,
 The sigh was to his ladye fair.
 Stout Deloraine nor sigh'd, nor pray'd,
 Nor saint nor ladye call'd to aid;
 But he stoop'd his head, and couch'd his spear.
 And spur'd his steed to full career.
 The meeting of these champions proud
 Seem'd like the bursting thunder cloud.

VI.

Stern was the dint the borderer lent;
 The stately baron backwards bent;

wards to his horse's tail,
 umes went scattering on the gale;
 ash spear, so stout and true,
 sand flinders flew.
 oun's lance, of more avail,
 ough, like silk, the Borderer's mail:
 ield, and jack, and acton past,
 s bosom, broke at last.
 he warrior saddle fast,
 ling in the mortal shock,
 t the steed, the girthing broke,
 a heap lay man and horse.
 onward pass'd his course;
 so giddy roll'd his brain,
 stretch'd upon the plain.

VII.

he rein'd his courser round,
 is foeman on the ground
 eless as the bloody clay,
 s page to staunch the wound,
 re beside the warrior stay,
 him in his doubtful state,
 him to Branksome castle-gate.
 mind was inly moved
 sman of the maid he loved.
 t thou do without delay;
 here myself may stay;
 swifter I speed away,
 t will be at my dying day."

VIII.

peed Lord Cranstoun rode;
 page behind abode:
 ommands he ne'er withstood,
 all his pleasure to do good.
 let off he took,
 espied the mighty book!
 arvell'd, a knight of pride,
 k-bosom'd priest should ride:
 not to search or stanch the wound,
 ecret he had found.

IX.

and, the iron clasp,
 ng the elfin grasp;
 he first he had undone,
 he the next begun.
 clasps, that iron band,
 yield to unchristen'd hand,
 ar'd the cover o'er
 orderer's curled gore;
 then the volume spread,
 ort spell therein he read.
 h of glamour might,
 s a ladye seem a knight;
 bs on a dungeon wall,
 try in lordly hall;
 seem a gilded barge,
 * seem a palace large,
 seem age, and age seem youth;—
 lusion, naught was truth.

X.

read another spell,
 is cheek a buffet fell,

So fierce, it stretch'd him on the plain,
 Beside the wounded Deloraine.
 From the ground he rose dismay'd,
 And shook his huge and matted head;
 One word he mutter'd, and no more—
 "Man of age, thou smitest sore!"—
 No more the elfin page durst try
 Into the wondrous book to pry;
 The clasps, though smear'd with Christian gore,
 Shut faster than they were before.
 He hid it underneath his cloak.—
 Now, if you ask who gave the stroke,
 I cannot tell, so not I thrive;
 It was not given by man alive.

XI.

Unwillingly himself he address'd,
 To do his master's high behest:
 He lifted up the living corse,
 And laid it on the weary horse;
 He led him into Branksome hall,
 Before the beards of the warders all;
 And each did after swear and say,
 There only pass'd a wain of hay.
 He took him to Lord David's tower,
 E'en to the ladye's secret bower:
 And, but that stronger spells were spread,
 And the door might not be opened,
 He laid him on her very bed.
 Whate'er he did of gramarye,*
 Was always done maliciously;
 He flung the warrior on the ground,
 And the blood well'd freshly from the wound.

XII.

As he repass'd the outer court,
 He spied the fair young child at sport;
 He thought to train him to the wood;
 For, at a word, be it understood,
 He was always for ill, and never for good.
 Seem'd to the boy some comrade gay,
 Led him forth to the woods to play;
 On the drawbridge the warders stout
 Saw a terrier and lurcher passing out.

XIII.

He led the boy o'er bank and fell,
 Until they came to a woodland brook;
 The running stream dissolved the spell,
 And his own elvish shape he took.
 Could he have had his pleasure vild,
 He had crippled the joints of the noble child;
 Or, with his finger long and lean,
 Had strangled him in fiendish spleen:
 But his awful mother he had in dread,
 And also his power was limited:
 So he but scowl'd on the startled child,
 And darted through the forest wild;
 The woodland brook he bounding cross'd,
 And laugh'd, and shouted, "Lost! lost! lost!"

XIV.

Full sore amazed at the wondrous change,
 And frighten'd, as a child might be,
 At the wild yell, and visage strange,
 And the dark words of gramarye,

* A shepherd's hut.

* Magic.

The child, amidst the forest bower,
 Stood rooted like a lily flower;
 And when at length, with trembling pace,
 He sought to find where Branksome lay,
 He fear'd to see that grisly face
 Glare from some thicket on his way.
 Thus, starting oft, he journey'd on,
 And deeper in the wood is gone,—
 For aye the more he sought his way,
 The farther still he went astray,
 Until he heard the mountains round
 Ring to the baying of a hound.

XV.

And hark ! and hark ! the deep-mouth'd bark
 Comes nigher still, and nigher;
 Bursts on the path a dark bloodhound,
 His tawny muzzle track'd the ground,
 And his red eye shot fire.
 Soon as the wilder'd child saw he,
 He flew at him right furiously.
 I ween, you would have seen with joy
 The bearing of the gallant boy,
 When, worthy of his noble sire,
 His wet cheek glow'd 'twixt fear and ire !
 He faced the bloodhound manfully,
 And held his little bat on high;
 So fierce he struck, the dog, afraid,
 At cautious distance hoarsely bay'd,
 But still in act to spring;
 When dash'd an archer through the glade,
 And when he saw the hound was stay'd,
 He drew his tough bowstring:
 But a rough voice cried, "Shoot not, hoy !
 Ho ! shoot not, Edward—'tis a boy !"

XVI.

The speaker issued from the wood,
 And check'd his fellow's surly mood,
 And quell'd the ban-dog's ire;
 He was an English yeoman good,
 And born in Lancashire.
 Well could he hit a fallow deer,
 Five hundred feet him fro;
 With hand more true, and eye more clear,
 No archer bended bow.
 His coal-black hair, shorn round and close,
 Set off his sunburn'd face;
 Old England's sign, Saint George's cross,
 His barret-cap did grace;
 His bugle-horn hung by his side,
 All in a wolf-skin baldric tied:
 And his short falchion, sharp and clear,
 Had pierced the throat of many a deer.

XVII.

His kirtle, made of forest green,
 Reach'd scantily to his knee;
 And, at his belt, of arrows keen
 A furbish'd sheaf bore he:
 His buckler scarce in breadth a span,
 No larger fence had he:
 He never counted him a man
 Would strike below the knee;
 His slacken'd bow was in his hand,
 And the leash, that was his bloodhound's band.

XVIII.

He would not do the fair child harm,
 But held him with his powerful arm,
 That he might neither fight nor flee;
 For when the red cross spied he,
 The boy strove long and violently.
 "Now, by Saint George," the archer cries,
 "Edward, methinks we have a prize !
 This boy's fair face, and courage free,
 Show he is come of high decree."

XIX.

"Yes, I am come of high decree,
 For I am the heir of bold Buccleuch;
 And, if thou dost not set me free,
 False southron thou shalt dearly rue !
 For Walter of Harden shall come with speed,
 And William of Deloraine, good at need,
 And every Scott from Esk to tweed;
 And, if thou dost not let me go,
 Despite thy arrows and thy bow,
 I'll have thee hang'd to feed the crow !"

XX.

"Gramercy, for thy good will, fair boy !
 My mind was never set so high;
 But if thou art chief of such a clan,
 And art the son of such a man,
 And ever comest to thy command,
 Our wardens had need to keep good order:
 My bow of yew to a hazel wand,
 Thou'lt make them work upon the border.
 Meantime be pleased to come with me,
 For good Lord Dacre shalt thou see.
 I think our work is well begun,
 When we have taken thy father's son."

XXI.

Although the child was led away,
 In Branksome still he seem'd to stay,
 For so the dwarf his part did play;
 And, in the shape of that young boy,
 He wrought the castle much annoy.
 The comrades of the young Buccleuch
 He pinch'd, and beat, and overthrew;
 Nay, some of them he well nigh slew.
 He tore dame Maudlin's silken tire,
 And as Sym Hall stood by the fire,
 He lighted the match of his bandelier,*
 And wofully scorch'd the hackbutteer;†
 It may be hardly thought or said,
 The mischief that the urchin made,
 Till many of the castle guess'd,
 That the young baron was possess'd !

XXII.

Well, I ween, the charm he held
 The noble ladye had soon dispell'd:
 But she was deeply busied then
 To tend the wounded Deloraine.
 Much she wonder'd to find him lie,
 On the stone threshold stretch'd along,
 She thought some spirit of the sky
 Had done the bold mostrooper wrong.

* *Bandelier*, belt for carrying ammunition.
 † *Hackbutteer*, musketeer.

spite her precept dread,
e in the book had read;
ken lance in his bosom stood,
earthly steel and wood.

XXIII.

ie splinter from the wound,
a charm she stanch'd the blood:
e gash be cleansed and bound;
r by his couch she stood;
ta'en the broken lance,
h'd it from the clotted gore,
ed the splinter o'er and o'er.
Deloraine, in trance,
r she turn'd it round and round,
as if she gall'd his wound.
o her maidens she did say,
should be whole man and sound,
the course of a night and day.
he toil'd; for she did rue
friend so stout and true.

XXIV.

ie day—the evening fell,
the time of curfew bell;
s mild, the wind was calm,
was smooth, the dew was balm;
ide watchman, on the tower,
d bless'd the lovely hour;
air Margaret loved and bless'd
f silence and of rest.
turret sitting lone,
at times the lute's soft tone;
wild note, and, all between,
the bower of hawthorns green.
hair stream'd free from band,
eek rested on her hand,
yes sought the west afar,
love the western star.

XXV.

star, o'er Penchryst Pen,
slowly to her ken,
ding broad its wavering light,
loose tresses on the night?
glare the western star?—
beacon blaze of war!
ld she draw her tighten'd breath,
he knew the fire of death!

XXVI.

er view'd it blazing strong,
his war note loud and long,
e high and haughty sound,
d, and river rung around.
alarm'd the festal hall,
ed forth the warriors all;
ward, in the castle-yard,
a torch and cresset glared;
s and plumes, confusedly toss'd,
he blaze half seen, half lost;
s in wild disorder shook,
s beside a frozen brook.

XXVII.

chal, whose silver hair
en'd by the torches' glare,

Stood in the midst, with gesture proud,
And issued forth his mandates loud.
"On Penchryst glows a bale of fire,
And three are kindling on Priestthaughswire;
Ride out, ride out,
The foe to scout,
Mount, mount, for Branksome,* every man!
Thou, Todrig, warn the Johnstone clan,
That ever are true and stout.
Ye need not send to Liddesdale;
For, when they see the blazing bale,
Elliot and Armstrongs never fail.—
Ride, Alton, ride, for death and life!
And warn the warden of the strife.
Young Gilbert, let our beacon blaze.
Our kin, and clan, and friends to raise."

XXVIII.

Fair Margaret, from the turret head,
Heard far below, the couriers' tread.
While loud the harness rang,
As to their seats, with clamour dread,
The ready horsemen sprang;
And trampling hoofs, and iron coats,
And leaders' voices, mingled notes,
And out! and out!
In hasty route,
The horsemen gallop'd forth;
Dispersing to the south to scout,
And east, and west, and north,
To view their coming enemies,
And warn their vassals and allies.

XXIX.

The ready page, with hurried hand
Awaked the need-fire† slumbering brand,
And ruddy blush'd the heaven:
For a sheet of flame, from the turret high,
Waved like a blood-flag on the sky,
All flaring and uneven.
And soon a score of fires, I ween,
From height, and hill, and cliff were seen;
Each with warlike tidings fraught;
Each from each the signal caught;
Each after each they glanced to sight,
As stars arise upon the night.
They gleam'd on many a dusky tarn,‡
Haunted by the lonely earn;§
On many a cairn's gray pyramid,
Where urns of mighty chiefs lie hid
Till high Dunedin the blazes saw,
From Soltra and Dumpender law;
And Lothian heard the regent's order,
That all should bowne¶ them for the Border.

XXX.

The livelong night in Branksome rang
The ceaseless sound of steel:
The castle-bell, with backward clang,
Sent forth the larum peel;
Was frequent heard the heavy jar,
Where massy stone and iron bar

* *Mount for Branksome* was the gathering word of the
Scots. † *Need-fire*, beacon.

‡ *Tarn*, a mountain lake. § *Earn*, the Scottish eagle.
¶ *Downe*, make ready

Were piled on echoing keep and tower,
To whelm the foe with deadly shower;
Was frequent heard the changing guard,
And watchword from the sleepless ward;
While, wearied by the endless din,
Bloodhound and ban-dog yell'd within.

XXXI.

The noble dame, amid the broil,
Shared the gray seneschal's high toil,
And spoke of danger with a smile;
Cheer'd the young knights, and council sage
Held with the chiefs of riper age.
No tidings of the foe were brought,
Nor of his numbers knew they aught,
Nor in what time the truce he sought.
Some said that there were thousands ten,
And others ween'd that it was naught,
But Leven clans, or Tynedale men,
Who came to gather in black mail,*
And Liddesdale, with small avail,
Might drive them lightly back agen.
So pass'd the anxious night away,
And welcome was the peep of day.

CEASED the high sound—the listening throng
Applaud the master of the song;
And marvel much, in helpless age,
So hard should be his pilgrimage.
Had he no friend, no daughter dear,
His wandering toil to share and cheer;
No son, to be his father's stay,
And guide him on the rugged way?
“Ay, once he had—but he was dead!”—
Upon the harp he stoop'd his head,
And busied himself the strings withal,
To hide the tear that fain would fall.
In solemn measure, soft and slow,
Arose a father's notes of woe.

CANTO IV.

I.

SWEET Teviot! on thy silver tide
The glaring bale-fires blaze no more;
No longer steel-clad warriors ride
Along thy wild and willow'd shore:
Where'er thou wind'st, by dale or hill,
All, all is peaceful, all is still,
As if thy waves, since time was born,
Since first they roll'd their way to Tweed,
Had only heard the shepherd's reed,
Nor started at the bugle-horn.

II.

Unlike the tide of human time,
Which, though it change in ceaseless flow,
Retains each grief, retains each crime,
Its earliest course was doom'd to know
And, darker as it downward bears,
Is stain'd with past and present tears.
Low as that tide has ebb'd with me,
It still reflects to memory's eye
The hour my brave, my only boy,
Fell by the side of great Dundee.

Why! when the volleying musket play'd
Against the bloody Highland blade,
Why was I not beside him laid?—
Enough—he died the death of fame;
Enough—he died with conquering Grame!

III.

Now over border, dale, and fell,
Full wide and far was terror spread;
For pathless march and mountain cell,
The peasant left his lowly shed.
The frighten'd flocks and herds were pent
Beneath the peel's rude battlement;
And maids and matrons dropt the tear,
While ready warriors seized the spear.
From Branksome's towers the watchman's cry
Dun wreaths of distant smoke can spy,
Which, curling in the rising sun,
Show'd southern ravage was begun.

IV.

Now loud the heedful gateward cried—
“Prepare ye all for blows and blood!
Wat Tinlinn, from the Liddel-side,
Comes wading through the flood.
Full oft the Tynedale snatchers knock
At his lone gate, and prove the lock;
It was but last Saint Barnabright
They sieged him a whole summer night,
But fled at morning; well they knew,
In vain he never twang'd the yew.
Right sharp has been the evening shower,
That drove him from his Liddel tower;
And, by my faith,” the gateward said,
“I think 'twill prove a warden-raid.”

V.

While thus he spoke, the bold yeoman
Enter'd the echoing barbacan.
He led a small and shaggy nag,
That through a bog, from hag to hag†
Could bound like any Bilhope stag,
It bore his wife and children twain.
A half-clothed serf: was all their train:
His wife, stout, ruddy, and dark-brow'd,
Of silver brooch and bracelet proud,
Laugh'd to her friends among the crowd.
He was of stature passing tall,
But sparely form'd, and lean withal;
A batter'd morion on his brow;
A leathern juck, as fence enow,
On his broad shoulders loosely hung;
A border axe behind was slung;
His spear, six Scottish ells in length,
Seem'd newly died with gore;
His shafts and bow, of wondrous strength,
His hardy partner bore.

VI.

Thus to the lady did Tinlinn show
The tidings of the English foe.—
“Belted Will Howard is marching here,
And hot lord Dacre, with many a spear,
And all the German hagbut-men,
Who long have lain at Askerten:

* Protection money exacted by freebooters.

* An inroad commanded by the ward in person.

† The broken ground in a bog. ‡ Borne

the Liddel at curfew hour,
 ay little lonely tower;
 eive their souls therefor!
 en burn'd this year and more,
 nd dwelling, blazing bright,
 ide me on my flight:
 ased the livelong night.
 f Akeshaw, and Fergus Græme,
 n my traces came,
 l at Priesthaughscrogg,
 r horses in the bog,
 with my lance outright—
 g at high despite:
 crows last Eastern's night."

VII.

scouts from Liddesdale,
 g in, confirm'd the tale:
 y could judge by ken,
 s would bring to Teviot's strand
 nd armed Englishmen.
 s, full many a warlike band,
 , Aill, and Ettrick shade,
 r chief's defence to aid.
 ddling and mounting in haste,
 pricking o'er moor and lee;
 last at the trying place
 ghtly held of his gay ladye.

VIII.

int Mary's silver wave,
 y Gamescleugh's dusky height,
 ces Thirlestane brave
 neath a banner bright.
 l fleur-de-luce he claims
 is shield, since royal James,
 Fala's mossy wave,
 stinction grateful gave.
 id feudal jars;
 ve Thirlestane alone,
 ch to southern wars;
 fair remembrance worn
 spears his crest has borne;
 gh motto shines reveal'd—
 ready," for the field.

IX.

ht, to danger steel'd,
 z a mossrooper came on:
 a golden field,
 l crescent graced his shield,
 ie bend of Murdieston.
 hands round Oakwood tower,
 nd haunted Castle Ower;
 rthwick's mountain flood,
 bosom'd mansion stood;
 len so deep below,
 plunder'd England low,
 iners' daily food,
 with danger, blows, and blood.
 ief! his sole delight
 it raid, the morning fight;
 flower of Yarrow's charms
 ht tame his rage for arms;
 age, he spurn'd at rest,
 brows the helmet press'd,

Albeit the blanch'd locks below
 Were white as Dinlay's spotless snow:
 Five stately warriors drew the sword
 Before their father's band;
 A braver knight than Harden's lord
 Ne'er belted on a brand.

X.

Scotts of Eskdale, a stalwart band,
 Came trooping down the Todshawhill;
 By the sword they won their land,
 And by the sword they hold it still,
 Hearken, ladye, to the tale,
 How thy sires won fair Eskdale.—
 Earl Morton was lord of that valley fair,
 The Beattisons were his vassals there.
 The earl was gentle and mild of mood,
 The vassals were warlike, and fierce, and rude;
 High of heart, and haughty of word,
 Little they reck'd of a tame liege lord.
 The earl to fair Eskdale came,
 Homage and seignory to claim:
 Of Gilbert the Galliard, a heriot* he sought,
 Saying, "Give thy best steed, as a vassal ought."
 —"Dear to me is my bonny white steed,
 Oft has he help'd me at pinch of need;
 Lord and earl though thou be, I trow
 I can rein Bucksfoot better than thou."
 Word on word gave fuel to fire,
 Till so highly blazed the Beattisons' ire,
 But that the earl to flight had ta'en,
 The vassals there their lord had slain.
 Sore he plied both whip and spur,
 As he urged his steed through Eskdale muir;
 And it fell down a dreary weight,
 Just on the threshold of Branksome gate.

XI.

The earl was a wrathful man to see,
 Full fain avenged would he be.
 In haste to Branksome's lord he spoke,
 Saying—"Take these traitors to thy yoke:
 For a cast of hawks, and a purse of gold;
 All Eskdale I'll sell thee, to have and hold:
 Beshrew thy heart, of the Beattisons' clan
 If thou leavest on Esk a landed man:
 But spare Woodkerrick's lands alone,
 For he lent me his horse to escape upon."
 A glad man then was Branksome bold,
 Down he flung him the purse of gold;
 To Eskdale soon he spurr'd amain,
 And with him five hundred riders has ta'en.
 He left his merryman in the midst of the hill,
 And bade them hold them close and still;
 And alone he wended to the plain,
 To meet with the Galliard and all his train.
 To Gilbert the Galliard thus he said:—
 "Know thou me for thy liege lord and head:
 Deal not with me as with Morton tame,
 For Scots play best at the roughest game.
 Give me in peace my heriot due,
 Thy bonny white steed, or thou shalt rue.

* The feudal superior, in certain cases, was entitled to the best horse of the vassal, in name of Heriot, or Herizeld.

If my horn I three times wind,
Eskdale shall long have the sound in mind."

XII.

Loudly the Beattison laugh'd in scorn:—
"Little care we for thy winded horn.
Ne'er shall it be the Galliard's lot,
To yield his steed to a haughty Scott.
Wend thou to Branksome back on foot,
With rusty spur and miry boot."—
He blew his bugle so loud and hoarse,
That the dun deer started at far Craikcross;
He blew again so loud and clear,
Through the gray mountain mist there did lances
appear;
And the third blast wrung with such a din,
That the echoes answer'd from Pentoun-linn,
And all his riders came lightly in.
Then had you seen a gallant shock,
When saddles were emptied, and lances broke!
For each scornful word the Galliard had said,
A Beattison on the field was laid.
His own good sword the chieftain drew,
And he bore the Galliard through and through;
Where the Beattisons' blood mix'd with the rill,
The Galliard's Haugh, men call it still.
The Scotts have scatter'd the Beattison clan.
In Eskdale they left but one landed man.
The valley of Esk, from the mouth to the source,
Was lost and won for that bonny white horse.

XIII.

Whitslade the Hawk, and Headshaw came,
And warriors more than I may name;
From Yarrow-cleuch to Hindhaug-swaire,
From Woodhouseslie to Chester-glen,
Troop'd man and horse, and bow and spear;
Their gathering word was Bellenden.
And better hearts o'er Border sod
To siege or rescue never rode.
The ladye mark'd the aids come in,
And high her heart of pride arose:
She bade her youthful son attend,
That he might know his father's friend,
And learn to face his foes.
"The boy is ripe to look on war;
I saw him draw a cross-bow stiff,
And his true arrow struck afar
The raven's nest upon the cliff;
The red cross on a southern breast,
Is broader than the raven's nest: [wield,
Thou, Whitslade, shall teach him his weapon to
And over him hold his father's shield."

XIV.

Well may you think, the wily page
Cared not to face the ladye sage.
He counterfeited childish fear,
And shriek'd, and shed full many a tear,
And moan'd and plain'd in manner wild.
The attendants to the ladye told,
Some fairy, sure, had changed the child,
That wont to be so free and bold.
Then wrathful was the noble dame;
She blush'd blood-red for very shame:—
"Hence! ere the clan his faintness view;
Hence with the weakling to Buccleuch!—

Wat Tinlinn, thou shalt be his guide
To Rangleburn's lonely side—
Sure some fell fiend has cursed our line,
That coward should e'er be son of mine."

XV.

A heavy task Wat Tinlinn had,
To guide the counterfeited lad,
Soon as the palfrey felt the weight
Of that ill-omen'd elfish freight,
He bolted, sprung, and rear'd amain,
Nor heeded bit, nor curb, nor rein.
It cost Wat Tinlinn mickle toil
To drive him but a Scottish mile;
But, as a shallow brook they cross'd,
The elf, amid the running stream,
His figure changed, like form, in dream,
And fled, and shouted, "Lost! lost! lost!"
Full fast the urchin ran and laugh'd,
But faster still a cloth yard shaft
Whistled from startled Tinlinn's yew,
And pierced his shoulder through and through
Although the imp might not be slain,
And though the wound soon heal'd again,
Yet, as he ran, he yell'd for pain;
And Wat of Tinlinn, much aghast,
Rode back to Branksome fiery fast.

XVI.

Soon on the hill's steep verge he stood,
That looks o'er Branksome's towers and w
And martial murmurs from below,
Proclaim'd the approaching southern foe.
Through the dark wood, in mingled tone,
Were Border pipes and bugles blown:
The coursers' neighing he could ken,
And measured tread of marching men;
While broke at times the solemn hum,
The Almayn's sullen kettle-drum;
And banners tall, of crimson sheen,
Above the copse appear;
And, glistening through the hawthorns green
Shine helm, and shield, and spear.

XVII.

Light forayers first, to view the ground.
Spurr'd their fleet coursers loosely round:
Behind, in close array and fast,
The Kendal archers, all in green,
Obedient to the bugle blast,
Advancing from the wood were seen.
To back and guard the archer band,
Lord Dacre's bill-men were at hand:
A hardy race, on Irthing bred,
With kirtles white, and crosses red,
Array'd beneath the banners tall,
That stream'd o'er Acre's conquer'd wall.
And minstrels as they march'd in order,
Play'd, "Noble Lord Dacre, he dwell
Border."

XVIII.

Behind the English bill and bow,
The mercenaries, firm and slow,
Moved on to fight in dark array,
By Conrad led of Wolfenstann.

he band from distant Rhine,
 ir blood for foreign pay ;
 r home, their law the sword,
 country, own'd no lord.
 : arm'd like England's sons,
 :vin-darting guns ;
 frounced and 'broider'd o'er,
 orns* and scarfs they wore ;
 ee was bared, to aid
 n the escalade :
 arch'd in rugged tongue,
 nic feuds they sung.

XIX.

l the clamour gew,
 ll the minstrels blew,
 neath the greenwood tree,
 d Howard's chivalry ;
 ns, with glaive and spear,
 : battle's glittering rear.
 : youthful knight, full keen
 urs, in arms was seen ;
 : his crest, or glove,
 is ladye-love.
 irth in fair array,
 lengthen'd lines display ;
 halt, and made a stand,
 aint George for merry England !"

XX.

glish eye, intent,
 's armed towers was bent :
 vere, that they might know
 harsh of each cross bow ;
 and bartizan
 nd spear, and partizan ;
 lver,† on each tower,
 their deadly hail to shower ;
 rmour frequent broke
 whirls of sable smoke,
 ower and turret head,
 itch and molten lead
 witch's cauldron red.
 y gaze, the bridges fall,
 es, and from the wall
 e hoary seneschal.

XXI.

: all save the head,
 rd o'er his breastplate spread ;
 ge, erect his seat,
 ager courser's gait ;
 ith chasten'd fire, to prance,
 retting, slow advance :
 e, his better hand
 eled willow wand ;
 ending in the rear,
 untlet on a spear.
 pied him riding out,
 and Lord Dacre stout
 out of their array,
 this old knight should say.

XXII.

" Ye English warden lords, of you
 Demands the ladye of Buccleuch,
 Why, 'gainst the truce of Border tide,
 In hostile guise ye dare to ride,
 With Kendal bow, and Gilsland brand,
 And all yon mercenary band,
 Upon the bounds of fair Scotland ?
 My ladye rede you swithe return ;
 And, if but one poor straw you burn,
 Or do our towers so much molest,
 As scare one swallow from her nest,
 Saint Mary ! but we'll light a brand,
 Shall warm your hearths in Cumberland."

XXIII.

A wrathful man was Dacre's lord,
 But calmer Howard took the word :
 " May't please thy dame, sir seneschal,
 To seek the castle's outward wall,
 Our pursuivant-at-arms shall show,
 Both why we came, and when we go."
 The message sped, the noble dame
 To the wall's outward circle came ;
 Each chief around lean'd on his spear
 To see the pursuivant appear.
 All in Lord Howard's livery dress'd,
 The lion argent deck'd his breast ;
 He led a boy of blooming hue—
 O sight to meet a mother's view !
 It was the heir of great Buccleuch.
 Obeisance meet the herald made,
 And thus his master's will he said :

XXIV.

" It irks, high dame, my noble lords,
 'Gainst ladye fair to draw their swords ;
 But yet they may not tamely see,
 All through the western wardenry,
 Your law-contemning kinsmen ride,
 And burn and spoil the Border-side ;
 And ill beseems your rank and birth
 To make your towers a flemen's firth.*
 We claim from thee William of Deloraine,
 That he may suffer march-treason pain ;
 It was but last Saint Cuthbert's even
 He prick'd to Stapleton on Leven,
 Harried† the lands of Richard Musgrave,
 And slew his brother by dint of glaive.
 Then, since a lone and widow'd dame
 These restless riders may not tame,
 Either receive within thy towers
 Two hundred of my master's powers,
 Or straight they sound their warrison ;‡
 And storm and spoil thy garrison ;
 And this fair boy, to London led,
 Shall good king Edward's page be bred."

XXV.

He ceased :—and loud the boy did cry,—
 And stretch'd his little arms on high ;
 Implored for aid each well-known face,
 And strove to seek the dame's embrace.

* Powder flasks.
 † Ancient pieces of Artillery.

* An asylum for outlaws. † Plundered.
 ‡ Note of assault.

A moment changed that lady's cheer;
Gush'd to her eye the unbidden tear;
She gazed upon the leaders round,
And dark and sad each warrior frown'd;
Then deep within her sobbing breast
She lock'd the struggling sigh to rest;
Unalter'd and collected stood,
And thus replied in dauntless mood:—

XXVI.

"Say to your lords of high emprise,
Who war on women and on boys
That either William of Deloraine
Will cleanse him, by oath, of march-treason stain,
Or else he will the combat take
'Gainst Musgrave, for his honour's sake.
No knight in Cumberland so good,
But William may count with him kin and blood.
Knighthood he took of Douglas' sword,
When English blood swell'd Ancram ford;
And but that Lord Dacre's steed was wight,
And bore him ably in the flight,
Himself had seen him dubb'd a knight.
For the young heir of Branksome's line,
God be his aid, and God be mine;
Through me no friend shall meet his doom;
Here, while I live, no foe finds room.
Then, if thy lords their purpose urge,
Take our defiance loud and high;
Our slogan is their lyke-wake* dirge,
Our moat, the grave where they shall lie."

XXVII.

Proud she look'd round, applause to claim—
Then lighten'd Thirlestane's eye of flame;
His bugle Wat of Harden blew:
Pensils and pennons wide were flung,
To heaven the Border slogan rung,
"Saint Mary for the young Buccleuch!"
The English war-cry answered wide,
And forward bent each southern spear;
Each Kendal archer made a stride,
And drew the bow-string to his ear;
Each minstrel's war-note loud was blown:—
But, ere a gray goose shaft had flown,
A horseman gallop'd from the rear.

XXVIII.

"Ah! noble lords!" he, breathless, said,
"What treason has your march betray'd?
What make you here, from aid so far,
Before you walls, around you war?
Your foemen triumph in the thought,
That in the toils the lion's caught.
Already on dark Ruberslaw
The Douglas holds his weapon-schaw,†
The lances, waving in his train,
Clothe the dun heap like autumn grain;
And on the Liddel's northern strand,
To bar retreat to Cumberland,
Lord Maxwell ranks his merry men good,
Beneath the eagle and the rood;

And Jedwood, Kak, and Teviotdale,
Have to proud Angus come;
And all the Merse and Lauderdale
Have risen with haughty Home.
An exile from Northumberland,
In Liddesdale I've wander'd long;
But still my heart was with merry England,
And cannot brook my country's wrong;
And hard I've spurr'd all night to show
The mustering of the coming foe."

XXIX.

"And let them come!" fierce Dacre cried;
"For soon you crest, my father's pride,
That swept the shores of Judah's sea,
And waved in gales of Galilee,
From Branksome's highest towers display'd,
Shall mock the rescue's lingering aid!"—
Level each arquebuss on row;
Draw, merry archers, draw the bow;
Up, bill-men, to the walls, and cry,
Dacre, for England, win or die!"

XXX.

"Yet hear," quoth Howard, "calmly hear,
Nor deem my words the words of fear:
For who, in field or foray slack,
Saw the blanche lion e'er fall back?
But thus to risk our Border flower
In strife against a kingdom's power,
Ten thousand Scots 'gainst thousands them,
Certes, were desperate policy.
Nay, take the terms the lady made,
Ere conscious of the advancing aid;
Let Musgrave meet fierce Deloraine
In single fight, and if he gain,
He gains for us; but if he cross'd,
'Tis but a single warrior lost:
The rest, retreating as they came,
Avoid defeat, and death, and shame."

XXXI.

Ill could the haughty Dacre brook
His brother-warden's sage rebuke:
And yet his forward step he stay'd,
And slow and sullenly obey'd.
But ne'er again the Border-side
Did these two lords in friendship ride;
And this slight discontent, men say,
Cost blood upon another day.

XXXII.

The pursuivant-at-arms again
Before the castle took his stand;
His trumpet call'd, with parleying strain,
The leaders of the Scottish band;
And he defied, in Musgrave's right,
Stout Deloraine to single fight;
A gauntlet at their feet he laid,
And thus the terms of fight he said:—
"If in the lists good Musgrave's sword
Vanquish the knight of Deloraine,
Your youthful chieftain, Branksome's lord,
Shall hostage for his clan remain:
If Deloraine foil good Musgrave,
The boy his liberty shall have."

* Lyke-wake, the watching a corpse previous to interment.

† *Weapon-schaw*, the military array of a country.

falls, the English band,
cots, by Scots unarm'd,
march, like men unarm'd,
glt retreat to Cumberland."

XXXIII.

of the near relief,
leased each Scottish chief,
ich their ladye sage gainsay'd,
eir hearts were brave and true,
d's recent sack they knew,
was the regent's aid:
guess the noble dame
he secret prescience own,
the art she might not name,
he coming help was known.
e compact, and agreed,
uld be enclosed with speed,
astle, on a lawn:
e morrow for the strife,
Scottish axe and knife,
th hour from peep of dawn;
ine, from sickness freed,
npion in his stead,
self and chieftain stand,
Musgrave, hand to hand.

XXXIV.

well, that, in their lay,
nstrels sing and say,
t should be made on horse,
eed, in full career,
aid, when as the spear
er in the course:
vial harper, taught
th, how it was fought,
ich now I say;
ordinance and clause
Archibald's battle laws,
ouglass' day.
t, he, that scoffing tongue
minstrelsy with wrong,
ong untrue;
they the goblet plied,
taunt had chafed his pride,
Reull he slew.
le, in fight they stood,
ands were stain'd with blood;
e thorn's white branches wave
his rival's grave.

XXXV.

tell the rigid doom,
ay master to his tomb;
um's maidens tore their hair,
eyes were dead and dim,
eir hands for love of him
Jedwood Air?
scholars, one by one,
ent grave are gone;
urvive alone,
ivalries of yore,
it I shall hear no more
ith envy heard before;
minstrel brethren fled,
' song is dead.

He paused: the listening dames again
Applaud the hoary minstrel's strain;
With many a word of kindly cheer,—
In pity half, and half sincere,—
Marvell'd the dutchess how so well
His legendary song could tell,—
Of ancient deeds, so long forgot;
Of feuds, whose memory was not;
Of forests, now laid waste and bare;
Of towers, which harbour now the hare;
Of manners, long since changed and gone;
Of chiefs, who under their gray stone
So long had slept, that fickle fame
Had blotted from her rolls their name,
And twined round some new minion's head
The fading wreath for which they bled;
In sooth, 'twas strange, this old man's verse
Could call them from their marble hearse.

The harper smiled, well pleased; for ne'er
Was flattery lost on poet's ear.
A simple race! they waste their toil
For the vain tribute of a smile;
E'en when in age their flame expires,
Her dulcet breath can fan its fires:
Their drooping fancy wakes at praise,
And strives to trim the shortlived blaze.

Smiled then, well pleased, the aged man,
And thus his tale continued ran.

CANTO V.

I.

CALL it not vain:—they do not err,
Who say, that when the poet dies,
Mute nature mourns her worshipper,
And celebrates his obsequies;
Who say tall cliff, and cavern lone,
For the departed bard make moan;
That mountains weep in crystal rill;
That flowers in tears of balm distil;
Through his loved groves that breezes sigh,
And oaks, in deeper groan, reply;
And rivers teach their rushing wave
To murmur dirges round his grave.

II.

Not that, in sooth, o'er mortal urn
Those things inanimate can mourn;
But that the stream, the wood, the gale,
Is vocal with the plaintive wail
Of those, who, else forgotten long,
Lived in the poet's faithful song,
And, with the poet's parting breath,
Whose memory feels a second death.
The maid's pale shade, who wails her lot,
That love, true love, should be forgot,
From rose and hawthorn shakes the tear
Upon the gentle minstrel's bier:
The phantom knight, his glory fled,
Mourns o'er the field he heap'd with dead;
Mounts the wild blast that sweeps amain,
And shrieks along the battle-plain:
The chief, whose antique crownlet long
Still sparkled in the feudal song,
Now, from the mountain's misty throne,
Sees, in the thanedom once his own,

His ashes undistinguish'd lie,
His place, his power, his memory die:
His groans the lonely caverns fill,
His tears of rage impel the rill;
All mourn the minstrel's harp unstrung,
Their name unknown, their praise unsung.

III.

Scarcely the hot assault was staid,
The terms of truce were scarcely made,
When they could spy, from Branksome's towers,
The advancing march of martial powers;
Thick clouds of dust afar appear'd,
And trampling steeds were faintly heard;
Bright spears, above the column's dun,
Glanced momentary to the sun;
And feudal banners fair display'd
The bands that moved to Branksome's aid.

IV.

Vails not to tell each hardy clan,
From the fair Middle Marches came;
The Bloody Heart blazed in the van,
Announcing Douglas' dreaded name!
Vails not to tell what steeds did spurn,
Where the Seven Spears of Wedderburne
The men in battle-order set;
And Swinton laid the lance in rest,
That tamed of yore the sparkling crest
Of Clarence's Plantagenet.
Nor lists, I say what hundreds more,
From the rich Merse and Lammermore,
And Tweed's fair borders, to the war,
Beneath the crest of Old Dunbar,
And Hepburn's mingled banners come,
Down the steep mountain glittering far,
And shouting still, "a home! a home!"

V.

Now squire and knight, from Branksome tent,
On many a courteous message went;
To every chief and lord they paid
Meet thanks for prompt and powerful aid;
And told them,—how a truce was made,
And how a day of fight was ta'en
'Twixt Musgrave and stout Deloraine;
And how the ladye pray'd them dear,
That all would stay the fight to see,
And deign, in love and courtesy,
To taste of Branksome cheer.

Nor, while they bade to feast each Scot,
Were England's noble lords forgot;
Himself, the hoary seneschal,
Rode forth, in seemly terms to call
These gallant foes to Branksome hall.
Accepted Howard, than whom knight
Was never dubb'd more bold in fight;
Nor, when from war and armour free,
More famed for stately courtesy.
But angry Dacre rather chose
In his pavilion to repose.

VI.

Now, noble dame, perchance you ask,
How these two hostile armies met?
Deeming it were no easy task
To keep the truce which here was set;

Where martial spirits, all on fire,
Breathed only blood and mortal ire.
By mutual inroads, mutual blows,
By habit, and by nation, foes,
They met on Teviot's strand:
They met, and sate them mingled down,
Without a threat, without a frown,
As brothers meet in foreign land:
The hands, the spear that lately grasp'd,
Still in the mailed gauntlet clasp'd;
Were interchanged in greeting dear;
Visors were raised, and faces shown,
And many a friend, to friend made known,
Partook of social cheer.
Some drove the jolly bowl about;
With dice and draughts some chased the hour;
And some, with many a merry shout,
In riot, revelry, and rout,
Pursued the foot-ball play.

VII.

Yet, be it known, had bugles blown,
Or sign of war been seen,
Those bands, so fair together ranged,
Those hands, so frankly interchanged,
Had died with gore the green.
The merry shout by Teviot side
Had sunk in war-cries wild and wide,
And in the groan of death;
And whingers,* now in friendship bare,
The social meal to part and share,
Had found a bloody sheath.
'Twixt truce and war, such sudden change
Was not infrequent, nor held strange,
In the old Border-day;
But yet on Branksome's towers and tow'rs,
In peaceful merriment sunk down
The sun's declining ray.

VIII.

The blithsome signs of wassel gay
Decay'd not with the dying day;
Soon through the latticed windows tall
Of lofty Branksome's lordly hall,
Divided square by shafts of stone,
Huge flakes of ruddy lustre shone;
Nor less the gilded rafters rang
With merry harp and beaker's clang:
And frequent, on the darkening plain,
Loud hullo, whoop, or whistle ran,
As bands, their stragglers to regain,
Give the shrill watchword of their clan;
And revellers o'er their bowls proclaim
Douglas or Dacre's conquering name.

IX.

Less frequent heard, and fainter still,
At length, the various clamours died;
And you might hear, from Branksome hill,
No sound but Teviot's rushing tide;
Save, when the changing sentinel
The challenge of his watch could tell;
And save, where, through the dark profound,
The clanging axe and hammer's sound

* A sort of knife, or poniard.

ne nether lawn ;
 ay hand toil'd there,
 shape, and beams to square,
 i barriers to prepare
 morrow's dawn.

X.

hall did soon retreat,
 lame's reproving eye ;
 , as she left her seat,
 stifled sigh :
 ble warrior strove
 wer of Teviot's love,
 bold ally.—
 g head and anxious heart,
 ly bower apart,
 eep she lay ;
 . silken couch she rose ;
 banner'd hosts repose,
 the dawning day :
 lreds sunk to rest,
 : loveliest and the best.

XI.

n the inner court,
 e tower's tall shadow lay ;
 s' clang, and stamp, and snort,
 e livelong yesterday ;
 ath ; till, stalking slow,—
 : spurs announced his tread,—
 for pass'd below ;
 e raised his plumed head—
 ary ! can it be ?—
 : Ousenam bowers,
 ugh Branksome's hostile towers,
 less step and free.
 sign, she dared not speak—
 : 's slumbers break,
 e price must pay !
 irls queen Mary wears,
 : yet more precious tears,
 s life a day.

XII.

izard small ; for well
 ink you of the spell
 urchin page ;
 d he did impart,
 seem, by glamour art,
 an hermitage.
 thus, the warder's post,
 challenged, thus he cross'd,
 vassalage :
 magic's quaint disguise
 ir Margaret's azure eyes !
 from her seat ;
 rprise and fear she strove,
 d scarcely master love—
 's at her feet.

XIII.

sed, what purpose bad
 icious urchin had
 is meeting round ;
 e's a heavenly sight,
 malignant sprite
 joy is found ;

And oft I've deem'd, perchance he thought
 Their erring passion might have wrought
 Sorrow, and sin, and shame ;
 And death to Cranstoun's gallant knight,
 And to the gentle ladye bright,
 Di grace, and loss of fame.
 But earthly spirit could not tell
 The heart of them that love so well.
 True love's the gift which God has given
 To man alone beneath the heaven.
 It is not fantasy's hot fire,
 Whose wishes, soon as granted, fly ;
 It liveth not in fierce desire,
 With dead desire it doth not die ;
 It is the secret sympathy,
 The silver link, the silken tie,
 Which heart to heart, and mind to mind,
 In body and in soul can bind.—
 Now leave we Margaret and her knight,
 To tell you of the approaching fight.

XIV.

Their warning, blast the bugles blew,
 The pipe's shrill port* aroused each clan :
 In haste, the deadly strife to view,
 The trooping warriors eager ran :
 Thick round the lists their lances stood,
 Like blasted pines in Ettrick wood ;
 To Branksome many a look they threw,
 The combatants' approach to view,
 And banded many a word of boast,
 About the knight each favour'd most.

XV.

Meantime full anxious was the dame ;
 For now arose disputed claim,
 Of who should fight for Deloraine,
 'Twixt Harden and 'twixt Thirlestane :
 They 'gan to reckon kin and rent,
 And frowning brow on brow was bent ;
 But yet not long the strife—for, lo !
 Himself, the knight of Deloraine,
 Strong, as it seem'd, and free from pain,
 In armour sheath'd from top to toe,
 Appear'd, and craved the combat due.
 The dame her charm successful knew,†
 And the fierce chiefs their claims withdrew.

XVI.

When for the lists they sought the plain,
 The stately ladye's silken rein
 Did noble Howard hold ;
 Unarmed by her side he walk'd,
 And much in courteous phrase they talk'd
 Of feats of arms of old.
 Costly his garb—his Flemish ruff
 Fell o'er his doublet, shaped of buff,
 With satin slash'd and lined ;
 Tawny his boot, and gold his spur,
 His cloak was all of Poland fur,
 His hose with silver twined ;
 His Bilboa-blade, by Marchmen felt,
 Hung in a broad and studded belt ;

* A martial piece of music, adapted to the bagpipes.

† See p. 608, stanza XXIII.

Hence, in rude phrase, the Borderers still
Call'd noble Howard, belted Will.

XVII.

Behind Lord Howard and the dame,
Fair Margaret on her palfrey came,
Whose foot-cloth swept the ground;
White was her wimple and her veil,
And her loose locks a chaplet pale
Of whitest roses bound.

The lordly Angus, by her side,
In courtesy to cheer her tried;
Without his aid her hand in vain
Had strove to guide her broider'd rein.
He deem'd she shudder'd at the sight
Of warriors met for mortal fight;
But cause of terror, all unguess'd,
Was fluttering in her gentle breast,
When, in their chair of crimson placed,
The dame and she the barriers graced.

XVIII.

Prize of the field, the young Buccleuch,
An English knight led forth to view;
Scarce rued the boy his present plight,
So much he long'd to see the fight.
Within the lists, in knightly pride,
High Home and haughty Dacre ride;
Their leading staffs of steel they wield,
As marshals of the mortal field;
While to each knight their care assign'd
Like vantage of the sun and wind.
Then heralds hoarse did loud proclaim,
In king and queen, and warden's name,
That none, while lasts the strife,
Should dare, by look, or sign, or word,
Aid to a champion to afford,
On peril of his life;
And not a breath the silence broke,
Till thus the alternate heralds spoke:—

XIX.

ENGLISH HERALD.

Here standeth Richard of Musgrave,
Good knight, and true, and freely born,
Amends from Deloraine to crave,
For foul despicable scathe and scorn:
He sayeth, that William of Deloraine
Is traitor false by Border laws;
This with his sword he will maintain,
So help him God, and his good cause!

XX.

SCOTTISH HERALD.

Here standeth William of Deloraine,
Good knight, and true, of noble strain,
Who sayeth, that foul treason's stain,
Since he bore arms, ne'er soil'd his coat;
And that, so help him God above!
He will on Musgrave's body prove,
He lies most foully in his throat.

LORD DACRE.

Forward, brave champions to the fight!
Sound trumpets!—

LORD HOME.

—“God defend the right!”

Then, Teviot! how thine echoes ring,
When bugle sound, and trumpet clang
Let loose the martial foes,
And in 'mid list, with shield poised high,
And measured step, and wary eye,
The combatants did close.

XXI.

Ill would it suit your gentle ear,
Ye lovely listeners, to hear
How to the axe the helms did sound,
And blood pour'd down from many a wound;
For desperate was the strife and long,
And either warrior fierce and strong.
But, were each dame a listening knight,
I well could tell how warriors fight;
For I have seen war's lightning flashing,
Seen the claymore with bayonet clashing,
Seen through red blood the war-horse dash,
And scorn'd, amid the reeling strife,
To yield a step for death or life.

XXII.

'Tis done, 'tis done! that fatal blow
Has stretch'd him on the bloody plain;
He strives to rise—Brave Musgrave, no!
Thence never shalt thou rise again!
He chokes in blood—some friendly hand
Undo the visor's barred band,
Unfix the gorget's iron clasp,
And give him room for life to gasp!
O, bootless aid!—Haste, holy friar,
Haste, ere the sinner shall expire!
Of all his guilt let him be shriven,
And smooth his path from earth to heaven!

XXIII.

In haste the holy friar sped,—
His naked foot was died with red,
As through the lists he ran:
Unmindful of the shouts on high,
That hail'd the conqueror's victory,
He raised the dying man;
Loose waved his silver beard and hair,
As o'er him he kneel'd down in prayer;
And still the crucifix on high
He holds before his darkening eye;
And still he bends an anxious ear,
His faltering penitence to hear;
Still props him from the bloody sod;
Still, even when soul and body part,
Pours ghostly comfort on his heart,
And bids him trust in God!
Unheard he prays;—the death-pang's o'er!
Richard of Musgrave breathes no more.

XXIV.

As if exhausted in the fight,
Or musing o'er the piteous sight,
The silent victor stands:
His beaver did he not unclasp,
Mark'd not the shouts, felt not the grasp
Of gratulating hands.
When, lo! strange cries of wild surprise,
Mingled with seeming terror, rise
Among the Scottish bands;

I the throng'd array,
 e gave open way
 red ghastly man,
 ard from the castle ran:
 e barriers at a bound,
 und haggard look'd around,
 , and in pain;
 on the armed ground,
 William of Deloraine!
 prung from seat with speed;
 marshal from his steed;
 art thou," they cried,
 his battle fought and won?"
 helm was soon undone—
 1 of Teviotside!
 prize I've fought and won:"—
 dye led her son.

XXV.

rescued boy she kiss'd,
 ss'd him to her breast;
 I her dauntless show,
 I throb'd at every blow;
 Cranstoun deign'd she greet,
 he kneeled at her feet.
 ill what words were made,
 s, Home, and Howard said—
 ard was a generous foe—
 clan united pray'd,
 would the feud forego,
 bless the nuptial hour
 's lord and Teviot's flower.

XXVI.

river, look'd to hill,
 the spirit's prophesy,
 er silence stern and still,—
 but fate, has vanquish'd me;
 ce kindly stars may shower
 ide and Branksome's tower,
 s quell'd, and love is free."
 Margaret by the hand,
 ees, trembling, scarce might stand;
 to Cranstoun's lord gave she:—
 ie to thee and thine,
 ue to me and mine!
 of love our bond shall be,
 ur betrothing day,
 noble lords shall stay,
 with their company.

XXVII.

aft the listed plain,
 story she did gain:
 un fought with Deloraine,
 ge, and of the book
 the wounded knight he took;
 sought her castle high,
 y help of gramarye;
 William's armour dight,
 page, while slept the knight,
 im the single fight.
 ale he left unsaid,
 till he join'd the maid.—
 ladye to betray
 rts in view of day;

But well she thought, ere midnight came,
 Of that strange page the pride to tame,
 From his foul hands the book to save,
 And send it back to Michael's grave.—
 Needs not to tell each tender word
 'Twixt Margaret and 'twixt Cranstoun's lord;
 Now how she told of former woes,
 And how her bosom fell and rose,
 While he and Musgrave banded blows.—
 Needs not these lovers' joys to tell;
 One day, fair maids, you'll know them well.

XXVIII.

William of Deloraine, some chance
 Had waken'd from his deathlike trance;
 And taught that, in the listed plain,
 Another, in his arms and shield,
 Against fierce Musgrave axe did wield,
 Under the name of Deloraine.

Hence, to the field, unarm'd, he ran,
 And hence his presence scared the clan,
 Who held him for some fleeting wraith,*
 And not a man of blood and breath.

Not much this new ally he loved,
 Yet, when he saw what hap had proved,
 He greeted him right heartily:

He would not waken old debate,
 For he was void of rancorous hate,
 Though rude, and scant of courtesy.

In raids he spilt but seldom blood,
 Unless when men at arms withstood,
 Or, as was meet, for deadly feud.
 He ne'er bore grudge for stalwart blow,
 Ta'en in fair fight from gallant foe:

And so 'twas seen of him, e'en now,

When on dead Musgrave he look'd down;

Grief darken'd on his rugged brow,

Though half disguised with a frown;

And thus, while sorrow bent his head,
 His foeman's epitaph he made.

XXIX.

"Now, Richard Musgrave, liest thou here!

I ween, my deadly enemy;

For, if I slew thy brother dear,

Thou slewest a sister's son to me;

And when I lay in dungeon dark,

Of Naworth Castle, long months three,

Till ransom'd for a thousand mark,

Dark Musgrave, it was long of thee.

And, Musgrave, could our fight be tried,

And thou wert now alive, as I,

No mortal man should us divide,

Till one or both of us did die.

Yet rest thee, God! for well I know

I ne'er shall find a nobler foe.

In all the northern counties here,

Whose word is snaffle, spur, and spear,†

Thou wert the best to follow gear.

'Twas pleasure, as we look'd behind,

To see how thou the chase couldst wind,

* The spectral apparition of a living person.

† The lands that over Ouse to Berwick forth do bear,
 Have for their blazon had, the snaffle, spur, and spear.

Polydoron, song xlii.

Cheer the dark bloodhound on his way,
And with the bugle rouse the fray !
I'd give the lands of Deloraine,
Dark Musgrave were alive again."—

XXX.

So mourn'd he, till Lord Dacre's band
Were bowing back to Cumberland.
They raised brave Musgrave from the field,
And laid him on his bloody shield ;
On levell'd lances four and four,
By turns, the noble burden bore.
Before, at times, upon the gale,
Was heard the minstrel's plaintive wail ;
Behind, four priests, in sable stole,
Sung requiem for the warrior's soul :
Around, the horsemen slowly rode ;
With trailing pikes the spearmen trode ;
And thus the gallant knight they bore,
Through Liddesdale, to Leven's shore ;
Thence to Holme Coltrame's lofty nave,
And laid him in his father's grave.

The harp's wild notes, though hush'd the song,
The mimic march of death prolong ;
Now seems it far, and now anear,
Now meets, and now eludes the ear ;
Now seems some mountain side to sweep,
Now faintly dies in valley deep ;
Seems now as if the minstrel's wail,
Now the sad requiem loads the gale :
Last, o'er the warrior's closing grave,
Rung the full choir in choral stave.
After due pause, they bade him tell,
Why he who touch'd the harp so well,
Should thus, with ill-rewarded toil,
Wander a poor and thankless soil,
When the more generous southern land
Would well requite his skillful hand.

The aged harper, howsoever
His only friend, his harp, was dear,
Liked not to hear it rank'd so high
Above his flowing poesy ;
Less liked he still that scornful jeer
Misprized the land he loved so dear ;
High was the sound, as thus again
The bard resumed his minstrel strain.

CANTO VI.

I.

BREATHES there the man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,

This is my own, my native land !
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burn'd,
As home his footsteps he hath turn'd,
From wandering on a foreign strand ?
If such there breathe, go, mark him well ;
For him no minstrel's raptures swell ;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim ;
Despite those titles, power, and pelf,
The wretch, concentr'd all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down

To the vile dust, from whence he sprang,
Unwept, unhonour'd, and unsung.

II.

O Caledonia ! stern and wild,
Meet nurse for a poetic child !
Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,
Land of the mountain and the flood,
Land of my sires ! what mortal hand
Can e'er untie the filial band,
That knits me to thy rugged strand !
Still, as I view each well known scene,
Think what is now, and what hath been,
Seems as, to me, of all bereft,
Sole friends thy woods and streams are left :
And thus I love them better still,
Even in extremity of ill.
By Yarrow's stream still let me stray,
Though none should guide my feeble way ;
Still feel the breeze down Ettrick break,
Although it chill my wither'd cheek ;
Still lay my head by Teviot's stone,
Though there, forgotten and alone,
The bard may draw his parting groan.

III.

Not scorn'd like me ! to Branksome Hall
The minstrels came, at festive call :
Trooping they came, from near and far,
The jovial priests of mirth and war ;
Alike for feast and fight prepared,
Battle and banquet both they shared.
Of late, before each martial clan,
They blew their death-note in the van,
But now, for every merry mate,
Rose the portcullis' iron grate ;
They sound the pipe, they strike the string,
They dance, they revel, and they sing,
Till the rude turrets shake and ring.

IV.

Me lists not at this tide declare
The splendour of the spousal rite,
How muster'd in the chapel fair
Both maid and matron, squire and knight ;
Me lists not tell of owches rare,
Of mantles green, and braided hair,
And kirtles furr'd with miniver ;
What plumage waved the altar round,
How spurs, and ringing chainlets sound :
And hard it were for bard to speak
The changeful hue of Margaret's cheek ;
That lovely hue which comes and flies,
As awe and shame alternate rise.

V.

Some bards have sung, the ladye high
Chapel or altar came not nigh ;
Nor durst the rites of spousal grace,
So much she fear'd each holy place.
False slanders these ;—I trust right well,
She wrought not by forbidden spell ;
For mighty words and signs have power
O'er sprites in planetary hour :
Yet scarce I praise their venturous part,
Who tamper with such dangerous art :

faithful truth I say;
 By the altar stood,
 Sliver her array,
 Her head a crimson hood,
 Embroider'd and entwined,
 Gold, with ermine lined;
 Upon her wrist,
 A sh of silken twist.

VI.

rites were ended soon:
 He merry of noon,
 Afty arched hall
 The gorgeous festival.
 A squire, with heedful haste,
 A rank of every guest;
 Ready blade, were there,
 Meal to carve and share:
 Aeron-shew, and crane,
 A peacock's gilded train,
 A boar-head, garnish'd brave,
 From St. Mary's wave;
 An and venison,
 Ad spoke his benison;
 A riot and the din,
 Ath, without, within!
 A lofty balcony,
 A et, shalm, and psaltery;
 A ing bowls old warriors quaff'd,
 A spoke, and loudly laugh'd;
 A ough knights, in tone more mild,
 A ir, and ladies smiled.
 A hawks, high perch'd on beam,
 A r join'd, with whistling scream,
 A their wings, and shook their bells,
 A ith the staghounds' yells.
 A e flasks of ruddy wine,
 A aux, Orleans, or the Rhine,
 A the busy sewers ply,
 A irth and revelry.

VII.

page, omitting still
 A ility of ill,
 A , while blood ran hot and high,
 A bate and jealousy;
 A , Lord of Wolfenstein,
 Aierce, and warm with wine,
 A humour highly cross'd,
 A steeds his band had lost,
 A to words succeeding still,
 A h his gauntlet, stout Hunthil;
 A naughty Rutherford,
 A call'd Dickon Draw-the-sword.
 A on the page's saye,
 A d driven these steeds away.
 A ard, Home, and Douglas rose,
 A ng discord to compose:
 A erford right little said,
 A glove and shook his head—
 A t thence, in Inglewood,
 A ad, cold, and drench'd in blood,
 A gored with many a wound,
 A woodman's lyme-dog found;
 A the manner of his death,
 A his brand, both sword and sheath;

But ever from that time, 'twas said,
 That Dickon wore a Cologne blade.

VIII.

The dwarf, who fear'd his master's eye
 Might his foul treachery espie,
 Now sought the castle buttery,
 Where many a yeoman, bold and free,
 Revell'd as merrily and well
 As those that sat in lordly selle.
 Wat Tinlinn, there, did frankly raise
 The pledge to Arthur Fire-the-braes;
 And he, as by his breeding bound,
 To Howard's merry men sent it round.
 To quit them, on the English side,
 Red Roland Forster loudly cried,
 "A deep carouse to yon fair bride!"
 At every pledge, from vat and pail,
 Foam'd forth, in floods, the nut-brown ale,
 While shout the riders every one,
 Such day of mirth ne'er cheer'd their clan,
 Since old Buccleuch the name did gain,
 When in the clench the buck was ta'en.

IX.

The wily page, with vengeful thought,
 Remember'd him of Tinlinn's yew,
 And swore, it should be dearly bought,
 That ever he the arrow drew.
 First, he the yeoman did molest,
 With bitter gibe and taunting jest;
 Told how he fled at Solway strife,
 And how Hob Armstrong cheer'd his wife:
 Then, shunning still his powerful arm,
 At unawares he wrought him harm;
 From trencher stole his choicest cheer,
 Dash'd from his lips his can of beer;
 Then, to his knee sly creeping on,
 With bodkin pierced him to the bone;
 The venom'd wound, and festering joint,
 Long after rued that bodkin's point.
 The startled yeoman swore and spurn'd,
 And board and flagons overturn'd,
 Riot and clamour wild began;
 Back to the hall the urchin ran;
 Took in a darkling nook his post,
 And grinn'd, and mutter'd, "Lost! lost! lost!"

X.

By this, the dame, lest farther fray
 Should mar the concord of the day,
 Had bid the minstrels tune their lay.
 And first stept forth old Albert Greeme,
 The minstrel of that ancient name:
 Was none who struck the harp so well,
 Within the Land Debateable;
 Well friended, too, his hardy kin,
 Whoever lost were sure to win;
 They sought the beever, that made their brotn,
 In Scotland and in England both.
 In homely guise, as nature bade,
 His simple song the Borderer said.

XI.

ALBERT GREEME.

It was an English ladye bright,
 (The sun shines fair on Carlisle wall,)

And she would marry a Scottish knight,
For love will still be lord of all.

Blithly they saw the rising sun,
When he shone fair on Carlisle wall,
But they were sad ere day was done,
Though love was still the lord of all;

Her sire gave brooch and jewel fine,
Where the sun shines fair on Carlisle wall:
Her brother gave but a flask of wine,
For ire that love was lord of all.

For she had lands, both meadow and lea,
Where the sun shines fair on Carlisle wall,
And he swore her death, ere he would see
A Scottish knight the lord of all!

XII.

That wine she had not tasted well,
(The sun shines fair on Carlisle wall,)
When dead, in her true love's arms, she fell,
For love was still the lord of all.

He pierced her brother to the heart,
Where the sun shines fair on Carlisle wall;
So perish all, would true love part,
That love may still be lord of all.

And then he took the cross divine,
Where the sun shines fair on Carlisle wall,
And he died for her sake in Palestine,
So love was still the lord of all.

Now all ye lovers, that faithful prove,
(The sun shines fair on Carlisle wall,)
Pray for their souls who died for love,
For love shall still be lord of all!

XIII.

As ended Albert's simple lay,
Arose a bard of loftier port;
For sonnet, rhyme, and roundelay,
Renown'd in haughty Henry's court:
There rung thy harp unrivall'd long,
Fitztraver of the silver song!
The gentle Surrey loved his lyre—
Who has not heard of Surrey's fame?
His was the hero's soul of fire,
And his, the bard's immortal name,
And his was love exalted high
By all the glow of chivalry.

XIV.

They sought together, climes afar,
And oft within some olive grove,
When evening came, with twinkling star,
They sung of Surrey's absent love.
His step th' Italian peasant stay'd,
And deem'd, that spirits from on high,
Round where some hermit saint was laid,
Were breathing heavenly melody
So sweet did harp and voice combine,
To praise the name of Geraldine.

XV.

Fitztraver! O what tongue may say
The pang thy faithful bosom knew,

When Surrey of the deathless lay,
Ungrateful Tudor's sentence slow!
Regardless of the tyrant's frown,
His harp called wrath and vengeance down.
He left, for Naworth's iron towers,
Windsor's green glades, and courtly bowen,
And, faithful to his patron's name,
With Howard still Fitztraver came;
Lord William's foremost favourite he,
And chief of all his minstrelsy.

XVI.

FITZTRAVER.

'Twas All-soul's eve, and Surrey's heart beat high
He heard the midnight bell with anxious sigh,
Which told the mystic hour, approaching nigh,
When wise Cornelius promised, by his art,
To show to him the ladye of his heart,
Albeit betwixt them roar'd the ocean gins;
Yet so the sage had hight to play his part,
That he should see her form in life and link,
And mark, if still she loved, and still she thought
of him.

XVII.

Dark was the vaulted room of gramarye,
To which the wizard led the gallant knight,
Save that before a mirror, huge and high,
A hallow'd taper shed a glimmering light
On mystic implements of magic might;
On cross, and character, and talisman,
And almagest, and altar,—nothing bright;
For fitful was the lustre, pale and wan,
As watch-light by the bed of some departing man.

XVIII.

But soon, within that mirror huge and high,
Was seen a self-emitted light to gleam;
And forms upon its breast the earl 'gan spy,
Cloudy and indistinct, as feverish dream;
Till, slow arranging, and defined, they seem'd
To form a lordly and a lofty room,
Part lighted by a lamp with silver beam,
Placed by a couch of Agra's silken loom,
And part by moonshine pale, and part was hid
in gloom.

XIX.

Fair all the pageant—but how passing fair
The slender form, which lay on couch of lard
O'er her white bosom stray'd her hazel hair,
Pale her dear cheek, as if for love she pined
All in her night-robe loose she lay reclined,
And, pensive, read from tablet eburnine
Some strain that seem'd her inmost soul to find
That favour'd strain was Surrey's raptur'd line
That fair and lovely form, the Ladye Gerakine

XX.

Slow roll'd the clouds upon the lovely form,
And swept the goodly vision all away—
So royal envy roll'd the murky storm
O'er my beloved master's glorious day.
Thou jealous, ruthless tyrant! Heaven repay
On thee, and on thy children's latest line,
The wild caprice of thy despotic sway,

bridal bed, the plunder'd shrine,
'd Surrey's blood, the tears of Geraldine!

XXI.

and Southern chiefs prolong
f Fitztraver's song:
Henry's name as death,
ill held the ancient faith.—
his seat with lofty air,
bard of brave St. Clair;
so, feasting high at Home
at lord to battle come.
born where restless seas
the storm-swept Orcades;
St. Clairs held princely sway
islet, strait and bay;—
eir palace to its fall,
d sorrow fair Kirkwall!
e mark'd fierce Pentland rave,
din rode her wave;
l, the whilst, with visage pale,
g heart, the struggling sail;
onderful and wild
for the lonely child.

XXII.

wild and wonderful
isles mighty Fancy cull;
ame, in times afar,
s sons of roving war,
n, train'd to spoil and blood,
pare the raven's food;
main their leaders brave,
he dragons of the wave.
many a stormy vale,
I told his wondrous tale,
Runic column high
I grim idolatry.
Harold, in his youth,
r a saga's rhyme uncouth,—
ake tremendous curl'd,
rous circle girds the world:
d Maids; whose hideous yell
battle's bloody swell:
o, guided through the gloom
eath like of the tomb,
s graves of warriors old,
is wrench'd from corpses' hold,
af tomb with war's alarms,
dead arise to arms!
I wonder all on flame,
owers young Harold came,
reet glen and greenwood tree,
milder minstrelsy;
g of the northern spell
e softer numbers well.

XXIII.

HAROLD.

n, ladies gay!
feat of arms I tell;
e, and sad the lay,
is the lovely Rosabelle.

the barge, ye gallant crew!
ladye, deign to stay!

Rest thee in castle Ravensheuch,
Nor tempt the stormy firth to-day.

"The blackening wave is edged with white;
To inch* and rock the sea-mews fly;
The fishers have heard the water sprites,
Whose screams forbode that wreck is nigh.

"Last night the gifted seer did view
A wet shroud swathe a ladye gay;
Then stay thee, Fair, in Ravensheuch:
Why cross the gloomy firth to-day?"

"Tis not because lord Lindsay's hair
To-night at Roslin leads the ball,
But that my ladye-mother there
Sits lonely in her castle hall.

"Tis not because the ring they ride,
And Lindsay at the ring rides well,
But that my sire the wine will chide,
If 'tis not fill'd by Rosabelle."

O'er Roslin all that dreary night
A wondrous blaze was seen to gleam;
'Twas broader than the watch-fire light,
And redder than the bright moonbeam.

It glared on Roslin's castled rock,
It ruddied all the copse-wood glen:
'Twas seen from Dryden's groves of oak,
And seen from cavern'd Hawthornden.

Seem'd all on fire, that chapel proud,
Where Roslin's chiefs uncoffin'd lie;
Each baron, for a sable shroud,
Sheath'd in his iron panoply.

Seem'd all on fire, within, around,
Deep sacristy and altar's pale:
Shone every pillar foliage bound,
And glimmer'd all the dead men's mail.

Blazed battlement and pinnet high,
Blazed every rose-carved buttress fair—
So still they blaze, when fate is nigh
The lordly line of high St. Clair.

There are twenty of Roslin's barons bold
Lie buried within that proud chapelle:
Each one the holy vault doth hold—
But the sea holds lovely Rosabelle!

And each St. Clair was buried there,
With candle, with book, and with knell;
But the sea-caves rung, and the wild winds sung
The dirge of lovely Rosabelle.

XXIV.

So sweet was Harold's piteous lay,
Scarce mark'd the guests the darken'd hall,
Though, long before the sinking day,
A wondrous shade involved them all;
It was not eddying mist or fog,
Drain'd by the sun from fen or bog;
Of no eclipse had sages told;
And yet, as it came on apace,

* Inch, lake.

Each one could scarce his neighbour's face,
 Could scarce his own stretch'd hand behold.
 A secret horror check'd the feast,
 And chill'd the soul of every guest:
 Even the high dame stood half aghast,
 She knew some evil on the blast;
 The elfish page fell to the ground,
 And, shuddering, mutter'd, "Found, found,
 found!"

XXV

Then sudden through the darken'd air
 A flash of lightning came;
 So broad, so bright, so red the glare,
 The castle seem'd on flame;
 Glanced every rafter of the hall,
 Glanced every shield upon the wall;
 Each trophied beam, each sculptured stone
 Were instant seen, and instant gone;
 Full through the guests' bedazzled band
 Resistless flash'd the levinbrand,
 And fill'd the hall with smouldering smoke,
 As on the elfish page it broke.
 It broke, with thunder long and loud,
 Dismay'd the brave, appall'd the proud,
 From sea to sea the larum rung;
 On Berwick wall, and at Carlisle withal,
 To arms the startled warders sprung.
 When ended was the dreadful roar,
 The elfish dwarf was seen no more!

XXVI.

Some heard a voice in Branksome Hall,
 Some saw a sight, not seen by all;
 That dreadful voice was heard by some,
 Cry, with loud summons, "GYLWIN, COME!"
 And on the spot where burst the brand,
 Just where the page had flung him down,
 Some saw an arm, and some a hand,
 And some the waving of a gown.
 The guests in silence pray'd and shook,
 And terror dimm'd each lofty look.
 But none of all the astonish'd train
 Was so dismay'd as Deloraine:
 His blood did freeze, his brain did burn,
 'Twas fear'd his mind would ne'er return;
 For he was speechless, ghastly, wan,
 Like him of whom the story ran,
 Who spoke the spectre-hound in Man.
 At length by fits, he darkly told,
 With broken hint, and shuddering cold—
 That he had seen, right certainly,
A shape with amice wrapp'd around,
With a wrought Spanish baldrick bound,
Like pilgrim from beyond the sea;
 And knew—but how it matter'd not—
 It was the wizard, Michael Scott!

XXVII.

The anxious crowd, with horror pale,
 All trembling, heard the wondrous tale.
 No sound was made, no word was spoke,
 Till noble Angus silence broke:
 And he a solemn sacred plight

Did to St. Bride of Douglas make,
 That he a pilgrimage would take,
 To Melrose Abbey, for the sake
 Of Michael's restless sprite.
 Then each, to ease his troubled breast,
 To some bless'd saint his prayers address'd;
 Some to St. Modan made their vows,
 Some to St. Mary of the Lowes,
 Some to the holy Rood of Lisle,
 Some to our lady of the Isle;
 Each did his patron witness make,
 That he such pilgrimage would take,
 And monks should sing, and bells should toll,
 All for the weal of Michael's soul.
 While vows were ta'en, and prayers were
 pray'd,
 Tis said the noble dame, dismay'd,
 Renounced, for aye, dark magic's aid.

XXVIII

Nought of the bridal will I tell,
 Which after in short space befell;
 Nor how brave sons and daughters fair
 Bless'd Teviot's flower, and Cranston's heir:
 After such dreadful scene, 'twere vain,
 To wake the note of mirth again.
 More meet it were to mark the day
 Of penitence and prayer divine,
 When pilgrim chiefs, in sad array,
 Sought Melrose' holy shrine.

XXIX.

With naked foot, and sackcloth vest,
 And arms enfolded on his breast,
 Did every pilgrim go;
 The standers-by might hear uneth,
 Footstep, or voice, or highdrawn breath,
 Through all the lengthen'd row:
 No lordly look, nor martial stride,
 Gone was their glory, sunk their pride,
 Forgotten their renown;
 Silent and slow, like ghosts, they glide
 To the high altar's hallow'd side,
 And there they knelt them down;
 Above the suppliant chieftains wave
 The banners of departed brave;
 Beneath the letter'd stones were laid
 The ashes of their fathers dead;
 From many a garnish'd niche around,
 Stern saints, and tortured martyrs frown'd.

XXX.

And slow up the dim aisle afar,
 With sable shroud and scapular,
 And snow-white stoles, in order due,
 The holy fathers, two and two,
 In long procession came;
 Taper, and host, and book they bare,
 And holy banner, flourish'd fair
 With the Redeemer's name:
 Above the prostrate pilgrim band
 The mitred abbot stretch'd his hand,
 And bless'd them as they kneel'd;

ross he sign'd them all,
they might be sage in hall,
nate in field.
as sung, and prayers were said,
requiem for the dead;
all'd out their mighty peal
urted spirit's weal;
the office close
if intercession rose;
echoing aisles prolong
urthen of the song,—
E, DIES ILLA,
SECLUM IN FAVILLA:
ealing organ rung;
meet with sacred strain
ny lay, so light and vain.
ly fathers sung.

XXXI.

HYMN FOR THE DEAD.

wrath, that dreadful day,
on earth shall pass away,
shall be the sinners stay?
e meet that dreadful day?

telling like a parched scroll,
heavens together roll;
r yet, and yet more dread,
igh trump that wakes the dead:

lay, that wrathful day,
from judgment wakes from clay,
e trembling sinner's stay,
ven and earth shall pass away!

re harp—the minstrel gone.
wander forth alone,
digence and age,
it his pilgrimage?
beneath proud Newark's tower
instrel's lowly bower:
t; but there was seen
urden hedged with green,
l hearth, and lattice clean.
r'd wanderers, by the blaze,
e tale of other days;
s loved to ope his door,
e aid he begg'd before.
e winter's day; but still,
er smiled on sweet Bowhill,
ve, with balmy breath,
blue bells on Newark heath;
tles sun in Hare-head shaw,
as green on Carterhaugh,
d, broad, Blackandro's oak,
rper's soul awoke!
he sing achievements high,
stance of chivalry,
t traveller would stay,
the closing day;
ouths, the strain to hear,
hunting of the deer;
r, as he roll'd along,
to the minstrel's song.

MARMION.

A TALE OF FLODDEN FIELD.

Alas! that Scottish maid should sing
The combat where her lover fell!
That Scottish bard should wake the string.
The triumph of our foes to tell.—*Leyden.*

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HENR.
LORD MONTAGUE, &c;

THIS ROMANCE IS INSCRIBED, BY THE AUTHOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

It is hardly to be expected that an author, whom the public has honoured with some degree of applause, should not be again a trespasser on their kindness. Yet the author of *Marmion* must be supposed to feel some anxiety concerning its success, since he is sensible that he hazards, by this second intrusion, any reputation which his first poem may have procured him. The present story turns upon the private adventures of a fictitious character; but is called a Tale of Flodden Field, because the hero's fate is connected with that memorable defeat, and the causes which led to it. The design of the author was, if possible, to apprise his readers, at the outset, of the date of his story, and to prepare them for the manners of the age in which it is laid. Any historical narrative, far more an attempt at epic composition, exceeds his plan of a romantic tale; yet he may be permitted to hope from the popularity of *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*, that an attempt to paint the manners of the feudal times upon a broader scale, and in the course of a more interesting history, will not be unacceptable to the public.

The poem opens about the commencement of August, and concludes with the defeat of Flodden, 9th September, 1513.

INTRODUCTION TO CANTO I.

TO WILLIAM STEWART ROSE, ESQ.

Ashestiel, Elttrick Forest.

NOVEMBER's sky is chill and drear,
November's leaf is red and sear;
Late, gazing down the steepy linn,
That hems our little garden in,
Low in its dark and narrow glen,
You scarce the rivulet might ken,
So thick the tangled greenwood grew,
So feeble trill'd the streamlet through:
Now, murmuring hoarse, and frequent seen
Though bush and brier, no longer green,
An angry brook, it sweeps the glade,
Brawls over rock and wild cascade,
And, foaming brown with double speed,
Hurries its waters to the Tweed.

No longer Autumn's glowing red
Upon our forest hills is shed;
No more, beneath the evening beam,
Fair Tweed reflects their purple gleam;

Away hath pass'd the hether-bell,
That bloom'd so rich on Needpath-fell,
Sallow his brow, and russet bare
Are now the sister-heights of Yare.
'The sheep, before the pinching heaven,
To shelter'd dale and down are driven,
Where yet some faded herbage pines,
And yet a watery sunbeam shines;
In meek despondency they eye
The wither'd sward and wintry sky,
And far beneath their summer hill,
Stray sadly by Glenkinnon's rill:
The shepherd shifts his mantle's fold
And wraps him closer from the cold;
His dogs no merry circles wheel,
But, shivering, follow at his heel:
A cowering glance they often cast,
As deeper moans the gathering blast.

My imp, though hardy, bold, and wild
As best befits the mountain child,
Feels the sad influence of the hour,
And wail the daisy's vanish'd flower;
Their summer's gambols tell, and mourn,
And anxious ask,—Will spring return,
And birds and lambs again be gay,
And blossoms clothe the hawthorn spray?

Yes, prattlers, yes. The daisy's flower
Again shall paint your summer bower;
Again the hawthorn shall supply
The garlands you delight to tie;
The lambs upon the lea shall bound,
The wild birds carol to the round,
And while you frolic, light as they,
Too short shall seem the summer day.

To mute and to material things
New life revolving summer brings;
The genial call dead nature hears,
And in her glory reappears.
But O! my country's wintry state
What second spring shall renovate?
What powerful call shall bid arise
The buried warlike and the wise?
The mind, that thought for Britain's weal,
The hand, that grasp'd the victor steel?
The vernal sun new life bestows
E'en on the meanest flower that blows;
But vainly, vainly may he shine,
Where glory weeps o'er Nelson's shrine;
And vainly pierce the solemn gloom
That shrouds, O Pitt, thy hallow'd tomb!

Deep grav'd in every British heart,
O never let those names depart!
Say to your sons,—Lo, here his grave,
Who victor died on Gadite wave;
To him, as to the burning levin,
Short, bright, resistless course was given,
Where'er his country's foes were found,
Was heard the fated thunder's sound,
Till burst the bolt on yonder shore,
Roll'd, blazed, destroy'd,—and was no more.

Nor mourn ye less his perish'd worth,
Who bade the conqueror go forth,
And launch'd that thunderbolt of war
On Egypt, Hafnia,* Trafalgar;

Who, born to guide such high empire,
For Britain's weal was early wise;
Alas! to whom the Almighty gave,
For Britain's sins, an early grave;
His worth, who, in his mightiest hour,
A bauble held the pride of power,
Spurn'd at the sordid lust of pelf,
And served his Albion for herself;
Who, when the frantic crowd amain
Strain'd at subjection's bursting rein,
O'er their wild mood full conquest gain'd
The pride, he would not crush, restrain'd
Show'd their fierce zeal a worthier cause
And brought the freeman's arm to aid
man's laws.

Hadst thou but lived, though stripp'd of
A watchman on the lonely tower,
Thy thrilling trump had roused the land,
When fraud or danger were at hand;
By thee, as by the beacon light,
Our pilots had kept course aright;
As some proud column, though alone,
Thy strength had propp'd the tottering dome
Now is the stately column broke,
The beacon light is quench'd in smoke,
The trumpet's silver sound is still,
The warder silent on the hill!

O, think, how to his latest day,
When death, just hovering, claim'd his prey
With Palinure's unalter'd mood,
Firm at his dangerous post he stood:
Each call for needful rest repell'd,
With dying hand the rudder held,
Till, in his fall, with fateful sway,
The steerage of the helm gave way!
Then, while on Britain's thousand plains
One unpolluted church remains,
Whose peaceful bells ne'er sent around
The bloody tocsin's maddening sound,
But still, upon the hallow'd day,
Convoke the swains to praise and pray;
While faith and civil peace are dear,
Grace this cold marble with a tear,—
He, who preserved them, Pitt, lies here!

Nor yet suppress the generous sigh,
Because his rival slumbers nigh;
Nor be thy *requiescat* dumb,
Lest it be said o'er Fox's tomb.
For talents mourn, untimely lost,
When best employ'd, and wanted most;
Mourn genius high, and lore profound,
And wit that loved to play, not wound;
And all the reasoning powers divine,
To penetrate, resolve, combine;
And feelings keen, and fancy's glow,—
They sleep with him who sleeps below;
And, if thou mourn'st they could not save
From error him who owns this grave.
Be every harsher thought suppress'd,
And sacred be the last long rest.
Here, where the end of earthly things
Lays heroes, patriots, bards, and kings;
Where stiff the hand, and still the tongue,
Of those who fought, and spoke, and sung,
Here, where the fretted aisles prolong
The distant notes of holy song,

* Copenhagen.

some angel spoke agen,
 face on earth, good will to men;
 r from an English heart,
 r let prejudice depart,
 partial feeling cast aside,
 d, that Fox a Britain died!
 Europe crouch'd to France's yoke,
 Austria bent, and Prussia broke,
 he firm Russian's purpose brave
 varter'd by a timorous slave,
 then dishonour's peace he spurn'd,
 ullied olive-branch return'd,
 for his country's glory fast,
 ail'd her colours to the mast!
 m, to reward his firmness, gave
 tion in this honour'd grave;
 e'er held marble in its trust
 o such wondrous men the dust.
 h more than mortal powers endow'd,
 high they soar'd above the crowd!
 s was no common party race,
 ig by dark intrigue for place;
 abled gods, their mighty war
 realms and nations in its jar;
 th each banner proud to stand,
 d up the noblest of the land,
 ough the British world were known
 ames of Pitt and Fox alone.
 of such force no wizard grave
 ramed in dark Thessalian cave,
 h his could drain the ocean dry,
 orce the planets from the sky.
 spells are spent, and, spent with these,
 ine of life is on the lees.
 s, and taste, and talent gone,
 er tomb'd beneath the stone,
 s—taming thought to human pride!
 ighty chiefs sleep side by side,
 upon Fox's grave the tear,
 trickle to his rival's bier;
 itt's the mournful requiem sound,
 'ox's shall the notes rebound.
 lemn echo seems to cry,—
 s let their discord with them die;
 not for those a separate doom,
 fate made brothers in the tomb,
 arch the land of living men,
 s wilt thou find their like agen?"
 t, ardent spirits! till the cries
 ng nature bids you rise;
 ren your Britain's groans can pierce
 aden silence of your hearse:
 O how impotent and vain
 rateful tributary strain!
 h not unmark'd from northern clime,
 and the Border minstrel's rhyme:
 thic harp has o'er you rung;
 and you deign'd to praise, your death names
 has sung.
 yet illusion, stay awhile,
 idler'd fancy still beguile!
 this high theme how can I part,
 alf unloaded is my heart!
 l the tears e'er sorrow drew,
 ll the raptures fancy knew,

And all the keener rush of blood,
 That throbs through bard in bardlike mood,
 Were here a tribute mean and low,
 Though all their mingled streams could flow—
 Wo, wonder, and sensation high,
 In one springtide of ecstasy!
 It will not be—it may not last—
 The vision of enchantment's past:
 Like frost-work in the morning ray,
 The fancied fabric melts away;
 Each Gothic arch, memorial stone,
 And long, dim, lofty aisle are gone,
 And, lingering last, deception dear,
 The choirs high sounds die on my ear.
 Now slow return the lonely down,
 The silent pastures bleak and brown,
 The farm begirt with copeswood wild,
 The gambols of each frolic child,
 Mixing their shrill cries with the tones
 Of Tweed's dark waters rushing on.

Prompt on unequal tasks to run,
 Thus Nature disciplines her son:
 Meeter, she says, for me to stray,
 And waste the solitary day,
 In plucking from yon fen the reed,
 And watch it floating down the Tweed;
 Or idly list the shrilling lay
 With which the milk-maid cheers her way,
 Marking its cadence rise and fall,
 As from the field, beneath her pail,
 She trips it down the uneven dale:
 Meeter for me, by yonder cairn,
 The ancient shepherd's tale to learn,
 Though oft he stope in rustic fear,
 Lest his old legends tire the ear
 Of one, who, in his simple mind,
 May boast of book-learn'd taste refined.

But thou, my friend, canst fitly tell,
 (For few have read romance so well,)
 How still the legendary lay
 O'er poet's bosom holds its sway;
 How on the ancient minstrel strain
 Time lays his palsied hand in vain;
 And how our hearts at doughty deeds,
 By warriors wrought in steely weeds,
 Still throb for fear and pity's sake;
 As when the champion of the lake
 Enters Morgana's fated house,
 Or in the Chapel perilous,
 Despising spells and demons' force,
 Hold converse with the unburied corse,
 O when, dame Gamore's grace to move,
 (Alas! that lawless was their love,)
 He sought proud Tarquin in his den,
 And freed full sixty knights; or when,
 A sinful man, and unconfess'd,
 He took the Sangeal's holy quest,
 And, slumbering, saw the vision high,
 He might not view with waking eye.

The mightiest chiefs of British song
 Scorn'd not such legends to prolong:
 They gleam through Spencer's elin dream,
 And mix in Milton's heavenly theme;
 And Dryden, in immortal strain,
 Had raised the Table Round again,

But that a ribald king and court
Bade him tell on, to make them sport;
Demanded for their algiard pay,
Fit for their souls; a looser lay,
Licentious satire, song, and play:
The world defrauded of the high design,
Profaned the God-given strength, and marr'd the
lofty line.

Warm'd by such names well may we then,
Though dwindled sons of little men,
Essay to break a feeble lance
In the fair fields of old romance;
Or seek the moated castle's call
Where long through fullman and spell,
While tyrants ruled, and damsels wept,
Thy genius, chivalry, hath slept:
There sound the harpings of the north,
Till he awake and rally forth,
On ventures quest to prick again,
In all his arms, with all his train,
Shield, lance, and brand, and plume, and scarf,
Fay, giant, dragon, squire, and dwarf,
And wizard, with his wand of might,
And errant maid on palfrey white.
Around the genius weaves their spells,
Pure love, who scarce his passion tells;
Mystery, half veil'd and half reveal'd;
And honour, with his spotless shield;
Attention, with fix'd eye; and fear,
That loves the tale he shrinks to hear;
And gentle courtesy; and faith,
Unchanged by sufferings, time, or death;
And valour, lion-melted lord,
Leaning upon his own good sword.

Well has thy fair achievement shown,
A worthy meed may thus be won;
Ytene's* oaks—beneath whose shade,
Their theme the merry minstrels made,
Of Ascapart, and Bevis bold,
And that red king,† who, while of old,
Though Boldrewood the chase he led,
By his loved huntsman's arrow bled—
Ytene's oaks have heard again
Renew'd such legendary strain;
For thou hast sung, how he of Gaul,
That Amadis, so famed in hall,
For Oriana, foil'd in fight
The necromancer's felon might;
And well in modern verse hast wove
Partenopex's mystic love:
Hear then, attentive to my lay,
A knightly tale of Albion's elder day.

CANTO I.

THE CASTLE.

I.

DAY set on Norham's castled steep,
And Tweed's fair river, broad and deep,
And Cheviot's mountains lone:
The battled towers, the donjon keep,

The loop-hole grates where captives
The flanking walls that round it rose,
In yellow lustre shone.
The warriors on the turrets high,
Moving athwart the evening sky,
Seem'd forms of giant height:
Their armour, as it caught the sun
Flash'd back again the western beam,
In lines of dazzling light.

II.

St. George's banner, broad and gay,
Now faded, as the fading ray
Less bright, and less, was sung;
The evening gale had scarce the pow
To wave it on the donjon tower,
So heavily it hung.
The scouts had parted on their round
The castle gates were barr'd;
Above the gloomy portal arch,
Timing his footsteps to a march,
The warder kept his guard;
Low humming as he paced along.
Some ancient border-gathering sung.

III.

A distant trampling sound he hears;
He looks abroad, and soon appears,
O'er Horncliffe hill, a plump* of spears
Beneath a pennon gay:
A horseman, darting from the crowd
Like lightning from a summer cloud
Spurs on his mettled courser proud,
Before the dark array.
Beneath the sable palisade,
That closed the castle barricade,
His bugle horn he blew;
The warder hastened from the wall,
And warn'd the captain in the hall,
For well the blast he knew;
And joyfully that knight did call
To sewer, squire, and seneschal.

IV.

"Now broach ye a pipe of Malvoisie
Bring pasties of the doe,
And quickly make the entrance free
And bid my heralds ready be,
And every minstrel sound his glee,
And all our trumpets blow;
And from the platform, spare ye not
To fire a noble salvo-shot;
Lord Marmion waits below!"
Then to the castle's lower ward
Sped forty yeomen tall,
The iron-studded gates unbarr'd,
Raised the portcullis' ponderous gr
The lofty palisade unsparr'd,
And let the drawbridge fall.

* This word properly applies to a fight
but is applied, by analogy, to a body of men
There is knight of the North Country
Which leads a lusty plump of spears.

Battle

* The new forest in Hampshire, anciently so called.
† William Rufus.

V.

ge Lord Marmion rode,
 i-roan charger trod,
 at the saddle bow;
 isage, you might know
 worth knight, and keen,
 ny a battle been:
 s brown cheek reveal'd
 of Bosworth field;
 ark, and eye of fire,
 proud, and prompt to ire:
 ought upon his cheek
 n and counsel speak.
 by his casque worn bare,
 iche, and curly hair,
 d grizzled here and there,
 ough toil than age;
 n'd joints, and strength of limb,
 o carpet knight so trim,
 ight, a champion grim,
 leader sage.

VI.

arm'd from head to heel,
 late of Milan steel;
 helm, of mighty cost,
 burnish'd gold emboss'd;
 nage of the crest
 r'd on her nest,
 utspread, and forward breast;
 alcon, on his shield,
 n an azure field:
 gend bore aright,
*at me, to death is dight.**
 charger's broider'd rein;
 deck'd his arching mane;
 housing's ample fold
 lue, and trapp'd with gold.

VII.

ode two gallant squires,
 e, and knightly sires;
 the gilded spurs to claim;
 ld each a war-horse tame,
 he bow, the sword could sway,
 ear the ring away;
 courteous precepts stored,
 in hall, and carve at board,
 ve-ditties passing rare,
 m to a ladye fair.

VIII.

-arms came at their backs,
 t, bill, and battle-axe:
 ord Marmion's lance so strong,
 sumpter-mules along,
 g palfrey, when at need
 ase his battle-steed.
 d trustiest of the four,
 forky pennon bore;
 w's tail, in shape and hue,
 e streamer glossy blue,
 on'd sable, as before,
 ig falcon seem'd to soar.
 y yeomen, two and two,
 ck, and jerkin blue,

With falcons broider'd on each breast,
 Attended on their lord's behest.
 Each, chosen for an archer good,
 Knew hunting-craft by lake or wood;
 Each one a six foot bow could bend,
 And far a clothyard shaft could send;
 Each held a boar-spear tough and strong,
 And at their belts their quivers rung,
 Their dusty palfreys, and array,
 Show'd they had march'd a weary way.

IX.

'Tis meet that I should tell you now,
 How fairly arm'd, and order'd how,
 The soldiers of the guard,
 With musket, pipe, and morion,
 To welcome noble Marmion,
 Stood in the castleyard;
 Minstrels and trumpeters were there,
 The gunner held his linstock yare,
 For welcome shot prepared—
 Enter'd the train, and such a clang,
 As then through all his turrets rang,
 Old Norham never heard.

X.

The guards their morrice-pikes advanced,
 The trumpets flourish'd brave,
 The cannon from the ramparts glanced,
 And thundering welcome gave.
 A blithe salute, in martial sort,
 The minstrels well might sound,
 For, as Lord Marmion cross'd the court,
 He scatter'd angels round.
 "Welcome to Norham, Marmion,
 Stout heart, and open hand!
 Well dost thou brook thy gallant roan,
 Thou flower of English land!"

XI.

Two pursuivants, whom tabards deck,
 With silver scutcheon round their neck,
 Stood on the steps of stone,
 By which you reach the donjon gate,
 And there, with herald pomp and state,
 They hail'd Lord Marmion:
 They hail'd him Lord of Fontenaye,
 Of Lutterward and Scrivelbaye,
 Of Tamworth tower and town;
 And he, their courtesy to requite,
 Gave them a chain of twelve marks weight,
 All as he lighted down.
 "Now, largesse;* largesse, Lord Marmion,
 Knight of the crest of gold!
 A blazon'd shield in battle won,
 Ne'er guarded heart so bold."

XII.

Theymarshall'd him to the castle hall,
 Where the guests stood all aside,
 And loudly flourish'd the trumpet call,
 And the heralds loudly cried,
 —"Room, lordings, room, for Lord Marmion,
 With the crest and helm of gold!"

* The cry by which the heralds express their thanks for the bounty of the nobles.

Full well we know the trophies won
In the lists at Cottiswold:
There, vainly Ralph de Wilton strove
'Gainst Marmion's force to stand;
To him he lost his ladye love,
And to the king his land.
Ourselves beheld the listed field,
A sight both sad and fair;
We saw Lord Marmion pierce his shield,
And saw his saddle bare;
We saw the victor win the crest
He wears with worthy pride;
And on the gibbet tree, reversed,
His foeman's scutcheon tied.
Place, nobles, for the Falcon-knight!
Room, room, ye gentles gay,
For him who conquer'd in the right,
Marmion of Fontenaye!"

XIII.

Then stepp'd to meet that noble lord,
Sir Hugh, the Heron bold,
Baron of Twisell, and of Ford,
And captain of the Hold.
He led Lord Marmion to the deas,
Raised o'er the pavement high,
And placed him in the upper place—
They feasted full and high:
The whiles a northern harper rude,
Chanted a rhyme of deadly feud,
"How the fierce Thirlwalls, and Ridleys all,
Stout Willimondswick,
And Hard-riding Dick,
And Hughie of Hawden, and Will o' the Wall,
Have set on Sir Albany Featherstonhaugh,
And taken his life at the deadman's shaw."
Scantly Lord Marmion's ear could brook
The harper's barbarous lay;
Yet much he praised the pains he took,
And well those pains did pay;
For ladye's suit and minstrel's strain,
By knight should ne'er be heard in vain.

XIV.

"Now, good Lord Marmion," Heron says,
"Of your fair courtesy,
I pray you bide some little space
In this poor tower with me.
Here may you keep your arms from rust,
May breathe your war-horse well;
Scidom hath pass'd a week, but giust
(Or feat of arms befel:
The Scots can rein a mettled steed,
And love to couch a spear;—
St. George! a stirring life they lead,
That have such neighbours near.
Then stay with us a little space,
Our northern wars to learn;
I pray you for your ladye's grace."—
Lord Marmion's brow grew stern.

XV.

The captain mark'd his alter'd look,
And gave a squire the sign;
A mighty wassail bowl he took,
And crown'd it high with wine.

"Now pledge me here, Lord Marmion:
But first, I pray thee fair,
Where hast thou left that page of thine,
That used to serve thy cup of wine,
Whose beauty was so rare?
When last in Raby towers we met,
The boy I closely eyed,
And often mark'd his cheeks were wet
With tears he fain would hide:
His was no rugged horse-boy's hand,
To burnish shield, or sharpen brand,
Or saddle battle steed;
But meeter seem'd for lady fair,
To fan her cheeks, or curl her hair,
Or through embroidery, rich and rare,
The slender silk to lead:
His skin was fair, his ringlets gold,
His bosom—when he sigh'd,
The russet doublet's rugged fold
Could scarce repel its pride!
Say, hast thou given that lovely youth
To serve in ladye's bower?
Or was the gentle page, in sooth,
A gentle paramour's?"

XVI.

Lord Marmion ill could brook such jest;
He roll'd his kindling eye,
With pain his rising wrath suppress'd,
Yet made a calm reply:
"That boy thou thought'st so goodly fair,
He might not brook the northern air.
More of his fate if thou wouldst learn,
I left him sick in Lindisfarn:
Enough of him.—But, Heron, say,
Why does thy lovely lady gay
Disdain to grace the hall to-day?
Or has that dame, so fair and sage,
Gone on some pious pilgrimage?"—
He spoke in covert scorn, for fame
Whisper'd light tales of Heron's dame.

XVII.

Unmark'd, at least unreck'd, the tamst,
Careless the knight replied,
"No bird whose feathers gayly flaunt,
Delights in cage to bide:
Norham is grim, and grated close,
Hemm'd in by battlement and fosse.
And many a darksome tower;
And better loyes my lady bright,
To sit in liberty and light,
In fair queen Margaret's bower.
We hold our greyhound in our hand,
Our falcon on our glove;
But where shall we find leash or band,
For dame that loves to rove?
Let the wild falcon soar her awing
She'll stoop when she has tired her wing

XVIII.

"Nay, if with royal James's bride,
The lovely lady Heron bide,
Behold me here a messenger,
Your tender greetings prompt to bear;
For, to the Scottish court address'd,
I journey at our king's behest.

y you, of your grace, provide
and mine, a trusty guide.
not ridden in Scotland since
ack'd the cause of that mock prince,
k, that Flemish counterfeit,
the gibbet paid the cheat.
d I march with Surrey's power
me we razed old Ayton tower."¹—

XIX.

ch like need, my lord, I trow,
can find you guides enow;
be some have prick'd as far,
ish ground, as to Dunbar;
unk the monks of St. Bothan's ale,
ren the beeves of Lauderdale;
the wives of Greenlaw's goods,
en them light to set their hoods."²—

XX.

n good sooth," Lord Marmion cried,
I in warlike-wise to ride
guard I would not lack,
ur stout forayers at my back;
n form of peace I go,
ly messenger, to know,
rough all Scotland, near and far,
ng is mustering troops for war,
t of plundering border spears
stify suspicious fears,
dly feud, or thirst of spoil,
it in some unseemly broil:
were my fitting guide;
sworn in peace to bide;
ner, or travelling priest,
ng pilgrim, at the least."

XXI.

ain mused a little space,
'd his hand across his face.
would I find the guide you want,
ay spare a pursuivant,
' men that safe can ride
ands on the Scottish side:
ugh a bishop built this fort,
r brethren here resort;
good chaplain, as I ween,
: last siege, we have not seen;
be might not sing or say,
e stunted meal a day;
e sat in Durham aisle,
'd for our success the while.
am vicar, wo betide,
well in case to ride.
t of Shoreswood—he could rein
lest warhorse in your train;
, no spearman in the hall
er swear, or stab, or brawl.
n of Tillmouth were the man;
me brother at the can,
ne guest in hall and bower,
s each castle, town, and tower,
the wine and ale are good,
fewcastle and Holy-Rood.
good man, as ill befalls,
lom left our castle walls,

Since, on the vigil of St. Bede,
In evil hour, he cross'd the Tweed,
To teach dame Alison her creed.
Old Bughtrig found him with his wife;
And John, an enemy to strife,
Sans frock and hood, fled for his life.
The jealous churl hath deeply sworn,
That, if again he venture o'er,
He shall shrieve penitent no more.
Little he loves such risks, I know;
Yet, in your guard, perchance, will go."³—

XXII.

Young Selby, at the fair hall-board,
Carved to his uncle, and that lord,
And reverently took up the word.
"Kind uncle, wo were we each one,
If harm should hap to brother John.
He is a man of mirthful speech,
Can many a game and gambol teach;
Full well at tables can he play,
And sweep, at bowls, the stake away.
None can a lustier carol bawl,
The needfullest among us all,
When time hangs heavy in the hall,
And snow comes thick at Christmas tide,
And we can neither hunt, nor ride
A foray on the Scottish side.
The vow'd revenge of Bughtrig rude,
May end in worse than loss of hood.
Let Friar John, in safety, still
In chimney-corner snore his fill,
Roast hissing crabs, or flagons swill:
Last night to Norham there came one
Will better guide Lord Marmion."
"Nephew," quoth Heron, "by my fay,
Well hast thou spoke; say forth thy say."

XXIII.

"Here is a holy palmer come,
From Salem first, and last from Rome:
One, that hath kiss'd the blessed tomb,
And visited each holy shrine,
In Araby and Palestine;
On hills of Armenie hath been,
Where Noah's ark may yet be seen;
By that Red Sea, too, hath he trod,
Which parted at the prophet's rod;
In Sinai's wilderness he saw
The mount, where Israel heard the law,
Mid thunder-dint, and flashing levin,
And shadows, mists, and darkness, given.
He shows Saint James's cockle shell,
Of fair Montserrat, too, can tell;
And of that grot where olives nod,
Where, darling of each heart and eye,
From all the youth of Sicily,
Saint Rosalie retired to God.

XXIV.

"To stout Saint George of Norwich merry,
Saint Thomas, too, of Canterbury,
Cuthbert of Durham, and Saint Bede,
For his sins' pardon hath he pray'd.
He knows the passes of the North,
And seeks far shrines beyond the Forth;

Little he eats, and long will wake,
And drinks but of the streams or lake.
This were a guide o'er moor and dale;
But, when our John hath quaff'd his ale,
As little as the wind that blows,
And warms itself against his nose,
Kens he, or cares, which way he goes."—

XXV.

"Gramercy!" quoth Lord Marmion,
"Full loth were I, that friar John,
That venerable man, for me,
Were placed in fear or jeopardy:
If this same palmer will me lead
From hence to Holy-Rood,
Like his good saint, I'll pay his meed,
Instead of cockle shell or bead,
With angels fair and good.
I love such holy ramblers; still
They know to charm a weary hill,
With song, romance, or lay:
Some jovial tale, or glee, or jest,
Some lying legend, at the least,
They bring to cheer the way."—

XXVI.

"Ah! noble sir," young Selby said,
And finger on his lip he laid,
"This man knows much, perchance, e'en more
Than he could learn by holy lore.
Still to himself he's muttering,
And shrinks, as at some unseen thing.
Last night we listen'd at his cell;
Strange sounds we heard, and, sooth to tell,
He murmur'd on till morn, howe'er,
No living mortal could be near.
Sometimes I thought I heard it plain,
As other voices spoke again.
I cannot tell—I like it not—
Friar John hath told us it is wrote,
No conscience clear and void of wrong,
Can rest awake, and pray so long.
Himself still sleeps before his beads
Have mark'd ten aves, and two creeds."—

XXVII.

"Let pass," quoth Marmion; "by my fay,
This man shall guide me on my way,
Although the great arch fiend and he
Had sworn themselves of company;
So please you, gentle youth, to call
This palmer to the castle hall."
The summon'd palmer came in place;
His sable cowl o'erhung his face:
In his black mantle was he clad,
With Peter's keys, in cloth of red,
On his broad shoulders wrought;
The scallop shell his cap did deck;
The crucifix around his neck
Was from Loretto brought;
His sandals were with travel tore,
Staff, budget, bottle, scrip, he wore:
The faded palm branch in his hand,
Show'd pilgrim from the Holy Land.

XXVIII.

When as the palmer came in hall,
Nor lord, nor knight, was there more tall,

Or had a statelier step withal,
Or look'd more high and keen:
For no saluting did he wait,
But strode across the hall of state,
And fronted Marmion where he sat,
As he his peer had been.
But his gaunt frame was worn with toil,
His cheek was sunk, alas, the while!
And when he struggled at a smile,
His eye look'd haggard wild:
Poor wretch! the mother that him bore,
If she had been in presence there,
In his wan face, and sunburn'd hair,
She had not known her child.
Danger, long travel, want, or we,
Soon change the form that best we know—
For deadly fear can time outgo,
And blanch at once the hair;
Hard toil can roughen form and face,
And want can quench the eye's bright gleam
Nor does old age a wrinkle trace,
More deeply than despair.
Happy whom none of these befall,
But this poor palmer knew them all.

XXIX.

Lord Marmion then his boon did ask;
The palmer took on him the task,
So he would march with morning tide,
To Scottish court to be his guide.
—"But I have solemn vows to pay,
And may not linger by the way,
To fair Saint Andrew's bound,
Within the ocean-cave to pray,
Where good Saint Rule his holy lay,
From midnight to the dawn of day,
Sung to the billows' sound;
Thence to Saint Fillan's blessed well,
Whose spring can frenzied dreams dispel,
And the crazed brain restore:—
Saint Mary grant, that cave or spring
Could back to peace my bosom bring,
Or bid it throb no more!"

XXX.

And now the midnight draught of sleep,
Where wine and spices richly steep,
In massive bowl of silver deep,
The page presents on knee.
Lord Marmion drank a fair good rest,
The captain pledged his noble guest,
The cup went through among the rest,
Who drain'd it merrily:
Alone the palmer pass'd it by,
Though Selby press'd him courteously.
This was the sign the feast was o'er:
It hush'd the merry wassel-roar,
'The minstrels ceased to sound.
Soon in the castle naught was heard,
But the slow footsteps of the guard,
Pacing his sober round.

XXXI.

With early dawn Lord Marmion rose:
And first the chapel doors unclose;
Then, after morning rites were done,
(A hasty mass from friar John,)

light, and squire had broke their fast,
 substantial repast,
 armion's bugles blew to horse:
 came the stirrup cup in course,
 on the baron and his host,
 it of courtesy was lost;
 banks were by Lord Marmion paid,
 excuse the captain made,
 ing from the gate had past
 ble train, their lord the last.
 loudly rung the trumpet call;
 der'd the cannon from the wall,
 d shook the Scottish shore;
 and the castle eddied slow,
 nes of smoke as white as snow,
 d hid its turret's hoar;
 y roll'd forth upon the air,
 t the river breezes there,
 gave again the prospect fair.

INTRODUCTION TO CANTO II.

THE REV. JOHN MARRIOT, M. A.

Ashestiel, Ettrick Forest.

enes are desert now, and bare,
 flourish'd once a forest fair,
 these waste glens with copse were lined,
 opled with the hart and hind.
 orn—perchance, whose prickly spears
 nced him for three hundred years,
 tell around his green compeers—
 ely thorn, would he could tell
 unges of his parent dell,
 e, so gray and stubborn now,
 in each breeze a sappling bough;
 he could tell how deep the shade,
 and mingled branches made;
 oad the shadows of the oak,
 ung the rowan* to the rock,
 ough the foliage show'd his head,
 arrow leaves, and berries red;
 ines on every mountain sprung,
 ery dell what birches hung,
 y breeze what aspens shook,
 lders shaded every brook!
 e, in my shade," methinks he'd say,
 ighty stag at noontide lay:
 lf I've seen, a fiercer game,
 ighbouring dingle bears his name,)
 urching step around me prowl,
 p against the moon to howl;
 untain-boar, on battle set,
 es upon my stem would whet,
 loe and roe, and red-deer good,
 ounded by through gay greenwood.
 ft, from Newark's riven tower,
 a Scottish monarch's power:
 and vassals muster'd round,
 orse, and hawk, and horn, and hound;
 ight see the youth intent,
 every pass with crossbow bent;
 ough the brake the rangers stalk,
 coners hold the ready hawk;

And foresters, in greenwood trim,
 Lead in the leash the gazehounds grim,
 Attentive, as the bratchet's* bay
 From the dark covert drove the prey,
 To slip them as he broke away.
 The startled quarry bounds amain,
 As fast the gallant greyhounds strain:
 Whistles the arrow from the bow,
 Answers the harquebuss below;
 While all the rocking hills reply,
 To hoof-clang, hound, and hunters' cry,
 And bugles ringing lightsomely."—

Of such proud huntings, many tales
 Yet linger in our lonely dales,
 Up pathless Ettrick, and on Yarrow,
 Where erst the Outlaw drew his arrow.
 But not more blith that sylvan court,
 Than we have been at humbler sport;
 Though small our pomp and mean our game,
 Our mirth, dear Marriot, was the same,
 Rememberest thou my greyhounds true?
 O'erholt, or hill, there never flew,
 From slip, or leash, there never sprang,
 More fleet of foot or sure of fang,
 Nor dull, between each merry chase,
 Pass'd by the intermitted space;
 For we had fair resource in store,
 In classic, and in Gothic lore;
 We mark'd each memorable scene,
 And held poetic talk between;
 Nor hill, nor brook, we paced along,
 But had its legend or its song.
 All silent now—for now are still
 Thy bowers untenanted Bowhill!
 No longer, from thy mountains dun,
 The yeoman bears the well-known gun,
 And, while his honest heart grows warm,
 At thought of his paternal farm,
 Round to his mates a brimmer fills,
 And drinks, "The chieftain of the hills!"
 No fairy forms, in Yarrow's bowers,
 Trip o'er the walks, or tend the flowers,
 Fair as the elves whom Janet saw,
 By moonlight, dance on Carterhaugh;
 No youthful baron's left to grace
 The forest-sheriff's lonely chase,
 And ape, in manly step and tone,
 The majesty of Oberon;
 And she is gone, whose lovely face
 Is but her least and lowest grace;
 Though if to Sylphid queen 'twere given,
 To show our earth the charms of heaven,
 She could not glide along the air,
 With form more light, or face more fair.
 No more the widow's deafen'd ear
 Grows quick, that lady's step to hear;
 At noontide she expects her not,
 Nor busies her to trim the cot;
 Pensive she turns her humming wheel,
 Or pensive cooks her orphan's meal;
 Yet blesses, ere she deals their bread,
 The gentle hand by which they're fed.
 From Yair—which hills so closely bind,
 Scarce can the Tweed his passage find,

* Mountain-ash.

* Slow-bound.

Though much he fret, and chafe, and toil,
Till all his eddying currents boil,—
Her long-descended lord is gone,
And left us by the stream alone.
And much I miss those sportive boys,
Companions of my mountain joys,
Just at the age 'twixt boy and youth,
When thought is speech, and speech is truth.
Close to my side with what delight,
They press'd to hear of Wallace wight,
When, pointing to his airy mound,
I call'd his ramparts holy ground!^{*}
Kindled their brows to hear me speak;
And I have smiled, to feel my cheek,
Despite the difference of our years,
Return again the glow of theirs.
Ah! happy boys! such feelings pure,
They will not, cannot long endure;
Condemn'd to stem the world's rude tide,
You may not linger by the side;
For fate shall thrust you from the shore,
And passion ply the sail and oar.
Yet cherish the remembrance still,
Of the lone mountain, and the rill;
For trust, dear boys, the time will come
When fiercer transports shall be dumb,
And you will think, right frequently,
But, well I hope, without a sigh,
On the free hours that we have spent,
Together, on the brown hill's bent.

When, musing on companions gone,
We doubly feel ourselves alone,
Something, my friend, we yet may gain,—
There is a pleasure in this pain:
It soothes the love of lonely rest,
Deep in each gentler heart impress'd.
'Tis silent, amid worldly toils,
And stifled soon by mental broils;
But, in a bosom thus prepared,
Its still small voice is often heard,
Whispering a mingled sentiment,
Twixt resignation and content.
Oft in my mind such thoughts awake,
By lone St. Mary's silent lake:
Thou know'st it well,—nor fen, nor sedge,
Pollute the pure lake's crystal edge;
Abrupt and sheer, the mountains sink
At once upon the level brink;
And just a trace of silver sand
Marks where the water meets the land.
Far in the mirror bright and blue,
Each hill's huge outline you may view;
Shaggy with heath, but lonely bare,
Nor tree, nor bush, nor brake is there,
Save where, of land, yon slender line
Bears thwart the lake the scatter'd pine.
Yet e'en this nakedness has power,
And aids the feeling of the hour;
Nor thicket, dell, nor copse you spy,
Where living thing conceal'd might lie;
Nor point, retiring, hides a dell,
Where swain, or woodman lone, might dwell;

* There is on a high mountainous range above the farm of Athesiel, a fosse called Wallace's Trench.

There's nothing left to fancy's guess,
You see that all is loneliness:
And silence aids—though the steep hills
Send to the lake a thousand rills;
In summer tide, so soft they weep,
The sound but lulls the ear asleep;
Your horse's hoof-tread sounds too rude,
So stillly is the solitude.

Naught living meets the eye or ear,
But well I ween the dead are near;
For though, in feudal strife, a foe
Hath laid Our Lady's chapel low,
Yet still beneath the hallow'd soil,
The peasant rests him from his toil,
And, dying, bids his bones be laid,
Where erst his simple fathers pray'd.

If age had tamed the passion's life,
And fate had cut my ties to strife,
Here, have I thought, 'twere sweet to dwell
And rear again the chaplain's cell,
Like that same peaceful hermitage,
Where Milton long'd to spend his age.
'Twere sweet to mark the setting day
On Bourhope's lonely top decay;
And, as it faint and feeble died,
On the broad lake and mountain's side,
To say, "Thus pleasures fade away;
Youth, talents, beauty, thus decay,
And leave us dark, forlorn, and gray!"
Then gaze on Dryhope's ruin'd tower,
And think on Yarrow's faded flower:
And when that mountain-sound I heard,
Which bids us be for storm prepared,
The distant rustling of his wings,
As up his force the tempest brings,
'Twere sweet, ere yet his terrors rave,
To sit upon the wizard's grave;
That wizard priest's, whose bones are there
From company of holy dust;
On which no sunbeams ever shine—
(So superstition's creed divines,)—
Thence view the lake with sullen roar,
Heave her broad billows to the shore;
And mark the wild swans mount the gale
Spread wide through mist their snowy sails
And ever stoop again, to lave
Their bosoms on the surging wave;
Then, when against the driving hail,
No longer might my plaid avail,
Back to my lonely home retire,
And light my lamp, and trim my fire:
There ponder o'er some mystic lay,
Till the wild tale had all its sway,
And, in the bitter's distant shriek,
I heard unearthly voices speak,
And thought the wizard priest was come,
To claim again his ancient home!
And bade my busy fancy range
To frame him fitting shape and strange,
Till from the task my brow I clear'd,
And smiled to think that I had fear'd.

But chief, 'twere sweet to think such life
(Though but escape from fortune's strife.)
Something most matchless, good, and wise
A great and grateful sacrifice;

m each hour to musing given,
upon the road to heaven.

him, whose heart is ill at ease
aceful solitudes displease :
s to drown his bosom's jar
e elemental war :

black palmer's choice had been
der and more savage scene,
at which frowns round dark Lochskene.
agles scream from isle to shore ;
l the rocks the torrents roar ;
black waves incessant driven,
sts infest the summer heaven ;
the rude barriers of the lake,
s hurrying waters break,
nd whiter dash and curl,
n yon dark abyss they hurl.
e fog-smoke white as snow,
s the viewless stream below,
as if condemn'd to lave
mon's subterranean cave,
ison'd by enchanter's spell,
he dark rock with groan and yell.
ll that palmer's form and mien
ed with the stormy scene,
the edge, straining his ken,
the bottom of the den,
deep, deep down, and far within,
th the rocks the roaring linn :
suing forth one foamy wave,
eeling round the Giant's Grave,
s the snowy charger's tail,
own the pass of Moffatdale.
t, thy harp, on Isis strung,
r a Border theme has rung :
t to me, and thou shalt know
mysterious man of wo.

CANTO II.

THE CONVENT.

I.

eze, which swept away the smoke
l Norham Castle roll'd,
ll the loud artillery spoke,
ghtning-flash, and thunder stroke,
armion left the Hold.
l not Tweed alone, that breeze,
upon Northumbrian seas
shly blew, and strong,
from high Whitby's cloister'd pile,
o saint Cuthbert's Holy Isle,
e a bark along.
e gale she stopp'd her side,
nded o'er the swelling tide,
e were dancing home ;
rry seamen laugh'd, to see
illant ship so lustily
w the green sea-foam.
y'd they in their honour'd freight ;
the deck, in chair of state,
ess of Saint Hilda placed,
e fair nuns, the galley graced.

II.

'Twas sweet to see these holy maids,
Liked birds escaped to green wood shades,
Their first flight from the cage,
How timid, and how curious, too,
For all to them was strange and new,
And all the common sights they view,
Their wonderment engage.
One eyed the shrouds and swelling sail,
With many a benedictio ;
One at the rippling surge grew pale,
And would for terror pray ;
Then shriek'd, because the sea-dog, nigh,
His round black head, and sparkling eye,
Rear'd o'er the foaming spray ;
And one would still adjust her veil,
Disorder'd by the summer gale,
Perchance lest some more worldly eye
Her dedicated charms might spy ;
Perchance, because such action graced
Her fair turn'd arm and slender waist.
Light was each simple bosom there,
Save two, who ill might pleasure share,
The abbess, and the novice Clara.

III.

The abbess was of noble blood,
But early took the veil and hood,
Ere upon life she cast a look,
Or knew the world that she forsook.
Fair, too, she was, and kind had been
As she was fair, but ne'er had seen
For her a timid lover sigh,
Now knew the influence of her eye.
Love, to her ear, was but a name,
Combined with vanity and shame ;
Her hopes, her fears, her joys, were all
Bounded within the cloister wall :
The deadliest sin her mind could reach,
Was of monastic rule the breach ;
And her ambition's highest aim,
To emulate Saint Hilda's fame.
For this she gave her ample dower,
To raise the convent's eastern tower ;
For this, with carving rare and quaint,
She deck'd the chapel of the saint ;
And gave the relique shrine of cost,
With ivory and gems embost.
The poor her convent's bounty blest,
The pilgrim in its halls found rest.

IV.

Black was her garb, her rigid rule
Reform'd on Benedictine school ;
Her cheek was pale, her form was spare :
Vigils, and penitence austere
Had early quench'd the light of youth,
But gentle was the dame in sooth ;
Though, vain of her religious sway,
She loved to see her maids obey,
Yet nothing stern was she in cell,
And the nuns loved their abbess well.
Sad was this voyage to the dame ;
Summon'd to Lindisfarn, she came,
There, with Saint Cuthbert's abbot old
And Tynemouth's prioress, to hold

A chapter of Saint Benedict,
For inquisition stern and strict,
On two apostates from the faith,
And, if need were, to doom to death.

V.

Naught say I here of sister Clare,
Save this, that she was young and fair;
As yet a novice unprofess'd,
Lovely and gentle, but distress'd.
She was betroth'd to one now dead,
Or worse, who had dishonour'd fled.
Her kinsman bade her give her hand
To one, who loved her for her land;
Herself, almost heart-broken now,
Was bent to take the vestal vow,
And shroud, within Saint Hilda's gloom,
Her blasted hopes and wither'd bloom.

VI.

She sate upon the galley's prow,
And seem'd to mark the waves below;
Nay, seem'd to fix her look and eye,
To count them as they glided by.
She saw them not—'twas seeming all—
Far other scene her thoughts recall,
A sun-scorch'd desert, waste and bare,
Nor wave nor breezes, murmur'd there;
There saw she, where some careless hand
O'er a dead corpse had heap'd the sand,
To hide it till the jackalls come,
To tear it from the scanty tomb.—
See what a woful look was given,
As she raised up her eyes to heaven!

VII.

Lovely, and gentle, and distress'd—
These charms might tame the fiercest breast;
Harpers have sung, and poets told,
That he, in fury uncontroll'd,
The shaggy monarch of the wood,
Before a virgin, fair and good,
Hath pacified his savage mood.
But passions in the human frame,
Oft put the lion's rage to shame;
And jealousy, by dark intrigue,
With sordid avarice in league,
Had practised, with her bowl and knife,
Against the mourner's harmless life.
This crime was charged 'gainst those who lay
Prison'd in Cuthbert's islet gray.

VIII.

And now the vessel skirts the strand
Of mountainous Northumberland,
Towns, towers, and halls successive rise,
And catch the nuns' delighted eyes.
Monk Wearmouth soon behind them lay,
And Tynemouth's priory and bay;
They mark'd, amid her trees, the hall
Of lofty Seaton-Delaval;
They saw the Blythe and Wansbeck floods
Rush to the sea through sounding woods;
They past the tower of Widderington,
Mother of many a valiant son;

At Coquet-isle their beads they tall
To the good saint who own'd the cell;
Then did the Alne attention claim,
And Warkworth, proud of Percy's name;
And next they cross'd themselves, to hear
The whitening breakers sound so near,
Where, boiling through the rocks, they ran
On Dunstanborough's cavern'd shore:
Thy tower, proud Bamborough, mark'd
there;
King Ida's castle, huge and square,
From its tall rock look'd grimly down,
And on the swelling ocean frowns;
Then from the coast they bore away,
And reach'd the Holy Island's bay.

IX.

The tide did now its flood-mark gain,
And girdled in the saint's domain:
For, with the flow and ebb, the style
Varies from continent to isle;
Dryshod, o'er sands, twice every day,
The pilgrims to the shrine find way;
Twice every day, the waves efface
Of staves and sandal'd feet the trace.
As to the port the galley flew,
Higher and higher rose to view
The castle, with its battled wall,
The ancient monastery's hall,
A solemn, rude, and dark-red pile,
Placed on the margin of the isle.

X.

In Saxon strength that abbey frown'd,
With massive arches broad and round,
That rose alternate, row and row,
On ponderous columns, short and low,
Built ere the art was known,
By pointed aisle, and shafted stalk,
The arcades of an alley'd walk
To emulate in stone.
On the deep walls the heathen Dane
Had pour'd his impious rage in vain;
And needful was such strength to these.
Exposed to the tempestuous seas,
Scourged by the wind's eternal sway,
Open to rovers fierce as they,
Which could twelve hundred years withstand
Winds, waves, and northern pirates' hand.
Not but that portions of that pile,
Rebuilt in a later style,
Show'd where the spoiler's hand had been:
Not but the wasting seabreeze keen
Had worn the pillar's carving quaint,
And moulder'd in his niche the saint,
And rounded, with consuming power,
The pointed angles of each tower:
Yet still entire the abbey stood,
Like veteran, worn, but unsubdued.

XI.

Soon as they near'd his turrets strong,
The maidens raised Saint Hilda's song,
And with the seawave and the wind,
Their voices, sweetly shrill, combined,
And made harmonious close;

answering from the sandy shore,
 Down'd amid the breakers' roar,
 Singing chorus rose.
 To the haven of the Isle,
 Nuns and nuns in order file,
 Cuthbert's cloisters grim;
 And cross, and reliques there,
 Saint Hilda's maids, they bare;
 They caught the sounds on air,
 Echoed back the hymn.
 Anders, in joyous mood,
 Emulously through the flood,
 Sle the bark to land;
 Mournous by her veil and hood,
 The cross the abbess stood,
 Bless'd them with her hand.

XII.

"Now the welcome said,
 The convent banquet made;
 Though the holy dome,
 Cloister, aisle, and gallery,
 Vestal maid might pry,
 To meet unhallow'd eye,
 Anger sisters roam;
 The evening damp with dew,
 Sharp seabreeze coldly blew,
 E'en summer night is chill.
 Long stray'd and gazed their fill,
 Posed around the fire;
 To turn, essay'd to paint
 Merits of their saint,
 That ne'er can tire
 And; for, be it known,
 Saint's honour is their own.

XIII.

Thy's nuns exulting told,
 Their house three barons' bold
 Menial service do;
 As blow out a note of shame,
 A cry, "Fy upon your name!
 For loss of sylvan game,
 Hilda's priest ye slew."
 Ascension-day, each year,
 Raring on our harbour-pier,
 Wert, Bruce, and Percy hear."
 How, in their convent cell,
 Princess once did dwell,
 Ely Edelred;
 Of thousand snakes, each one
 Wreathed into a coil of stone,
 Only Hilda pray'd.
 As, within their holy bound,
 Y folds had often found.
 How sea-fowls' pinions fail,
 'Midst towers they sail,
 Lying down, with flutterings faint,
 Their homage to the saint.

XIV.

Int Cuthbert's daughters fail
 In these in holy tale;
 Resting-place, of old,
 Their patron changed, they told;
 In the rude Dane burn'd their pile,
 Led forth from Holy Isle;

O'er northern mountain, marsh, and moor,
 From sea to sea, from shore to shore,
 Seven years Saint Cuthbert's corpse they bore.
 They rested them in fair Melrose;
 But though, alive, he loved it well,
 Not there his relics might repose;
 For, wondrous tale to tell!
 In his stone coffin forth he rides,
 (A ponderous bark for river tides,
 Yet light as gossamer it glides,
 Downward to Tillmouth cell.
 Nor long was his abiding there,
 For southward did the saint repair;
 Chester-le Street, and Rippon, saw
 His holy corpse, ere Wardilaw
 Hail'd him with joy and fear;
 And, after many wanderings past,
 He chose his lordly seat at last,
 Where his cathedral, huge and vast,
 Looks down upon the Wear.
 There, deep in Durham's Gothic shade,
 His relics are in secret laid;
 But none may know the place,
 Save of his holiest servants three,
 Deep sworn to solemn secrecy,
 Who share that wondrous grace.

XV.

Who may his miracles declare!
 E'en Scotland's dauntless king, and heir
 (Although with them they led
 Galwegians, wild as ocean's gale,
 And London's knights, all sheathed in mail,
 And the bold men of Teviotdale,
 Before his standard fled.
 'Twas he, to vindicate his reign,
 Edged Alfred's falchion on the Dane,
 And turn'd the conqueror back again,
 When, with his Norman bowyer band,
 He came to waste Northumberland.

XVI.

But fain Saint Hilda's nuns would learn,
 If, on a rock, by Lindisfarn,
 Saint Cuthbert sits, and toils to frame
 The seaborne beads that bear his name:
 Such tales had Whitby's fishers told,
 And said they might his shape behold,
 And hear his anvil sound;
 A deaden'd clang, a huge dim form,
 Seen but, and heard, when gathering storm,
 And night were closing round.
 But this, as tale of idle fame,
 The nuns of Lindisfarn disclaim.

XVII.

While round the fire such legends go,
 Far different was the scene of woe,
 Where, in a secret aisle beneath,
 Council was held of life and death.
 It was more dark and lone, that vault,
 Than the worst dungeon cell;
 Old Colwulf built it, for his fault,
 In penitence to dwell,
 When he, for cowl and beads, laid down
 The Saxon battle-axe and crown.

This den, which, chilling every sense
Of feeling, hearing, sight,
Was call'd the vault of penitence,
Excluding air and light,
Was, by the prelate Sexhelm, made
A place of burial, for such dead
As, having died in mortal sin,
Might not be laid the church within.
'Twas now a place of punishment;
Whence, if so loud a shriek were sent,
As reach'd the upper air,
The hearers bless'd themselves, and said,
The spirits of the sinful dead
Bemoan'd their torments there.

XVIII.

But though, in the monastic pile,
Did of this penitential aisle
Some vague tradition go,
Few only, save the abbot, knew
Where the place lay; and still more few
Were those, who had from him the clew
To that dread vault to go.
Victim and executioner
Were blindfold when transported there.
In low dark rounds the arches hung,
From the rude rock the side walls sprung;
The gravestones rudely sculptured o'er,
Half sunk in earth, by time half worn,
Were all the pavement of the floor;
The mildew drops fell one by one,
With tinkling plash, upon the stone.
A cresset,* in an iron chain,
Which served to light this drear domain,
With damp and darkness seem'd to strive,
As if it scarce might keep alive;
And yet it dimly served to show
The awful conclave met below.

XIX.

There, met to doom in secrecy,
Were placed the heads of convents three;
All servants of Saint Benedict,
The statutes of whose orders strict
On iron table lay;
In long black dress, on seats of stone,
Behind were these three judges shown,
By the pale cresset's ray:
The abbess of Saint Hilda, there,
Sate for a space with visage bare,
Until, to hide her bosom's swell,
And teardrops that for pity fell,
She closely drew her veil:
Yon shrouded figure, as I guess,
By her proud mien and flowing dress,
Is Tynemouth's haughty prioress,
And she with awe looks pale:
And he, that ancient man, whose sight
Has long been quenched by age's night,
Upon whose wrinkled brow alone,
Nor ruth, nor mercy's trace is shown,
Whose look is hard and stern,—
Saint Cuthbert's abbot is his style:
For sanctity call'd through the isle,
The Saint of Lindisfarn.

* Antique chandelier.

XX.

Before them stood a guilty pair;
But, though an equal fate they shun,
Yet one alone deserves our care.
Her sex a page's dress belied;
The cloke and doublet, loosely tied,
Obscured her charms, but could not hide
Her cap down o'er her face she drew
And, on her doublet-breast,
She tried to hide the badge of blue,
Lord Marmion's falcon crest.
But, at the prioress' command,
A monk undid the silken band,
That tied her tresses fair,
And raised the bonnet from her head,
And down her slender form they sprang
In ringlets rich and rare.
Constance de Beverly they know,
Sister profess'd of Fontevraud,
Whom the church number'd with the
For broken vows, and convent fled.

XXI.

When thus her face was given to view
(Although so pallid was her hue,
It did a ghastly contrast bear,
To those bright ringlets, glistening fair
Her look composed, and steady eye,
Bespoke a matchless constancy.
And there she stood so calm, and pale,
That, but her breathing did not fail,
A motion slight of eye and head,
And of her bosom, warranted,
That neither sense nor pulse she lack
You might have thought a form of wax
Wrought to the very life, was there:
So still she was, so pale, so fair.

XXII.

Her comrade was a sordid soul,
Such as does murder for a meed;
Who, but of fear, knows no control,
Because his conscience, sear'd and foul,
Feels not the import of his deed;
One, whose brute-feeling ne'er aspires
Beyond his own more brute desires.
Such tools the tempter ever needs,
To do the savagest of deeds;
For them, no vision'd terrors daunt,
Their nights no fancied spectres haunt:
One fear with them, of all most base,
The fear of death,—alone finds place.
This wretch was clad in frock and cowl
And shamed not loud to moan and howl
His body on the floor to dash,
And crouch, like hound beneath the lash
While his mute partner, standing near,
Waited her doom without a tear.

XXIII.

Yet well the luckless wretch might stave
Well might her paleness terrors speak
For there were seen, in that dark wall
Two niches, narrow, deep, and tall;
Who enters at each grisly door,
Shall ne'er, I ween, find exit more.

a slender meal was laid,
 of water, and of bread:
 in Benedictine dress,
 guard monks stood motionless;
 Idling high a blazing torch,
 the grim entrance of the porch;
 g back the smoky beam;
 red walls and arches gleam.
 ones and cement were display'd,
 ding tools in order laid.

XXIV.

recutioners were chose,
 who were with mankind foes.
 In despite and envy fired,
 cloister had retired;
 o, in desperate doubt of grace,
 by deep penance to efface
 some foul crime the stain;
 the vassals of her will,
 when the church selected still,
 her joy'd in doing ill,
 ought more grace to gain,
 'cause, they wrestled down
 their nature strove to own.
 ge device were they brought there,
 ew not how, and knew not where.

XXV.

that blind old abbot rose,
 ask the chapter's doom,
 the wall was to enclose,
 within the tomb;
 'd because that woful maid,
 g her powers, to speak essay'd.
 e essay'd, and twice, in vain;
 nts might no utterance gain;
 ut imperfect murmurs slip
 convulsed and quivering lip:
 t each attempt all was so still,
 em'd to hear a distant rill—
 as ocean's swells and falls;
 gh this vault of sin and fear
 be sounding surge so near,
 it there you scarce could hear;
 iassive were the walls.

XXVI.

h, an effort sent apart
 d that curdled to her heart,
 ght came to her eye;
 ur dawn'd upon her cheek,
 and a flutter'd streak,
 t left on the Cheviot peak,
 umn's stormy sky;
 n her silence broke at length,
 he spoke she gather'd strength,
 rm'd herself to bear;
 fearful sight to see
 h resolve and constancy,
 n so soft and fair.

XXVII.

: not to implore your grace;
 ow I, for one minute's space
 sless might I sue:

Nor do I speak your prayers to gain;
 For if a death of lingering pain,
 To cleanse my sins, be penance vain,
 Vain are your masses, too.—
 I listen'd to a traitor's tale,
 I left the convent and the veil,
 For three long years I bow'd my pride,
 A horse-boy in his train to ride;
 And well my folly's meed he gave,
 Who forfeited, to be his slave,
 All here, and all beyond the grave.—
 He saw young Clara's face more fair,
 He knew her of broad lands the heir,
 Forgot his vows, his faith forswore,
 And Constance was beloved no more.

'Tis an old tale, and often told;

But, did my fate and wish agree,
 Ne'er had been read, in story old,
 Of maiden true betray'd for gold,
 That loved, or was avenged, like me!

XXVIII.

"The king approved his favourite's aim;
 In vain a rival barr'd his claim,
 Whose faith with Clara's was plight,
 For he attains that rival's fame
 With treason's charge—and on they came,
 In mortal lists to fight.
 Their oaths are said,
 Their prayers are pray'd,
 Their lances in the rest are laid,
 They meet in mortal shock;
 And hark! the throng, with thundering cry
 Shout 'Marmion, Marmion, to the sky!
 De Wilton to the block!'
 Say ye, who preach Heaven shall decide,
 When in the lists two champions ride,
 Say, was Heaven's justice here?
 When, loyal in his love and faith,
 Wilton found overthrow or death,
 Beneath a traitor's spear.
 How false the charge, how true he fell,
 This guilty packet best can tell."—
 Then drew a packet from her breast,
 Paused, gather'd voice, and spoke the rest.

XXIX.

"Still was false Marmion's bridal staid:
 To Whitby's convent fled the maid,
 The hated match to shun.
 'Ho! shifts she thus?' King Henry cried,
 'Sir Marmion, she shall be thy bride,
 If she were sworn a nun.'
 One way remain'd—the king's command
 Sent Marmion to the Scottish land:
 I linger'd here a rescue plann'd
 For Clara and for me:
 This caitiff monk, for gold, did swear,
 He would to Whitby's shrine repair,
 And, by his drugs, my rival fair
 A saint in heaven should be.
 But ill the dastard kept his oath,
 Whose cowardice has undone us both.

XXX.

"And now my tongue the secret tells,
 Now that remorse my bosom swells,

But to secure my soul, that none
 Shall ever wed with Marmion.
 Had fortune my last hope betray'd,
 This packet to the king convey'd,
 Had given him to the headman's stroke,
 Although my heart that instant broke.—
 Now, men of death, work forth your will,
 For I can suffer, and be still;
 And, come he slow, or come he fast,
 It is but Death who comes at last.

XXXI.

"Yet dread me, from my living tomb,
 Ye vassal slaves of bloody Rome!
 If Marmion's late remorse should wake,
 Full soon such vengeance will he take,
 That you shall wish the fiery Dane
 Had rather been your guest again.
 Behind, a darker hour ascends!
 The altars quake, the crosses bend,
 The ire of a despotic king
 Rides forth upon destruction's wing.
 Then shall these vaults, so strong and deep,
 Burst open to the sea-wind's sweep;
 Some traveller then shall find my bones,
 Whitening amid disjointed stones,
 And, ignorant of priests' cruelty,
 Marvel such relics here should be."

XXXII.

Fix'd was her look, and stern her air;
 Beck from her shoulders stream'd her hair;
 The locks, that wont her brow to shade,
 Stared up erectly from her head;
 Her figure seem'd to rise more high;
 Her voice, despair's wild energy
 Had given a tone of prophecy.
 Appall'd the astonish'd conclave sate;
 With stupid eyes, the men of fate
 Gazed on the late inspired form,
 And listen'd for the avenging storm;
 The judges felt the victim's dread;
 No hand was moved, no word was said,
 Till thus the abbot's doom was given,
 Raising his sightless balls to heaven:—
 "Sister let thy sorrows cease;
 Sinful brother, part in peace!"
 From that dire dungeon, place of doom
 Of execution, too, and tomb,
 Paced forth the judges three;
 Sorrow it were, and shame, to tell
 The butcher-work that there befel,
 When they had glided from the cell
 Of sin and misery.

XXXIII.

A hundred winding steps convey
 That conclave to the upper day;
 But, ere they breathed the fresher air,
 They heard the shriekings of despair,
 And many a stifled groan:
 With speed their upward way they take,
 (Such speed as age and fear can make),
 And cross'd themselves for terror's sake,
 As hurrying, tottering on;
 E'en in the vesper's heavenly tone
 They seem'd to hear a dying groan,

And bade the passing knell to tell
 For welfare of a parting soul.
 Slow o'er the midnight wave it sung,
 Northumbrian rocks in answer rung;
 To Warkworth call the echoes swift,
 His beads the wakeful hermit told;
 The Bamborough peasant raised his head
 But slept ere half his prayer he said;
 So far was heard the mighty knell,
 The stag sprung up on Cheviot Fell,
 Spread his broad nostrils to the wind,
 List'd before, aside, behind,
 Then couch'd him down beside the fire
 And quaked among the mountain fire,
 To hear that sound so dull and stern.

INTRODUCTION TO CANTON

TO WILLIAM ERSKINE, ESQ.

Apothecial, Ethical

LIKE April morning clouds, that pass,
 With varying shadow, o'er the grass,
 And imitate, on field and furrow,
 Life checker'd scene of joy and sorrow,
 Like streamlet of the mountain north,
 Now in a torrent racing forth,
 Now winding slow its silver train,
 And almost slumbering on the plain;
 Like breezes of the autumn day,
 Whose voice inconstant dies away,
 And ever swells again as fast,
 When the ear deems its murmur past;
 Thus various, my romantic theme
 Flits, winds, or sinks, a morning dream
 Yet pleased, our eye pursues the trace
 Of light and shade's inconstant race;
 Pleased, views the rivulet afar,
 Weaving its maze irregular;
 And pleased, we listen as the breeze
 Heaved its wild sigh through autumn
 Then wild as cloud, or stream, or gale
 Flow on, flow unconfin'd, my tale.
 Need I to thee, dear Erskine, tell,
 I love the license all too well,
 In sounds now lowly, and now strong
 To raise the desultory song?—
 Oft, when 'mid such capricious chime,
 Some transient fit of lofty rhyme,
 To thy kind judgment seem'd excuse
 For many an error of the muse;
 Oft hast thou said, "If, still mis-spent
 Thine hours to poetry are lent:
 Go, and, to tame thy wandering course
 Quaff from the fountain at the source
 Approach those masters, o'er whose
 Immortal laurels ever bloom:
 Instructive of the feeble bard,
 Still from the grave their voice is heard
 From them, and from the path they set
 Choose honour'd guide and practised set
 Nor ramble on through brake and mar
 With harpers rude of barbarous day.
 "Or, deem'st thou not our later time
 Yields topic meet for classic rhyme?"

you no elegiac verse
 Brunswick's venerable hearse?
 Not a line, a tear, a sigh,
 Valour bleeds for liberty!
 Of that glorious time,
 With unrival'd light sublime,—
 Martial Austria, and though all
 Light of Russia, and the Gaul,
 Banded Europe stood her foes—
 War of Brandenburg arose!
 Couldst not live to see her beam
 Quench'd in Jenna's stream.
 Ted chief!—It was not given,
 To change the doom of heaven,
 That dragon in its birth,
 Ind scourg'd of guilty earth.
 Ted chief!—not thine the power,
 To in that presumptuous hour,
 Prussia hurried to the field,
 Catch'd the spear, but left the shield!
 And skill 'twas thine to try,
 Led in vain, 'twas thine to die.
 It seem'd thy silver hair
 T, the bitterest pang to share,
 Accidents reft, and scutcheons riven,
 Thrighths to usurpers given;
 And, thy children's wrongs to feel,
 Tens woes thou couldst not heal!
 Relenting heaven bestows
 Our'd life an honour'd close;
 When revolves, in time's sure change,
 War of Germany's revenge,
 Breathing fury for her sake,
 Few Arminius shall awake.
 Champion, ere he strike, shall come
 To his sword on Brunswick's tomb.
 Of the Red-Cross hero teach,
 As in dungeon as on breach:
 To him the sea, the shore,
 And, the bridal, or the oar;
 To him the war that calls
 Rises to the shatter'd walls
 The grim Turks besmear'd with blood,
 The invincible made good;
 Whose thundering voice could wake
 The ice of the polar lake,
 Tubborn Russ, and metall'd Swede,
 Warp'd wave their death-game play'd;
 Where vengeance and affright
 Round the father of the fight,
 Catch'd, on Alexander's sand,
 Querer's wreath with dying hand.
 If to touch such chord be thine,
 The ancient tragic line,
 To relate the notes that rung
 On the wild harp, which silent hung,
 Near Avon's holy shore,
 Since an hundred years roll'd o'er;
 He, the bold enchantress, came,
 Fearless hand and heart on flame!
 The pale willow snatch'd the treasure,
 Kept it with a kindred measure;
 On the swans, while rung the grove
 Montfort's hate and Basil's love,
 Singing at th' inspired strain,
 Their own Shakspeare lived again."

Thy friendship thus thy judgment wronging,

With praises not to me belonging,
 In task more meet for mightiest powers,
 Wouldst thou engage my thriftless hours.
 But say, my Erskine, hast thou weigh'd
 That secret power by all obey'd,
 Which warps not less the passive mind,
 Its source conceal'd or undefined;
 Whether an impulse, that has birth
 Soon as the infant wakes on earth,
 One with our feelings and our powers,
 And rather part of us than ours;
 Or whether fittier term'd the sway
 Of habit, form'd in early day?
 Howe'er derived, its force confess'd
 Rules with despotic sway the breast,
 And drags us on by viewless chain,
 While taste and reason plead in vain.
 Look east, and ask the Belgian why,
 Beneath Batavia's sultry sky,
 He seeks not, eager to inhale,
 The freshness of the mountain gale,
 Content to rear his whiten'd wall
 Beside the dank and dull canal?
 He'll say, from youth he loved to see
 The white sail gliding by the tree.
 Or see yon weather-beaten hind,
 Whose sluggish herds before him wind,
 Whose tatter'd plaid and rugged cheek
 His northern clime and kindred speak;
 Through England's laughing meads he goes,
 And England's wealth around him flows;
 Ask, if it would content him well,
 At ease in these gay plains to dwell,
 Where hedge-rows spread a verdant screen,
 And spires and forests intervene,
 And the neat cottage peeps between?
 No, not for these will he exchange
 His dark Lochaber's boundless range;
 Nor for fair Devon's meads forsake
 Bennevis gray and Garry's lake.

Thus, while I ape the measure wild
 Of tales that charm'd me yet a child,
 Rude though they be, still with the chime,
 Return the thoughts of early time;
 And feelings, roused in life's first day,
 Glow in the line, and prompt the lay.
 Then rise those crags, that mountain tower,
 Which charm'd my fancy's wakening hour.
 Though no broad river swept along
 To claim, perchance, heroic song;
 Though sigh'd no groves in summer gale,
 To prompt of love a softer tale;
 Though scarce a puny streamlet's speed
 Claim'd homage from a shepherd's reed;
 Yet was poetic impulse given,
 By the green hill and clear blue heaven.
 It was a barren scene, and wild,
 Where naked cliffs were rudely piled;
 But ever and anon between
 Lay velvet tufts of loveliest green;
 And well the lonely infant knew
 Recesses where the wall-flower grew,
 And honeysuckle loved to crawl
 Up the low crag and ruin'd wall,

I deem'd such nooks the sweetest shade
The sun in all his round survey'd;
And still I thought that shatter'd tower
The mightiest work of human power;
And marvell'd, as the aged hind
With some strange tale bewitch'd my mind,
Of forayers, who, with headlong force,
Down from that strength had spur'd their horse,
Their southern rapine to renew,
Far in the distant Cheviot's blue,
And home returning, fill'd the hall
With revel, wassel-rout, and brawl.—
Methought that still with trump and clang
The gateway's broken arches rang;
Methought grim features, seam'd with scars,
Glared through the window's rusty bars.
And ever, by the winter hearth,
Old tales I heard of wo or mirth,
Of lovers' sleights, of ladies' charms,
Of witches' spells, of warriors' arms;
Of patriot battles, won of old,
By Wallace wight and Bruce the bold;
Of later fields of feud and fight,
When, pouring from their highland height,
The Scottish clans in headlong sway,
Had swept the scarlet ranks away.
While, stretch'd at length upon the floor,
Again I fought each combat o'er,
Pebbles and shells, in order laid,
The mimic ranks of war display'd;
And onward still the Scottish lion bore,
And still the scatter'd Southron fled before.

Still, with vain fondness, could I trace,
Anew, each kind familiar face,
That brighten'd at our evening fire;
From the thatch'd mansion's gray-hair'd sire,
Wise without learning, plain and good,
And sprung of Scotland's gentler blood;
Whose eye in age, quick, clear, and keen,
Show'd what in youth its glance had been;
Whose doom discording neighbours sought,
Content with equity unbought;
To him the venerable priest,
Our frequent and familiar guest,
Whose life and manners well could paint
Alike the student and the saint;
Alas! whose speech too oft I broke
With gambol rude and timeless joke:
For I was wayward, bold, and wild,
A self-will'd imp, a grandame's child;
But, half a plague, and half a jest,
Was still endured, beloved, carest.

From me, thus nurtured, dost thou ask
The classic poet's well-conn'd task?
Nay, Erskine, nay,—on the wild hill
Let the wild heathbell flourish still;
Cherish the tulip, prune the vine,
But freely let the woodbine twine,
And leave untrimm'd the eglantine:
Nay, my friend, nay,—since oft thy praise
Hath given fresh vigour to my lays,
Since oft thy judgment could refine
My flatten'd thought, or cumbrous line,
Still kind, as is thy wont, attend,
And in the minstrel spare the friend;
Though wild as cloud, as stream, as gale,
Thou, flow unrestrain'd, my tale!

CANTO III.

THE HOSTEL, OR INN.

I.

THE livelong day Lord Marmion rode.
The mountain path the palmer show'd;
By glen and streamlet winded still,
Where stunted birches hid the rill.
They might not choose the lowland road,
For the Merse forayers were abroad,
Who, fired with hate and thirst of prey,
Had scarcely fail'd to bar their way.
Oft on the trampling band, from crowns
Of some tall cliff, the deer look'd down;
On wing of jet, from his repose
In the deep heath, the black cock rose;
Sprung from the gorse the timid roe,
Nor waited for the bending bow;
And when the stony path began,
By which the naked peak they wan,
Up flew the snowy ptarmigan.
The noon had long been past before
They gain'd the height of Lammermoor;
Thence winding down the northern way,
Before them, at the closing day,
Old Gifford's towers and hamlet lay.

II.

No summons calls them to the tower,
To spend the hospitable hour.
To Scotland's camp the lord was gone,
His cautious dame, in bower alone,
Dreaded her castle to uncloze,
So late, to unknown friends or foes.
On through the hamlet as they paced,
Before a porch, whose front was graced
With bush and flaggon trimly placed,
Lord Marmion drew his rein:
The village inn seem'd large, though small
Its cheerful fire and hearty food
Might well relieve his train.
Down from their seats the horsemen sprang
With jingling spurs the court-yard rang;
They bind their horses to the stall,
For forage, food, and firing call,
And various clamour fills the hall;
Weighing the labour with the cost,
Toils everywhere the bustling host.

III.

Soon, by the chimney's merry blaze,
Through the rude hostel might you gaze:
Might see, where in dark nook aloof,
The rafters of the sooty roof
Bore wealth of winter cheer;
Of sea fowl dried, and solands store.
And gammons of the tucky boar,
And savoury haunch of deer.
The chimney arch projected wide;
Above, around it, and beside,
Were tools for housewives' hand:
Nor wanted, in that martial day,
The implements of Scottish fray,
The buckler, lance, and brand.
Beneath its shade, the place of state,
On oaken settle Marmion sat,

1, around the blazing hearth,
ers mix in noisy mirth,
h brown ale, in jolly tide,
nt vessels ranged aside,
ly their host supplied.

IV.

the glee of martial breast,
ter theirs at little jest;
ord Marmion deign'd to aid,
e in the mirth they made:
s, with men of high degree,
est of the proud was he,
d in camps, he knew the art
e soldier's hardy heart.
a captain to obey,
as March, yet fresh as May;
hand, and brow as free,
vine and minstrelsy,
irst to scale a tower,
ous in a ladye's bower:—
m chief shall lead his host
a's fires to Zembla's frost.

V.

pon his pilgrim staff,
pposite the palmer stood:
ark visage seen but half,
lden by his hood.
on Marmion was his look,
, who ill such gaze could brook,
y a frown to quell;
r that, though more than once
their stern encountering glance,
lmer's visage fell.

VI.

is frequent from the crowd
d the burst of laughter loud;
is squire and archer stared
ark face and matted beard,
lee and game declined.
at length in silence drear,
save when in comrade's ear
men, wondering in his fear,
hisper'd forth his mind:
ary! saw'st thou ere such sight?
his cheek, his eye how bright,
r the firebrand's flickle light
s beneath his cowl!
ur lord he sets his eye;
est palfray, would not I
that sullen scowl."—

VII.

nion, as to chase the awe
us had quell'd their hearts, who saw
-varying firelight show
re stern and face of wo,
all'd upon a squire:—
stace, know'st thou not some lay,
the lingering night away?
umber by the fire."

VIII.

se you," thus the youth rejoin'd,
icest minstrel's left behind.

Ill may we hope to please your ear,
Accustom'd Constant's strains to hear.
The harp full deftly can he strike,
And wake the lover's lute alike;
To dear Saint Valentine, no thrush
Sings livelier from a springtide bush;
No nightingale her lovelorn tune
More sweetly warbles to the moon.
Wo to the cause, whate'er it be,
Detains from us his melody,
Lavish'd on rocks, and billows stern,
Or duller monks of Lindisfern.
Now must I venture, as I may,
To sing his favourite roundelay."

IX.

A mellow voice Fitz-Eustace had,
The air he chose was wild and sad;
Such have I heard, in Scottish land,
Rise from the busy harvest band,
When falls before the mountaineer,
On lowland plains, the ripen'd ear.
Now one shrill voice the notes prolong,
Now a wild chorus swells the song:
Oft have I listen'd, and stood still,
As it came soften'd up the hill,
And deem'd it the lament of men
Who languish'd for their native glen;
And thought how sad would be such sound,
On Susquehannah's swampy ground,
Kentucky's wood-encumber'd brake,
Or wild Ontario's boundless lake,
Where heart-sick exiles, in the strain,
Recall'd fair Scotland's hills again!

X.

SONG.

Where shall the lover rest,
Whom the fates sever
From his true maiden's breast,
Parted for ever?
Where, through groves deep and high,
Sounds the far billow,
Where early violets die,
Under the willow.

CHORUS.

Eleu lora, &c. Soft shall be his pillow.

There, through the summer day,
Cool streams are laving;
There while the tempests sway,
Scarce are boughs waving:
There, thy rest shalt thou take,
Parted for ever,
Never again to wake,
Never, O never.

CHORUS.

Eleu lora, &c. Never, O never.

XI.

Where shall the traitor rest,
He, the deceiver,
Who could win maiden's breast,
Ruin, and leave bare?

In the lost battle,
Borne down by the flying,
Where mingles war's rattle
With groans of the dying.

CHORUS.

Eleu loro, &c. There shall he be lying.

Her wing shall the eagle flap
O'er the false-hearted,
His warm blood the wolf shall lap,
Ere life be parted.
Shame and dishonour sit
By his grave ever;
Blessing shall hallow it,—
Never, O never.

CHORUS.

Eleu loro, &c. Never, O never.

XII.

It ceased, the melancholy sound,
And silence sunk on all around.
The air was sad; but sadder still
It fell on Marmion's ear,
And plain'd as if disgrace and ill,
And shameful death were near.
He drew his mantle past his face,
Between it and the band,
And rested with his head a space,
Reclining on his hand.
His thoughts I scan not; but I ween,
That, could their import have been seen,
The meanest groom in all the hall,
That e'er tied courser to a stall,
Would scarce have wish'd to be their prey,
For Lutterward and Fontenaye.

XIII.

High minds, of native pride and force,
Most deeply feel thy pangs, Remorse!
Fear, for their scourge, mean villains have—
Thou art the torturer of the brave!
Yet fatal strength they boast, to steel
Their minds to bear the wounds they feel.
E'en while they writhe beneath the smart
Of civil conflict in the heart.
For soon Lord Marmion raised his head,
And, smiling, to Fitz-Eustace said,—
“Is it not strange, that, as ye sung,
Seem'd in mine ear a death-peal rung,
Such as in nunneries they toll
For some departing sister's soul?
Say, what may this portend!”—
Then first the palmer silence broke
(The livelong day he had not spoke),
“The death of a dear friend.”

XIV.

Marmion, whose steady heart and eye
Ne'er changed in worst extremity;
Marmion, whose soul could scantily brook,
E'en from his king a haughty look;
Whose accent of command controll'd,
In camps, the boldest of the bold—
Thought, look, and utterance, fail'd him now,
Fallen was his glance, and flush'd his brow;

For either in the tone,
Or something in the palmer's look,
So full upon his conscience strook,
That answer he found none.
Thus oft it haps, that when within
They shrink at sense of secret sin,
A feather daunts the brave,
A fool's wise speech confounds the wise,
And proudest princes veil their eyes
Before their meanest slave.

XV.

Well might he falter!—by his aid
Was Constance Beverly betray'd;
Not that he augur'd of the doom,
Which on the living closed the tomb:
But, tired to bear the desperate maid
Threaten by turns, beseech, upbraid:
And wroth, because, in wild despair,
She practised on the life of Clare;
Its fugitive the church he gave,
Though not a victim, but a slave;
And deem'd restraint in convent strange
Would hide her wrongs and her revenge.
Himself, proud Henry's favourite peer,
Held Romish thunders idle fear;
Secure his pardon he might hold,
For some slight mulct of penance gold.
Thus judging, he gave secret way,
When the stern priests surprised their prey
His train but deem'd the favourite page
Was left behind, to spare his age;
Or other if they deem'd, none dared
To mutter what he thought and heard:
Wo to the vassal, who durst pry
Into Lord Marmion's privacy!

XVI.

His conscience slept—he deem'd her well
And safe secured in distant cell;
But, waken'd by her favourite lay,
And that strange palmer's boding say,
That fell so ominous and drear,
Full on the object of his fear,
To aid remorse's venom'd throes,
Dark tales of convent vengeance rose;
And Constance, late betray'd and scorn'd
All lovely on his soul return'd;
Lovely as when, at treacherous call,
She left her convent's peaceful wall,
Crimson'd with shame, with terror mate,
Dreading alike escape, pursuit,
Till love, victorious o'er alarms,
Hid fears and blushes in his arms.

XVII.

“Alas!” he thought, “how changed that
How changed these timid looks have been
Since years of guilt, and of disguise,
Have steel'd her brow, and arm'd her eye
No more of virgin terror speaks
The blood that mantles in her cheeks;
Fierce, and unfeminine, are there,
Frenzy for joy, for grief, despair;
And I the cause—for whom were given
Her peace on earth, her hopes in heaven:

ld," thought he, as the picture grows,
 stalk had left the rose!
 should man's success remove
 ry charms that wake his love!
 nvent's peaceful solitude
 a prison harsh and rude;
 ent within the narrow cell,
 rill her spirit chafe and swell!
 ook the stern monastic laws!
 nance how—and I the cause!
 nd scourge—perchance, e'en worse!"—
 rice he rose to cry "to horse!"
 rice his sovereign's mandate came,
 ump upon a kindling flame;
 rice he thought, "Gave I not charge
 ould be safe, though not at large?
 urst not, for their island, shred
 lden ringlet from her head."

XVIII.

thus in Marmion's bosom strove
 ance and reviving love,
 whirlwinds, whose contending sway
 en Loch Vennachar obey,
 ost the palmer's speech had heard,
 ikative, took up the word:—
 , reverend pilgrim, you, who stray
 Scotland's simple land away,
 visit realms afar,
 often learn the art to know
 ture weal, or future wo,
 word, or sign, or star.
 ght a knight his fortune bear,
 ht like, he despises fear,
 from hence;—if fathers old
 our hamlet legend told."—
 roken words the menials move
 rvels still the vulgar love;) 1
 armion giving license cold,
 the host thus gladly told.

XIX.

THE HOST'S TALE.

rk could tell what years have flown
 .alexander fill'd our throne
 monarch of that warlike name,) 2
 e the time when here he came
 : Sir Hugo, then our lord:
 r never drew a sword;
 r never, at the hour
 ight, spoke the word of power;
 ne, whom ancient records call
 nder of the Goblin Hall.
 l, sir knight, your longer stay
 ou that cavern to survey.
 roof, and ample size,
 the castle deep it lies:
 the living rock profound,
 or to pave, the arch to round,
 ever toil'd a mortal arm,
 as wrought by word and charm;
 ave heard my grandsire say,
 e wild clamour and affray
 dread artisans of hell,
 bour'd under Hugo's spell,
 l as loud as ocean's war,
 the caverns of Dunbar.

XX.

"The king Lord Gifford's castle sought,
 Deep labouring with uncertain thought
 Even then he muster'd all his host,
 To meet upon the western coast;
 For Norse and Danish galleys plied
 Their oar: within the Frith of Clyde.
 There floated Haco's banner trim,
 Above Norwegian warriors' guim,
 Savage of heart, and large of limb;
 Threatening both continent and isle,
 Bute, Arran, Cunningham, and Kyle.
 Lord Gifford, deep beneath the ground,
 Heard Alexander's bugle sound,
 And tarried not his garb to change,
 But, in his wizard habit strange,
 Came forth,—a quaint and fearful sight!
 His mantle lined with foxskins white;
 His high and wrinkled forehead bore
 A pointed cap, such as of yore
 Clerks say that Pharoah's magi wore;
 His shoes were mark'd with cross and spell,
 Upon his breast a pentacle;
 His zone, of virgin parchment thin,
 Or, as some tell, of dead man's skin,
 Bore many a planetary sign,
 Combust, and retrograde, and trine;
 And in his hand he held prepared,
 A naked sword without a guard.

XXI.

"Dire dealings with the fiendish race
 Had mark'd strange lines upon his face;
 Vigil and fast had worn him grim;
 His eyesight dazzled seem'd, and dim,
 As one unused to upper day;
 E'en his own menials with dismay
 Beheld, sir knight, the griesly sire,
 In this unwonted wild attire;
 Unwonted,—for traditions run,
 He seldom thus beheld the sun.
 'I know,' he said,—his voice was hoarse,
 And broken seem'd its hollow force,—
 'I know the cause, although untold,
 Why the king seeks his vassal's hold:
 Vainly from me my liege would know
 His kingdom's future weal or wo;
 But yet if strong his arm and heart,
 His courage may do more than art.

XXII.

"Of middle air the demons proud,
 Who ride upon the racking cloud,
 Can read, in fix'd or wandering star,
 The issue of events afar,
 But still their sullen aid withhold,
 Save when by mightier force controll'd.
 Such late I summon'd to my hall;
 And though so potent was the call,
 That scarce the deepest nook of hell
 I deem'd a refuge from the spell;
 Yet, obstinate in silence still,
 The haughty demon mocks my skill.
 But thou,—who little knowest thy might,
 As born upon that blessed night,

When yawning graves, and dying groan,
Proclaim'd hell's empire overthrown,—
With untaught valour shall compell
Response denied to magic spell.*—
'Gramercy,' quoth our monarch free,
'Place him but front to front with me,
And, by this good and honour'd brand,
The gift of Cœur-de-Lion's hand,—
Soothly I swear, that, tide what tide,
The demon shall a buffet bide.'
His beaming bold the wizard view'd,
And thus, well pleased, his speech renew'd:—
'There spoke the blood of Malcolm!—mark:
Forth pacing hence, at midnight dark,
The rampart seek, whose circling crown
Crests the ascent of yonder down:
A southern entrance shalt thou find;
There halt, and there thy bugle wind,
And trust thine elfin foe to see,
In guise of thine worst enemy:
Couch then thy lance, and spur thy steed—
Upon him! and Saint George to speed!
If he go down, thou soon shalt know
Whate'er these airy sprites can show;—
If thy heart fail thee in the strife,
I am no warrant for thy life.'—

XXIII.

"Soon as the midnight bell did ring,
Alone, and arm'd, forth rode the king
To that old camp's deserted round;
Sir knight, you well might mark the mound,
Left hand the town,—the Pictish race,
The trench, long since, in blood did trace;
The moor around is brown and bare,
The space within is green and fair.
The spot our village children know,
For there the earliest wild flowers grow;
But wo betide the wandering wight,
That treads its circles in the night.
The breadth across the bowshot clear,
Gives ample space for full career;
Opposed to the four points of heaven,
By four deep gaps are entrance given.
The southernmost our monarch past,
Halted and blew a gallant blast:
And on the north, within the ring,
Appear'd the form of England's king,
Who then, a thousand leagues afar,
In Palestine waged holy war:
Yet arms like England's did he wield,
Alike the leopards in the shield,
Alike his Syrian courser's frame,
The rider's length of limb the same:
Long afterwards did Scotland know,
Fell Edward* was her deadliest foe.

XXIV.

"The vision made our monarch start,
But soon he mann'd his noble heart,
And, in the first career they ran,
The elfin knight fell, horse and man;
Yet did a splinter of his lance
Through Alexander's visor glance,

And raised the skin—a puny wound.
The king, light leaping to the ground,
With naked blade his phantom foe
Compell'd the future war to show.
Of Largs he saw the glorious plain,
Where still gigantic bones remain,
Memorial of the Danish war;
Himself he saw, amid the field,
On high his brandish'd war-axe wield,
And strike proud Haco from his car;
While all around the shadowy kings
Denmark's grim ravens cower'd their wings.
'Tis said, that, in that awful night,
Remoter visions met his sight,
Fore-showing future conquests far,
When our sons' sons wage northern war;
A royal city, tower, and spire,
Redden'd the midnight sky with fire,
And shouting crews her navy bore
Triumphant to the victor shore.
Such signs may learned clerks explain,
They pass the wit of simple swain.

XXV.

"The joyful king turn'd home again,
Headed his host, and quell'd the Dane;
But yearly, when return'd the night
Of his strange combat with the sprite,
His wound must bleed and smart:
Lord Gifford then would gibing say,
'Bold as ye were, my liege, ye pay
The penance of your start.'
Long since, beneath Dunfermline's save,
King Alexander fills his grave,
Our lady give him rest!
Yet still the mighty spear and shield
The elfin warrior doth wield,
Upon the brown hill's breast;
And many a knight hath proved his chance
In the charm'd ring to break a lance,
But all have foully sped;
Save two, as legends tell, and they
Were Wallace wight, and Gilbert Hay.—
Gentles, my tale is said."—

XXVI.

The quaighs* were deep, the liquor strong
And on the tale the yeomen-throng,
Had made a comment sage and long,
But Marmion gave a sign;
And, with their lord, the squires retire;
The rest, around the hostel fire,
Their drowsy limbs recline:
For pillow, underneath each head,
The quiver and the targe were laid.
Deep slumbering on the hostel floor,
Oppress'd with toil and ale, they snore;
The dying flame, in fitful change,
Threw on the group its shadows strange.

XXVII.

Apart, and nestling in the hay
Of a waste loft, Fitz-Eustace lay;

* Edward I., surnamed Longshanks.

* A wooden cup, composed of staves hooped together.

by the pale moonlight, were seen
 Findings of his mantle green :
 ' he dreamt, as youth will dream,
 t by thicket, or by stream,
 k or hound, of ring or glove,
 ter yet, of lady's love.
 ious tread his slumber broke,
 ose beside him, when he woke,
 nbeam half, and half in gloom,
 tall form with nodding plume ;
 e his dagger Eustace drew,
 ster Marmion's voice he knew.

XXVIII.

ix-Eustace ! rise,—I cannot rest,
 urls wild legend haunts my breast,
 aver thoughts have chafed my mood,
 r must cool my feverish blood ;
 in would I ride forth, to see
 ene of elfin chivalry.
 and saddle me my steed,
 entle Eustace, take good heed
 lost not rouse the drowsy slaves ;
 d not that the prating knaves
 use for saying, o'er their ale,
 could credit such a tale.”
 oftly down the steps they slid,
 e the stable door undid,
 arklings, Marmion's steed array'd,
 whispering, thus the baron said :—

XXIX.

ever, good my youth, hear tell
 on the hour when I was born,
 age, who graced my sire's chapelle,
 from his steed of marble fell,
 eary wight forlorn ?
 uttering chaplains all agree,
 ampion left his steed to me.
 id, the omen's truth to show,
 could meet this elfin foe !
 would I battle for the right
 one question at the sprite :—
 bought ! for elves, if elves there be,
 erty race, by fount or sea,
 shing waters dance and sing,
 nd the green oak wheel they ring.”—
 speaking, he his steed bestrode,
 om the hostel slowly rode.

XXX.

Eustace follow'd him abroad,
 ark'd him pace the village road,
 sten'd to his horse's tramp,
 , by the lessening sound,
 lged that of the Pictish camp
 d Marmion sought the round.
 er it seem'd, in the squire's eyes,
 ne, so wary held, and wise,—
 om, 'twas said, he scarce received
 spel what the church believed,
 l, stirr'd by idle tale,
 orth in silence of the night,
 ping half to meet a sprite,
 ay'd in plate and mail.
 ttle did Fitz-Eustace know,
 assions, in contending flow
 ix the strongest mind :

Wearied from doubt to doubt to flee,
 We welcome fond credulity,
 Guide confident, though blind.

XXXI.

Little for this Fitz-Eustace cared,
 But, patient, waited till he heard,
 At distance, prick'd to utmost speed,
 The foot-tramp of a flying steed,
 Come townward rushing on :
 First, dead, as if on turf it trod,
 Then clattering on the village road,
 In other pace than forth he yode.*

Return'd Lord Marmion.

Down hastily he sprang from selle,
 And, in his haste, well nigh he fell ;
 To the squire's hand the rein he threw,
 And spoke no word as he withdrew :
 But yet the moonlight did betray,
 The falcon crest was soil'd with clay ;
 And plainly might Fitz-Eustace see,
 By stains upon the charger's knee,
 And his left side, that on the moor
 He had not kept his footing sure.
 Long musing on these wondrous signs,
 At length to rest the squire reclines—
 Broken and short ; for still between,
 Would dreams of terror intervene :
 Eustace did ne'er so blithely mark
 The first notes of the morning lark.

INTRODUCTION TO CANTO IV.

TO JAMES SKENE, ESQ.

Ashestiel, Eltrick Forest.

AN ancient minstrel sagely said,
 “ Where is the life which late we led ? ”
 That motely clown, in Ardenwood,
 Whom humorous Jaques with envy view'd,
 Not e'en that clown could amplify,
 On this trite text, so long as I.
 Eleven years we now may tell,
 Since we have known each other well ;
 Since, riding side by side, our hand
 First drew the voluntary brand ;
 And sure, through many a varied scene,
 Unkindness never came between.
 Away these winged years have flown,
 To join the mass of ages gone ;
 And though deep mark'd, like all below,
 With checker'd shades of joy and wo ;
 Though thou o'er realms, and seas hast rang'd,
 Mark'd cities lost, and empires chang'd,
 While here, at home, my narrower kea
 Somewhat of manners saw, and men ;
 Though varying wishes, hopes, and fears,
 Fever'd the progress of these years,
 Yet now days, weeks, and months, but seem
 The recollection of a dream ;
 So still we glide down to the sea
 Of fathomless eternity.
 Even now it scarcely seems a day,
 Since first I turn'd this idle lay ;

* Used by old poets for went.

A task so often thrown aside,
 When leisure graver cares denied,
 That now, November's dreary gale,
 Whose voice inspired my opening tale,
 That same November gale once more
 Whirls the dry leaves on Yarrow shore.
 Their vex'd boughs streaming to the sky,
 Once more our naked birches sigh,
 And Blackhouse heights, and Ettrick Pen,
 Have donn'd their wintry shrouds again;
 And mountain dark, and flooded mead,
 Bid us forsake the banks of Tweed.
 Earlier than wont along the sky,
 Mix'd with the rack, the snowmists fly;
 The shepherd, who, in summer sun,
 Has something of our envy won,
 As thou with pencil, I with pen,
 The features traced of hill and glen;
 He who, outstretch'd the livelong day,
 At ease among the heath-flowers lay,
 View'd the light clouds with vacant look
 Or slumber'd o'er his tatter'd book,
 Or idly busied him to guide
 His angle o'er the lessen'd tide;—
 At midnight now, the snowy plain
 Finds sterner labour for the swain.

When red bath set the beamless sun,
 Through heavy vapours dank and dun;
 When the tired ploughman, dry and warm,
 Hears, half asleep, the rising storm
 Eurling the hail and sleeted rain,
 Against the casement's tinkling pane:
 The sounds that drive wild deer, and fox,
 To shelter in the brake and rocks,
 Are warnings which the shepherd ask
 To dismal and to dangerous task.
 Oft he looks forth, and hopes, in vain,
 The blast may sink in mellowing rain;
 Till, dark above and white below,
 Decided drives the flakes of snow,
 And forth the hardy swain must go.
 Long, with dejected look and whine,
 To leave his hearth the dogs repine;
 Whistling and cheering them to aid,
 Around his backs he wreathes the plaid:
 His flock he gathers, and he guides
 To open downs and mountain sides,
 Where fiercest though the tempest blow,
 Least deeply lies the drift below.
 The last, that whistles o'er the fells,
 Stiffens his locks to icicles;
 Oft he looks back, while, streaming far,
 His cottage window seems a star,—
 Loses its feeble gleam,—and then
 Turns patient to the blast again,
 And, facing to the tempest's sweep,
 Drives through the gloom his lagging sheep.
 If fail his heart, if his limbs fail,
 Benumbing death is in the gale;
 His paths, his landmarks, all unknown,
 Close to the hut no more his own,
 Close to the aid he sought in vain,
 The roorn may find the stiffen'd swain:
 The widow sees, at dawning pale,
 His orphans raise their feeble wail:
 And, close beside him, in the snow,
 Poor Yarrow, partner of their wo,

Couches upon his master's breast,
 And licks his cheek to break his rest.

Who envies now the shepherd's lot,
 His healthy fare, his rural cot,
 His summer couch by greenwood tree,
 His rustic kirk's* loud revelry,
 His native hill-notes, tuned on high,
 To Marion of the blithesome eye;
 His crook, his scrip, his oaten reed,
 And all Arcadia's golden creed?

Changes not so with us, my Skene,
 Of human life the varying scene?
 Our youthful summer oft we see
 Dance by on wings of game and glee,
 While the dark storm reserves its rage,
 Against the winter of our age:
 As he, the ancient chief of Troy,
 His manhood spent in peace and joy,
 But Grecian fires, and loud alarms,
 Call'd ancient Priam forth to arms.
 Then happy those—since earth must drain
 His share of pleasure, share of pain.
 Then happy those, beloved of heaven,
 To whom the mingled cup is given
 Whose lenient sorrows find relief,
 Whose joys are chasten'd by their grief,
 And such a lot, my Skene, was thine,
 When thou of late wert doom'd to twine,
 Just when thy bridal hour was by,—
 The cypress with the myrtle tie.
 Just on thy bride her sire had smiled,
 And bless'd the union of his child,
 When love must change its joyous cheer.
 And wipe affection's filial tear.
 Nor did the actions, next his end,
 Speak more the father than the friend
 Scarce had lamented Forbes paid
 The tribute to his minstrel's shade;
 The tale of friendship scarce was told
 Ere the narrator's heart was cold—
 Far we may search before we find
 A heart so manly and so kind!
 But not around his honour'd urn,
 Shall friends alone and kindred mourn;
 The thousand eyes his care had dried,
 Pour at his name a bitter tide;
 And frequent falls the grateful dew,
 For benefits the world ne'er knew.
 If mortal charity dare claim
 The Almighty's attributed name,
 Inscribe above his mouldering clay,
 "The widow's shield, the orphan's stay."
 Nor, though it wake thy sorrow, deem
 My verse intrudes on this sad theme;
 For sacred was the pen that wrote,
 "Thy father's friend forget thou not."
 And grateful title may I plead,
 For many a kindly word and deed,
 To bring my tribute to his grave:—
 'Tis little—but 'tis all I have.

To thee, perchance, this rambling strain
 Recalls our summer walks again;
 When, doing naught,—and, to speak true
 Not anxious to find aught to do,—

* The Scottish harvest-home

ounded hills we ranged,
 talk its topic changed,
 as our way,
 unfined, from grave to gay.
 flagg'd, as oft will chance,
 le to break its trance,
 ht pleasantly pursue
 social silence, too;
 labouring to portray
 oak's fantastic spray;
 r, with much delight,
 f that antique knight,
 ame, ycleped the White.
 et a trusty squire,
 Camp, with eyes of fire,
 other's motions view'd,
 appress'd their ancient feud.
 whistled from the cloud;
 vas lively, but not loud;
 ite thorn the Mayflower shed
 grance round our head:
 ed more merrily
 ossom'd bough, than we.
 some nights, too, have been ours,
 r stript the summer's bowers.
 heard, what now I hear,
 st sighing deep and drear,
 ere bright and lamps beam'd gay,
 ined the lovely lay;
 held a laggard soul.
 l to quaff the sparkling bowl
 ose absence we deplore,
 s the gales of Devon's shore,
 niss'd, bewail'd the more;
 d I, and dear loved R——,
 ose name I may not say,—
 osa's tender tree
 er from the touch than he,—
 rus well combined,
 er drown'd the whistling wind.
 ithin; and care, without,
 her nails to hear our shout.
 l the buxom scene
 discourse might intervene—
 horse that bore him best,
 ; hoof, and arching crest:
 d Tom's,* our chiefest care,
 o ride, and weapon wear.
 we've had; and, though the game
 be more sober tame,
 the field day, or the drill,
 nportant now—yet still
 e hope to share again.
 ly thought inspires my strain!
 ow, like a horseman true,
 on's march I thus renew.

CANTO IV.

THE CAMP.

I.

said, did blithely mark
 otes of the merry lark.

The lark sung shrill, the cock he crew,
 And loudly Marmion's bugle blew,
 And, with their light and lively call,
 Brought groom and yeoman to the stall.

Whistling they came, and free of heart,
 But soon their mood was changed;
 Complaint was heard on every part
 Of something disarranged.

Some clameur'd loud for armour lost;
 Some brawl'd and wrangled with the host;
 "By Becket's bones," cried one "I fear
 That some false Scot has stolen my spear!"
 Young Blount, Lord Marmion's second squire,
 Found his steed wet with sweat and mire;
 Although the rated horseboy sware,
 Last night he dress'd him sleek and fair.
 While chafed the impatient squire like thunder,
 Old Hubert shouts, in fear and wonder,—
 "Help gentle Blount! help, comrades all!
 Bevis lies dying in his stall;
 To Marmion who the plight dare tell,
 Of the good steed he loves so well?"—
 Gaping for fear and ruth they saw
 The charger panting on his straw;
 Till one, who would seem wisest cried,—
 "What else but evil could betide,
 With that cursed palmer for our guide?
 Better we had through mire and bush
 Been lanterned by friar Rush."

II.

Fitz-Eustace, who the cause but guess'd,
 Nor wholly understood,
 His comrade's clamorous complaints suppress'd;
 He knew Lord Marmion's mood.
 Him, ere he issued forth, he sought,
 And found deep plunged in gloomy thought,
 And did his tale display
 Simply, as if he knew of naught
 To cause such disarray.
 Lord Marmion gave attention cold,
 Nor marvell'd at the wonders told,—
 Pass'd them as accidents of course,
 And bade his clarions sound to horse.

III.

Young Henry Blount, meanwhile, the cost
 Had reckon'd with their Scottish host;
 And as the charge he cast and paid,
 "Ill thou deservest thy hire," he said;
 "Dost see, thou knave, my horse's plight?
 Fairies have ridden him all the night,
 And left him in a foam!
 I trust that soon a conjuring band,
 With English cross, and blazing brand,
 Shall drive the devils from this land
 To their infernal home:
 For in this haunted den, I trow,
 All night they trampled to and fro,"
 The laughing host look'd on the hire,—
 "Gramercy, gentle southern squire,
 And if thou comest among the rest,
 With Scottish broad sword to be blest,

* See *King Lear*.• *Allies Will o' the Wisp.*

Sharp be the brand, and sure the blow,
And short the pang to undergo."—
Here stay'd their talk,—for Marmion
Gave now the signal to set on.
The palmer showing forth the way,
They journey'd all the morning day.

IV.

The green-sward way was smooth and good,
Through Humble's and through Saltoun's wood;
A forest glade which, varying still,
Here gave a view of dale and hill;
There narrower closed, till over head
A vaulted screen the branches made.
"A pleasant path," Fitz-Eustace said;
"Such as were errant-knights might see
Adventures of high chivalry;
Might meet some damsel flying fast,
With hair unbound, and looks aghast;
And smooth and level course were here,
In her defence to break a spear.
Here, too, are twilight nooks and dells
And oft, in such, the story tells,
The damsel kind, from danger freed,
Did grateful pay her champion's meed."—
He spoke to cheer lord Marmion's mind;
Perchance to show his lore design'd;
For Eustace much had pored
Upon a huge romantic tome,
In the hall-window of his home,
Imprinted at the antique dome
Of Caxton or De Worde.
Therefore he spoke,—but spoke in vain,
For Marmion answer'd naught again.

V.

Now sudden, distant trumpets shrill,
In notes prolong'd by wood and hill,
Were heard to echo far;
Each ready archer grasp'd his bow,
But by the flourish soon they know,
They breathed no point of war.
Yet cautious, as in foeman's land,
Lord Marmion's order speeds the band
Some opener ground to gain;
And scarce a furlong had they rode,
When thinner trees, receding, show'd
A little woodland plain.
Just in that advantageous glade
The halting troop a line had made,
As forth from the opposing shade
Issued a gallant train.

VI.

First came the trumpets at whose clang
So late the forest echoes rang;
On prancing steeds they forward press'd,
With scarlet mantle, azure vest;
Each at his trumpet a banner wore,
Which Scotland's royal scutcheon bore;
Heralds and pursuivants, by name
Bute, Islay, Marchmount, Rothsay, came,
In painted tabards, proudly showing
Gules, argent, or, and azure glowing,
Attendant on a king-at-arms,

Whose hand the armorial truncheon had
That feudal strife had often quell'd,
When wildest its alarms.

VII.

He was a man of middle age;
In aspect manly, grave, and sage,
As on king's errand come;
But in the glances of his eye,
A penetrating, keen, and sly
Expression found its home;
The flash of that satiric rage,
Which, bursting on the early stage,
Branded the vices of the age,
And broke the keys of Rome.
On milk-white palfrey forth he paced;
His cap of maintenance was graced
With the proud heron plume.
From his steed's shoulder, loin and breast
Silk housings swept the ground,
With Scotland's arms, device, and crest,
Embroider'd round and round.
The double treasure might you see,
First by Achaius borne,
The thistle, and the fleur-de-lis,
And gallant unicorn.
So bright the king's armorial coat,
That scarce the dazzled eye could note,
In living colours blazon'd brave,
The lion, which his title gave.
A train, which well besecm'd his state,
But all unarm'd, around him wait.
Still is thy name in high account,
And still thy verse has charms,
Sir David Lindesay of the Mount,
Lord lion-king-at-arms!

VIII.

Down from his horse did Marmion spring
Soon as he saw the lion-king;
For well the stately baron knew
To him such courtesy was due,
Whom royal James himself had crown'd
And on his temples placed the round
Of Scotland's ancient diadem;
And wet his brow with hallow'd wine,
And on his finger given to shine
The emblematic gem.
Their mutual greetings duly made,
The lion thus his message said:—
"Though Scotland's king hath deeply sworn
Ne'er to knit faith with Henry more,
And strictly hath forbid resort
From England to his royal court;
Yet, for he knows lord Marmion's name,
And honours much his warlike fame,
My liege hath deem'd it shame, and lack
Of courtesy, to turn him back:
And, by his order, I, your guide,
Must lodging fit and fair provide,
Till finds king James meet time to see
The flower of English chivalry."

IX.

Though inly chafed at this delay,
Lord Marmion bears it as he may,

lmer, his mysterious guide,
 ng thus his place supplied,
 ht to take leave in vain :
 vas the lion-king's command,
 one who rode in Marmion's band
 ld sever from the train :
 and has here enow of spies
 Heron's witching eyes :"
 rchmount thus, apart, he said,
 r pretext to Marmion made.
 ght hand path they now decline,
 ice against the stream the Tyne.

X.

gth up that wild dale they wind,
 re Crichtoun-castle crowns the bank ;
 re the lion's care assign'd
 dging meet for Marmion's rank.
 astle rises on the steep
 he green vale of Tyne ;
 r beneath, where slow they creep
 ool to eddy, dark and deep,
 alders moist, and willows weep,
 hear her streams repine.
 wers in different ages rose ;
 various architecture shows
 builders' various hands ;
 sty mass that could oppose,
 deadliest hatred fired its foes,
 vengeful Douglas bands.

XI.

oun ! though now thy miry court
 pens the lazy steer and sheep,
 turrets rude and totter'd keep
 een the minstrel's loved resort.
 re I traced, within thy fort,
 oulderling shields the mystic sense,
 cheons of honour, or pretence,
 r'd in old armorial sort,
 rains of rude magnificence.
 holly yet hath time defaced
 lordly gallery fair ;
 t the stony chord unbraced,
 : twisted knots, with roses laced,
 rn thy ruin'd stair.
 ses unimpair'd, below,
 urt-yard's graceful portico ;
 its cornice, row and row,
 hewn facets richly show
 ir pointed diamond form,
 h there but homeless cattle go
 hield them from the storm.
 buddering, still may we explore,
 ere oft whilome were captives pent,
 rkeness of thy massy-moore :
 from thy grass-grown battlement,
 race, in undulating line,
 uggish mazes of the Tyne.

XII.

er aspect Crichtoun show'd,
 ough its portal Marmion rode ;
 t 'twas melancholy state
 red him at the outer gate ;

* The pit, or prison vault.

For none were in the castle then
 But women, boys, or aged men.
 With eyes scarce dried, the sorrowing dame,
 To welcome noble Marmion, came ;
 Her son, a stripling twelve years old,
 Proffer'd the baron's rein to hold ;
 For each man that could draw a sword
 Had march'd that morning with their lord,
 Earl Adam Hepburn,—he who died
 On Flodden by his sovereign's side.
 Long may his lady look in vain !
 She ne'er shall see his gallant train
 Come sweeping back through Crichtoun-dear.
 'Twas a brave race, before the name
 Of hated Bothwell stain'd their fame.

XIII.

And here two days did Marmion rest,
 With every rite that honour claims,
 Attended as the king's own guest :—
 Such the command of royal James,
 Who marshall'd them his lands array,
 Upon the Borough-moor that lay.
 Perchance he would not foeman's eye
 Upon his gathering host should pry,
 Till full prepared was every band
 To march against the English land.
 Here while they dwelt, did Lindesay's wit
 Oft cheer the baron's moodier fit :
 And, in his turn, he knew to prize
 Lord Marmion's powerful mind, and wise
 Train'd in the lore of Rome and Greece,
 And policies of war and peace.

XIV.

It chanced, as fell the second night,
 That on the battlement they walk'd,
 And, by the slowly fading light,
 On varying topics talk'd ;
 And, unaware, the herald-bard
 Said, Marmion might his toil have spared
 In travelling so far ;
 For that a messenger from heaven
 In vain to James had counsel given
 Against the English war :
 And, closer question'd, thus he told
 A tale which chronicles of old
 In Scottish story have enroll'd :—

XV.

SIR DAVID LINDESAY'S TALE.

"Of all the palaces so fair,
 Built for the royal dwelling,
 In Scotland, far beyond compare
 Linlithgow is excelling ;
 And in its park, in jovial June,
 How sweet the merry linnet's tune,
 How blithe the blackbird's lay !
 The wild buck bells* from ferny brake,
 The coot dives merry on the lake,
 The saddest heart might pleasure take
 To see all nature gay.
 But June is to our sovereign dear
 The heaviest month in all the year :

* An ancient word for the cry of deer.

Too well his cause of grief you know,
 June saw his father's overthrow.
 Wo to the traitors who could bring
 The princely boy against his king!
 Still in his conscience burns the sting.
 In offices as strict as lent,
 King James's June is ever spent.

XVI.

"When last this ruthless month was come,
 And in Linlithgow's holy dome
 The king, as wont, was praying;
 While for his royal father's soul,
 The chanters sung, the bells did toll,
 The bishop mass was saying—
 For now the year brought round again
 The day the luckless king was slain—
 In Katharine's aisle the monarch knelt,
 With sackcloth shirt, and iron belt,
 And eyes with sorrow streaming;
 Around him, in their stalls of state,
 The thistle's knight-companions sate,
 Their banners o'er them beaming.
 I, too, was there, and, sooth to tell,
 Bedeafen'd with the jingling knell,
 Was watching where the sunbeams fell,
 Through the stain'd casement gleaming;
 But, while I mark'd what next befell,
 It seem'd as I were dreaming.
 Stepp'd from the crowd a ghostly wight,
 In azure gown, with cincture white,
 His forehead bald, his head was bare,
 Down hung at length his yellow hair.—
 Now mock me not when, good my lord,
 I pledge to you my knightly word,
 That, when I saw his placid grace,
 His simple majesty of face,
 His solemn bearing, and his pace
 So stately gliding on,—
 Seem'd to me ne'er did limner paint
 So just an image of the saint
 Who propp'd the virgin in her faint,—
 The loved apostle John.

XVII.

"He stepp'd before the monarch's chair,
 And stood with rustic plainness there,
 And little reverence made;
 Nor head, nor body, bow'd nor bent,
 But on the desk his arm he lent,
 And words like these he said,
 In a low voice,—but never tone
 So thrill'd through vein, and nerve, and bone:—
 'My mother sent me from afar,
 Sir king, to warn thee not to war,—
 Wo waits on thine array;
 If war thou wilt, of woman fair,
 Her witching wiles and wanton snare,
 James Stuart, doubly warn'd beware:
 God keep thee as he may!'
 The wondering monarch seem'd to seek
 For answer, and found none;
 And when he raised his head to speak,
 The monitor was gone.
 The marshall and myself had cast
 To stop him as he outward past;

But, lighter than the whirlwind's blast
 He vanish'd from our eyes,
 Like sunbeam on the billow cast,
 That glances but, and dies."

XVIII.

While Lindsay told this marvel strange
 The twilight was so pale,
 He mark'd not Marmion's colour change
 While listening to the tale:
 But, after a suspended pause,
 The baron spoke:—"Of nature's law
 So strong I held the force,
 That never superhuman cause
 Could e'er control their course;
 And, three days since, had judg'd you
 Was but to make your guest your gun
 But I have seen, since past the Tweed
 What much has changed my skeptic
 And made me credit aught."—He staid
 And seem'd to wish his words unsaid:
 But, by that strong emotion press'd,
 Which prompts us to unload our breast
 E'en when discovery's pain,
 To Lindsay did at length unfold
 The tale his village host had told
 At Gifford, to his train.
 Naught of the palmer says he there,
 And naught of Constance or of Clare:
 The thoughts which broke his sleep, he
 To mention but as feverish dreams.

XIX.

"In vain," said he, "to rest I spread
 My burning limbs, and couch'd my head
 Fantastic thoughts return'd;
 And, by their wild dominion led,
 My heart within me burn'd.
 So sore was the delirious goad,
 I took my steed and forth I rode,
 And, as the moon shone bright and cold
 Soon reach'd the camp upon the wold.
 The southern entrance I past through,
 And halted, and my bugle blew.
 Methought an answer met my ear,—
 Yet was the blast so low and drear,
 So hollow, and so faintly blown,
 It might be echo of my own.

XX.

"Thus judging, for a little space
 I listen'd, ere I left the place;
 But scarce could trust my eyes,
 Nor yet can think they served me true
 When sudden in the ring I view,
 In form distinct of shape and hue,
 A mounted champion rise.—
 I've fought, lord lion, many a day,
 In single fight and mix'd affray,
 And ever, I myself may say,
 Have borne me as a knight;
 But when this unexpected foe
 Seem'd starting from the gulf below,—
 I care not though the truth I show,
 I trembled with affright;

I placed in rest my spear,
I so shook for very fear,
He could couch it right.

XXI.

Need my tongue the issue tell?
Our course,—my charger fell,—
Would he 'gainst the shock of hell?—
Laid upon the plain.
For my head, with threatening hand,
He shook his naked brand,—
And the worst remain:
Closed eyes I upward cast,—
Singing hell itself could blast
Sight like what I saw!
His face the moonbeam strook,—
Could never be mistook!
The stern vindictive look,
Held my breath for awe.
The face of one who, fled
From climes, has long been dead,—
I believe the last;
For, from visor raised, did stare
A warrior, with a glare
So grimly and so ghast.
O'er my head he shook the blade:
None to good saint George I pray'd,
At time e'er I ask'd his aid,)
Laid it in his sheath;
His courser mounting light,
Would to vanish from my sight:
The beam droop'd, and deepest night
Laid down upon the heath.—
How long to tell what cause I have
Saw his face that met me there,
For his hatred from the grave,
From upper air;
Alive, good cause had he
For mortal enemy.”—

XXII.

Would Sir David of the mount;
Learn'd in story, 'gan recount
Chance had hap'd of old,
Once, near Norham, there did fight
The fell, of fiendish might,
Boss of a Scottish knight,
Brian Bulmer bold,
Laid him nigh to disallow
Of his baptismal vow.
Such a phantom, too, 'tis said,
Ghland broadsword, targe, and plaid,
Fingers red with gore,
In Rothiemurchus's glade,
Where the sable pine trees shade
Mantoul, and Achnaslaid,
Duchty, or Glenmore.
Whatever such legends say,
Like demon, host, or fay,
Mountain, moor, or plain,
In faith, in bosom bold,
None of chivalry should hold
Midnight terrors vain;
None have such spirits power
To save in the evil hour,

When guilt we meditate within,
Or harbour unrepented sin.”
Lord Marmion turn'd him half aside,
And twice to clear his voice he tried,
Then press'd Sir David's hand,—
But naught, at length, in answer said;
And here their farther converse staid,
Each ordering that his band
Should bowne them with the rising day,
To Scotland's camp to take their way,—
Such was the king's command.

XXIII.

Early they took Dun-Edin's road,
And I could trace each step they trode;
Hill, brook, nor dell, nor rock, nor stome,
Lies on the path to me unknown.
Much might it boast of storied lore;
But, passing such digression o'er,
Suffice it that their route was laid
Across the furzy hills of Braid.
They pass'd the glen and scanty rill,
And climb'd the opposing bank, until
They gain'd the top of Blackford Hill.

XXIV.

Blackford! on whose uncultured breast,
Among the broom, and thorn, and whin,
A truant boy, I sought the nest,
Or listed, as I lay at rest,
While rose, on breezes thin,
The murmur of the city crowd,
And, from his steeple jangling loud,
Saint Gile's mingling din—
Now, from the summit of the plain,
Waves all the hill with yellow grain;
And, o'er the landscape as I look,
Naught do I see unchanged remain,
Save the rude cliffs and chiming brook:
To me they make a heavy moan
Of early friendships past and gone.

XXV.

But different far the change has been,
Since Marmion, from the crown
Of Blackford, saw that martial scene
Upon the bent so brown:
Thousand pavilions, white as snow,
Spread all the Borough-moor below,
Upland, and dale, and down:—
A thousand did I say? I ween,
Thousand on thousands there were seen,
That checker'd all the heath between
The streamlet and the town:
In crossing ranks extending far,
Forming a camp irregular;
Oft giving way where still there stood
Some relics of the old oak wood,
That darkly huge did intervene,
And tamed the glaring white with green:
In these extended lines there lay
A martial kingdom's vast array.

XXVI.

For from Hebudes, dark with rain,
To eastern Loden's fertile plain,

And from the southern Redswire edge
To farthest Rosse's rocky ledge;
From west to east, from south to north,
Scotland sent all her warriors forth.
Marmion might hear the mingled hum
Of myriads up the mountain come;
The horses' tramp, and tingling clank
Where chiefs review'd their vassal rank,
And charger's shrilling neigh;
And see the shifting lines advance,
While frequent flash'd, from shield and lance,
The sun's reflected ray.

XXVII.

Thin curling in the morning air,
The wreaths of falling smoke declare
To embers now the brand decay'd,
Where the night-watch their fires had made.
They saw, slow rolling on the plain,
Full many a baggage-cart and wain,
And dire artillery's clumsy car,
By sluggish oxen tugg'd to war;
And there were Bothwick's sisters seven,*
And culverins which France had given.
Ill-omen'd gift! the guns remain
The conqueror's spoil on Flodden plain.

XXVIII.

Nor mark'd they less, where in the air
A thousand streamers flaunted fair;
Various in shape, device, and hue,
Green, sanguine, purple, red, and blue,
Broad, narrow, swallow-tail'd, and square,
Scroll, pennon, pennil, bandrol,† there
O'er the pavilions flew.
Highest and midmost, was descried
The royal banner floating wide:
The staff a pine tree strong and straight,
Pitch'd deeply in a massive stone,
Which still in memory is shown,
Yet bent beneath the standard's weight,
Whene'er the western wind unroll'd,
With toil, the huge and cumbrous fold,
And gave to view the dazzling field,
Where, in proud Scotland's royal shield,
The ruddy lion ramp'd in gold.

XXIX.

Lord Marmion view'd the landscape bright,—
He view'd it with a chief's delight,—
Until within him burn'd his heart,
And lightning from his eye did part,
As on the battle-day;
Such glance did falcon never dart,
When stooping on his prey.
"O! well, lord-lion, hast thou said,
Thy king from warfare to dissuade
Were but a vain essay;
For, by St. George, were that host mine,
Not power infernal, nor divine,
Should once to peace my soul incline,
Till I had dimm'd their armour's shine
In glorious battle-fray!"

* Seven culverins, so called, cast by one Bothwick.

† Each of these feudal ensigns intimated the different rank of those entitled to display them.

Answer'd the bard, of milder mood:
"Fair is the sight,—and yet 'twere good
That kings would think withal,
When peace and wealth their land has
'Tis better to sit still at rest,
Than rise, perchance, to fall."

XXX.

Still on the spot Lord Marmion stay'd,
For fairer scene he ne'er survey'd.
When sat with the martial show
That peopled all the plain below,
The wandering eye could o'er it go,
And mark the distant city glow
With gloomy splendour red;
For on the smoke-wreaths, huge and
That round her sable turret's flow,
The morning beams were shed,
And tinged them with a lustre proud,
Like that which streaks a thunder-cl
Such dusky grandeur clothed the height
Where the huge castle holds its state,
And all the steep slope down,
Whose ridgy back heaves to the sky,
Piled deep and massy, close and high,
Mine own romantic town!
But northward far, with purer blaze,
On Ochil mountains fell the rays,
And, as each heathy top they kiss'd,
It gleam'd a purple amethyst.
Yonder the shores of Fife you saw;
Here Preston-bay, and Berwick-law;
And, broad between them roll'd,
The gallant Frith the eye might note,
Whose islands on its bosom float
Like emeralds chased in gold.
Fitz-Eustace' heart felt closely pent;
As if to give his rapture vent,
The spur he to his charger lent,
And raised his bridal hand,
And, making demi-vault in air,
Cried, "Where's the coward that would
To fight for such a land!"
The lion smiled his joy to see;
Nor Marmion's frown repress'd his glee.

XXXI.

Thus while they look'd a flourish proud,
Where mingled trump and clarion loud,
And fife, and kettle-drum,
And sackbut deep, and psaltery,
And warpipe with discordant cry,
And cymbal clattering to the sky,
Making wild music bold and high,
Did up the mountain come:
The whilst the bells, with distant chime,
Merrily toll'd the hour of prime,
And thus the lion spoke:—
"Thus clamour'd still the war-notes, wh
The king to mass his way has ta'en,
Or to St. Catherine's of Siemie,
Or chapel of St. Rueque.
To you they speak of martial fame;
But me remind of peaceful game,
When blither was their cheer,

Thrilling in Falkland woods the air,
In signal none his steed should spare,
But strive which foremost might repair
To the downfall of the deer.

XXXII.

"Nor less," he said,—“when looking forth,
I view yon empress of the north
Sit on her hilly throne;
Her palace's imperial bowers,
Her castle, proof to hostile powers,
Her stately halls and holy towers—
Nor less," he said, “I moan
To think what wo mischance may bring,
And how these merry bells may ring
The death dirge of our gallant king;
Or, with their larum, call
The burghers forth to watch and ward,
Gainst southern sack and fires to guard
Dun-Edin's leaguer'd wall.—
But not for my presaging thought,
Dream conquest sure, or cheaply bought!
Lord Marmion, I say nay:—
God is the guider of the field,
He breaks the champion's spear and shield,
But thou thyself shalt say,
When joins yon host in deadly stowre,
That England's dames must weep in bower,
Her monks the death-mass sing;
For never saw't thou such a power
Led on by such a king.”
And now, down winding to the plain,
The barriers of the camp they gain,
And there they make a stay.—
There stays the minstrel, till he fling
His hand o'er every border string,
And fit his harp the pomp to sing
Of Scotland's ancient court and king,
In the succeeding lay.

INTRODUCTION TO CANTO V.

TO GEORGE ELLIS, ESQ.

Edinburgh.

WHEN dark December glooms the day,
And takes our autumn joys away;
When short and scant the sunbeam throws,
Upon the weary waste of snows,
A cold and profitless regard,
Like patron on a needy bard;
When sylvan occupation's done,
And o'er the chimney rests the gun,
And hang, in idle trophy, near,
The game pouch, fishing-rod, and spear;
When wiry terrier, rough and grim,
And greyhound, with his length of limb,
And pointer, now employ'd no more,
Cumber our parlour's narrow floor;
When in his stall the impatient steed
Is long condemn'd to rest and feed;
When from our snow-encircled home,
Scarce cares the hardest step to roam,
Since path is none, save that to bring
The needful water from the spring;

When wrinkled news-page, thrice-coan'd o'er,
Beguiles the dreary hour no more,
And darkling politician, cross'd,
Inveighs against the lingering post,
And answering housewife sore complains
Of carrier's snow-impeded wains:
When such the country cheer, I come,
Well pleased, to seek our city home;
For converse, and for books to change
The forest's melancholy range,
And welcome, with renew'd delight,
The busy day and social night.

Not here need my desponding rhyme
Lament the ravages of time,
As erst by Newark's riven towers,
And Ettrick stripp'd of forest bowers.*
True,—Caledonia's queen is changed,
Since, on her dusky summit ranged,
Within its steepy limits pent,
By bulwark, line, and battlement,
And flanking towers, and laky flood,
Guarded and garrison'd she stood,
Denying entrance or resort,
Save at each tall embattled port;
Above whose arch, suspended, hung
Portcullis spiked with iron prong.
That long is gone,—but not so long,
Since, early closed, and opening late,
Jealous revolved the studded gate,
Whose task, from eve to morning tide,
A wicket churlishly supplied.
Stern then, and steel-girt was thy brow,
Dun-Edin! O, how alter'd now,
When safe amid thy mountain court
Thou sit'st, like empress at her sport,
And, liberal, unconfined, and free,
Flinging thy white arms to the sea,
For thy dark cloud with umber'd lower,
That hung o'er cliff, and lake, and tower,
Thou gleam'st against the western ray
Ten thousand lines of brighter day.

Not she, the championess of old,
In Spenser's magic tale enroll'd,—
She for the charmed spear renown'd,
Which forced each knight to kiss the ground,—
Not she more changed, when placed at rest,
What time she was Malbecco's guest,†
She gave to flow her maiden vest;
When from the corslet's grasp relieved,
Free to the sight her bosom heaved;
Sweet was her blue eye's modest smile,
Ere hidden by the aventayle;
And down her shoulders graceful roll'd
Her locks profuse, of paly gold.
They who whilome, in midnight fight,
Had marvell'd at her matchless might,
No less her maiden charms approved,
But looking liked, and liking loved.‡
The sight could jealous pangs beguile,
And charm Malbecco's charms awhile;

* See Introduction to Canto II.

† See “The Fairy Queen,” Book III., Canto IX.

‡ “For every one her liked, and every one her loved.”
Spenser, as above.

And he, the wandering squire of dames,
Forgot his Columbella's claims,
And passion, erst unknown, could gain
The breast of blunt Sir Satyrane;
Nor durst light Paridel advance,
Bold as he was, a looser glance.—
She charm'd, at once, and tamed the heart,
Incomparable Britomarte!

So thou, fair city! disarray'd
Of battled wall, and rampart's aid,
As stately seem'st, but lovelier far
Than in that panoply of war.
Nor deem that from thy fenceless throne
Strength and security are flown;
Still, as of yore, the queen of the north!
Still canst thou send thy children forth.
Ne'er readier at alarm-bell's call
Thy burghers rose to man thy wall,
Than now, in danger, shall be thine,
Thy dauntless voluntary line;
For fosse and turret proud to stand,
Their breasts the bulwarks of the land.
Thy thousands, train'd to martial toil,
Full red would stain their native soil,
Ere from thy mural crown there fell
The slightest knosp, or pinnacle.
And if it come,—as come it may,
Dun-Edin! that eventful day,
Renown'd for hospitable deed,
That virtue much with heaven may plead,
In patriarchal times whose care
Descending angels deign'd to share:
That claim may wrestle blessings down
On those who fight for the good town,
Destined in every age to be
Refuge of injured royalty;
Since first, when conquering York arose,
To Henry meek she gave repose,
Till late, with wonder, grief, and awe,
Great Bourbon's relics, sad she saw.

'Truce to these thoughts!—for, as they rise,
How gladly I avert mine eyes,
Bodings, or true or false, to change,
For fiction's fair romantic range,
Or for tradition's dubious light,
That hovers 'twixt the day and night:
Dazzling alternately and dim,
Her wavering lamp I'd rather trim,
Knights, squires, and lovely dames to see,
Creation of my fantasy,
Then gaze abroad on reeky fen,
And make of mists invading men.—
Who loves not more the night of June
Than dull December's gloomy noon?
The moonlight than the fog of frost?
And can we say, which cheats the most?
But who shall teach my harp to gain
A sound of the romantic strain,
Whose Anglo-Norman tenes whilere
Could win the royal Henry's ear,
Famed Beauclerc call'd, for that he loved
The minstrel, and his lay approved?
Who shall these lingering notes redeem,
Decaying on oblivion's stream;
Such notes as from the Breton tongue
Marie translated, Blondal sung?—

O! born, time's ravage to repair,
And make the dying muse thy care;
Who, when his scythe her hoary foe
Was poising for the final blow,
The weapon from his hand could wring
And break his glass, and shear his wing,
And bid, seiving in his strain,
The gentle poet live again;
Thou, who canst give to lightest lay
An unpedantic moral gay,
Nor less the dullest theme bid sit
On wings of unexpected wit;
In letters, as in life, approved,
Example honour'd, and beloved,
Dear Ellis! to the bard impart
A lesson of thy magic art,
To win at once the head and heart,—
At once to charm, instruct, and mend,
My guide, my pattern, and my friend!
Such minstrel lesson to bestow
Be long thy pleasing task,—but, O!
No more by thy example teach
What few can practise, all can preach,
With even patience to endure
Lingering disease, and painful cure,
And boast affliction's pangs subdued
By mild and manly fortitude.
Enough the lesson has been given;
Forbid the repetition, Heaven!

Come listen, then! for thou hast known,
And loved the minstrel's varying tone,
Who, like his border sires of old,
Waked a wild measure, rude and bold,
Till Windsor's oaks, and Ascot plain,
With wonder heard the northern strain.
Come, listen!—bold in thy applause,
The bard shall scorn pedantic laws,
And as the ancient art could stain
Achievements on the storied pane,
Irregularly traced and plann'd,
But yet so glowing and so grand,
So shall he strive, in changeful hue,
Field, feast, and combat, to renew,
And loves, and arm, and harpers' glee,
And all the pomp of chivalry.

CANTO V.

THE COURT.

I.

THE train has left the hills of Braid;
The barrier guard have open made
(So Lindsay bade) the palisade,
That closed the tented ground,
Their men the warders backward drew,
And carried pikes as they rode through,
Into its ample bound.
Fast ran the Scottish warriors there,
Upon the southern band to stare;
And envy with their wonder rose,
To see such well-appointed foes;
Such length of shafts, such mighty bows,
So huge, that many simply thought,
But for a vaunt such weapons wrought;

little deem'd their force to feel
ugh links of mail, and plates of steel,
n, rattling upon Flodden vale,
cloth-yard arrows flew like hail.

II.

less did Marmion's skilful view
ce every line and squadron through;
much he marvell'd one small land
d marshal forth such various band:
For men-at-arms were here,
ily sheathed in mail and plate,
iron towers for strength and weight,
'lemish steeds of bone and height,
With battle-axe and spear.
g knights and squires, a lighter train,
ised their chargers on the plain,
id of leg, of hand, and rein,
Each warlike feat to show;
ass, to wheel, the croup to gain,
high curvett, that none in vain
sword-away might descend amain
On foeman's casque below.
aw the hardy burghers there
h arm'd, on foot, with faces bare,
For visor they wore none,
waving plume, nor crest of knight;
urnish'd were their corselets bright,
r brigantines, and gorgets light,
Like very silver shone.
: pikes they had for standing fight,
Two-handed swords they wore,
many wielded mace of weight,
And bucklers bright they bore.

III.

ot the yeomen, too, but dress'd
s steel jack, a swarthy vest,
ith iron quilted well;
at his back, (a slender store,)
'forty days' provision bore,
: feudal statutes tell.
arms were halbert, axe, or spear,
oss-bow there, a hagbut here,
dagger-knife, and brand—
r he seem'd, and sad of cheer,
oth to leave his cottage dear,
id march to foreign strand;
using, who would guide his steer,
o till the fallow land.
deem not in his thoughtful eye
ught of dastard terror lie,—
ore dreadful far his ire
a theirs, who, scornng danger's name,
ager mood to battle came,
r valour like light straw on flame,
ierce but fading fire.

IV.

so the borderer:—bred to war,
cnew the battle's din afar,
ad joy'd to hear it swell.
peaceful day was slothful ease;
harp, nor pipe, his ear could please,
ke the loud slogan yell.
ctive steed, with lance and blade,
light arm'd pricker plied his trade,
it nobles fight for fame:

Let vassals follow where they lead,
Burghers, to guard their townships, bleed,
But war's the borderers' game.

Their gain, their glory, their delight,
To sleep the day, maraud the night,
O'er mountain, moor, and moor;
Joyful to fight they took their way,
Scarce caring who might win the day,
Their booty was secure.

These, as Lord Marmion's train pass'd by,
Look'd on, at first, with careless eye,
Nor marvell'd aught, well taught to know
The form and force of English bow.

But when they saw the lord array'd
In splendid arms, and rich brocade,
Each borderer to his kinsman said,
"Hist, Ringan! seest thou there!
Canst guess which road they'll homeward ride.
O! could we but, on border side,
By Eusdale glen, or Liddell's tide,
Beset a prize so fair!
That fangless lion, too, their guide,
Might chance to lose his glistering hide;
Brown Maudlin, of that doublet pied,
Could make a kirtle rare."

V.

Next, Marmion mark'd the Celtic race
Of different language, form, and face,

A various race of man;
Just then the chiefs their tribes array'd,
And wild and garish semblance made,
The checker'd trows, and belted plaid;
And varying notes the war-pipes bray'd,

To every varying clan;
Wild through their red or sable hair
Look'd out their eyes, with savage stare,
On Marmion as he past;
Their legs above the knee was bare;
Their frame was sinewy, short, and spare,

And harden'd to the blast;
Of taller race, the chiefs they own
Were by the eagle's plumage known.
The hunted red deer's undress'd hide
Their hairy buskins well supplied;
The graceful bonnet deck'd their head;
Back from their shoulders hung the plaid;

A broadsword of unwieldy length,
A dagger proved for edge and strength,
A studded targe they wore,
And quivers, bows, and shafts,—but, O!
Short was the shaft, and weak the bow,
To that which England bore.

The Isles-men carried at their backs
The ancient Danish battle-axe,
They raised a wild and wondering cry,
As with his guide rode Marmion by.
Loud were their clamouring tongues, as when
The clanging sea-fowl leave the fen,
And, with their cries discordant mix'd,
Grumbled and yell'd the pipes betwixt.

VI.

Thus through the Scottish camp they pass'd,
And reach'd the city gate at last,

Where all around, a wakeful guard,
Arm'd burghers kept their watch and ward.
Well had they cause of jealous fear,
When lay encamp'd, in field so near,
The borderer and the mountaineer.
As through the bustling streets they go,
All was alive with martial show;
At every turn, with dinning clang,
The armourer's anvil clash'd and rang,
Or toil'd the swarthy smith, to wheel
The bar that arms the charger's heel;
Or axe, or falchion to the side
Of jarring grindstone was applied.

Page, groom, and squires, with hurrying pace,
Through street, and lane, and market-place,
Bore lance, or casque, or sword;
While burghers, with important face,
Described each new-come lord,
Discuss'd his lineage, told his name,
His following,* and his warlike fame.—
The lion led to lodging meet,
Which high o'erlook'd the crowded street;
There must the baron rest,
Till past the hour of vesper tide,
And then to Holy-Rood must ride,—
Such was the king's behest.
Meanwhile the lion's care assigns
A banquet rich, and costly wines,
To Marmion and his train;
And when the appointed hour succeeds,
The baron dons his peaceful weeds,
And following Lindesay as he leads,
The palace halls they gain.

VII.

Old Holy-Rood rung merrily,
That night, with wassel, mirth and glee:
King James within her princely bower
Feasted the chiefs of Scotland's power,
Summon'd to spend the parting hour;
For he had charged, that his array
Should Southward march by break of day.
Well loved that splendid monarch aye
The banquet and the song,
By day the tourney, and by night
The merry dance, traced fast and light,
The masquers quaint, the pageant bright,
The revel loud and long.
This feast outshone his banquets past;
It was his blithest—and his last.
The dazzling lamps from gallery gay,
Cast on the court a dancing ray;
Here to the harp did minstrels sing;
There ladies touch'd a softer string;
With long-ear'd cap, and motely vest,
The licensed fool retail'd his jest;
His magic tricks the juggler plied;
At dice and draughts the gallants vied;
While some, in close recess apart,
Court'd the ladies of their heart,
Nor court'd them in vain;
For often, in the parting hour,
Victorious love asserts his power
O'er coldness and disdain;

* Following—Fœdal retainers.

And flinty is her heart, can view
To battle march a lover true,—
Can hear, perchance, his last adieu,
Nor own her share of pain.

VIII.

Through this mix'd crowd of glee and
The king to greet Lord Marmion came,
While, reverend, all made room.
An easy task it was, I trow,
King James's manly form to know,
Although, his courtesy to show,
He doff'd, to Marmion bending low,
His broider'd cap and plume.
For royal were his garb and mien,
His cloak, of crimson velvet piled,
Trimm'd with the fur of martin wild;
His vest of changeful satin shoon,
The dazzled eye beguiled;
His gorgeous collar hung adown,
Wrought with the badge of Scotland's
The thistle brave, of old renown:
His trusty blade, Toledo right,
Descended from a baldric bright;
White were his buskins, on the heel
His spurs inlaid of gold and steel;
His bonnet, all of crimson fair,
Was button'd with a ruby rare:
And Marmion deem'd he ne'er had seen
A prince of such a noble mien.

IX.

The monarch's form was middle size;
For feat of strength, or exercise,
Shaped in proportion fair;
And hazel was his eagle eye,
And auburn of the deepest dye
His short curl'd beard and hair.
Light was his footstep in the dance,
And firm his stirrup in the lists;
And, O! he had that merry glance
That seldom lady's heart resists.
Lightly from fair to fair he flew,
And loved to plead, lament, and sue;—
Suit lightly won, and short-lived pain,
For monarchs seldom sigh in vain.
I said he joy'd in banquet-bower;
But, mid his mirth, 'twas often strange,
How suddenly his cheer would change,
His look o'ercast and lower,
If, in a sudden turn, he felt
The pressure of his iron belt,
That bound his breast in penance pain,
In memory of his father slain.
Even so 'twas strange how evermore,
Soon as the passing pang was o'er,
Forward he rush'd, with double glee,
Into the stream of revelry:
Thus, dim-seen object of affright
Startles the courser in his flight,
And half he halts, half springs aside;
But feels the quickening spur applied,
And, straining on the tighten'd rein,
Scours doubly swift o'er hill and plain.

X.

James's heart, the courtiers say,
 Though the Heron's wife held sway;
 Scotland's court she came,
 A hostage for her lord,
 Essexford's gallant heart had gored,
 With the king to make accord,
 Sent his lovely dame.
 That lady free alone
 Gay king allegiance own;
 The fair queen of France
 Wore a Turquoise ring, and glove,
 Charged him, as her knight and love,
 Her to break a lance;
 Strike three strokes with Scottish brand,
 March three miles on southern land,
 And the banners of his band
 English breezes dance.
 Thus, for France's queen he drest
 His limbs in mailed vest;
 He admitted English fair,
 Most counsels still to share;
 Thus, for both, he madly plann'd
 Ruin of himself and land!
 And yet, the sooth to tell,
 England's fair, nor France's queen,
 Were worth one pearl-drop bright and sheen,
 From Margaret's eyes that fell,—
 From Queen Margaret, who, in Lithgow's
 Bower,
 Ely sat, and wept the weary hour.

XI.

Queen sits lone in Lithgow pile,
 And weeps the weary day,
 War against her native soil,
 Monarch's risk in battle broil;
 In gay Holy-Rood, the while,
 The Heron rises with a smile
 Upon the harp to play.
 'Twas her rounded arm, as o'er
 The strings her fingers flew;
 As she touch'd, and tuned them all,
 Her bosom's rise and fall
 As plainer given to view;
 For heat, was laid aside,
 Simple, and her hood untied.
 At she pitch'd her voice to sing,
 Glanced her dark eye on the king,
 Then around the silent ring;
 Hush'd, and blush'd, and oft did say,
 Petty oath, by yea and nay,
 Would not, would not, durst not play!
 Gith, upon the harp, with glee,
 And with arch simplicity,
 Yet lively air she rung,
 Thus the wily lady sung.

XII.

LOCHINVAR.

LADY HERON'S SONG.

Lochinvar is come out of the west,
 All the wide border his steed was the best;
 He his good broadsword he weapons had
 One,
 All unarm'd, and he rode all alone.

So faithful in love, and so dauntless in war,
 There never was knight like the young Lochinvar.

He stay'd not for brake, and he stopp'd not for stone,
 He swam the Esk river where ford there was none;
 But, ere he alighted at Netherby gate,
 The bride had consented, the gallant came late:
 For a laggard in love, and a dastard in war,
 Was to wed the fair Ellen of brave Lochinvar.

So boldly he enter'd the Netherby hall,
 Among bride's-men, and kinsmen, and brothers, and all:
 Then spoke the bride's father, his hand on his sword,
 (For the poor craven bridegroom said never a word,)
 "O come ye in peace here, or come ye in war,
 Or to dance at our bridal, young Lord Lochinvar?"

"I long woo'd your daughter, my suit you'd denied;
 Love swells like the Solway, but ebbs like its tide;
 And now am I come, with this lost love of mine,
 To lead but one measure, drink one cup of wine.
 There are maidens in Scotland, more lovely by far,
 That would gladly be bride to the young Lochinvar."

The bride kiss'd the goblet: the knight took it up,
 He quaff'd off the wine, and he threw down the cup.
 She look'd down to blush, and she look'd up to sigh,
 With a smile on her lips, and a tear in her eye,
 He took her soft hand, ere her mother could bar,—
 "Now tread we a measure!" said young Lochinvar.

So stately his form, and so lovely his face,
 That never a hall such a galliard did grace;
 While her mother did fret, and her father did fume,
 And the bridegroom stood dangleing his bonnet and plume;
 And the bride-maidens whisper'd, "Twere better by far
 To have match'd our fair cousin with young Lochinvar."

One touch to her hand, and one word in her ear,
 When they reach'd the hall door, and the charger stood near;
 So light to the croup the fair lady he swung,
 So light to the saddle before her he sprung!
 "She is won! we are gone, over bank, bush, and scaur;
 They'll have fleet steeds that follow," quoth young Lochinvar.

There was mounting 'mong Grames of the Netherby clan;
 Forsters, Fenwicks, and Musgraves, they rode and they ran:
 There was racing and chasing, on Cannobie Lee,
 But the lost bride of Netherby ne'er did they see.

So daring in love, and so dauntless in war,
Have ye e'er heard of gallant like young Lochin-
var?

XIII.

The monarch o'er the syren hung,
And beat the measure as she sung;
And, pressing closer, and more near,
He whisper'd praises in her ear.
In loud applause, the courtiers vied;
And ladies wink'd, and spoke aside.
The witching dame to Marmion threw
A glance, where seem'd to reign
The pride that claims applauses due,
And of her royal conquest, too,
A real or feign'd disdain:
Familiar was the look, and told,
Marmion and she were friends of old.
The king observed their meeting eyes,
With something like displeased surprise;
For monarchs ill can rivals brook,
E'en in a word, or smile, or look.
Straight took he forth the parchment broad,
Which Marmion's high commission show'd:
"Our borders sack'd by many a raid,
Our peaceful liegemen robb'd," he said;
"On day of truce our warden slain,
Stout Barton kill'd his vessels ta'en—
Unworthy were we here to reign,
Should these for vengeance cry in vain;
Our full defiance, hate, and scorn,
Our herald has to Henry borne."

XIV.

He paused, and led where Douglas stood,
And with stern eye the pageant view'd:
I mean that Douglas, sixth of yore,
Who coronet of Angus bore,
And, when his blood and heart were high,
Did the third James in camp defy,
And all his minions led to die
On Lauder's dreary flat:
Princes and favourites long grew tame,
And trembled at the homely name
Of Archibald Bell-the-cat;
The same who left the dusky vale
Of Hermitage in Liddesdale,
Its dungeons, and its towers,
Where Bothwell's turrets brave the air,
And Bothwell bank is blooming fair,
To fix his princely bowers.
Though now, in age, he had laid down
His armour for the peaceful gown,
And for a staff his brand;
Yet often would flash forth the fire,
That could, in youth, a monarch's ire
And minion's pride withstand;
And e'en that day, at council board,
Unapt to sooth his sovereign's mood,
Against the war had Angus stood,
And chafed his royal lord.

XV.

His giant form, like ruin'd tower,
Though fallen its muscles' brawny vaunt,
Huge-boned, and tall, and grim, and gaunt,
Seem'd o'er the gaudy scene to lower:

His locks and beard in silver grew;
His eyebrows kept their sable hue.
Near Douglas when the monarch stood,
His bitter speech he thus pursued:—

"Lord Marmion, since these letters my,
That in the north you needs must stay,

While slightest hopes of peace remain,
Uncourteous speech it were, and stars,
To say—Return to Lindisfarne,
Until my herald come again.—
Then rest you in Tantallon hold;
Your host shall be the Douglass bold,—
A chief unlike his sires of old.
He wears their motto on his blade,
Their blazon o'er his towers display'd;
Yet loves his sovereign to oppose,
More than to face his country's foes.
And, I bethink me, by St. Stephen,
But e'en this morn to me was given
A prize, the first fruits of the war,
Ta'en by a galley from Dunbar,
A bevy of the maids of heaven.
Under your guard, these holy maids
Shall safe return to cloister shades,
And, while they at Tantallon stay,
Requiem for Cochran's soul may say."
And, with the slaughter'd favourite name,
Across the monarch's brow there came
A cloud of ire, remorse, and shame.

XVI.

In answer naught could Angus speak;
His proud heart swell'd well nigh to break:
He turn'd aside, and down his cheek

A burning tear there stole.

His hand the monarch sudden took,
That sight his kind heart could not brook:

"Now, by the Bruce's soul,
Angus, my hasty speech forgive!
For sure as doth his spirit live,
As he said of the Douglas old,

I well may say of you,—
That never king did subject hold,
In speech more free, in war more bold,
More tender, and more true;"

"Forgive me, Douglas, once again."
And, while the king his hand did strain,
The old man's tears fell down like rain.

To seize the moment Marmion tried,
And whisper'd to the king aside:

"O! let such tears unwonted plead
For respite short from dubious deed!
A child will weep a bramble's smart,
A maid to see her sparrow part,
A stripling for a woman's heart:
But wo awaits a country, when
She sees the tears of bearded men.
Then, O! what omen, dark and high,
When Douglas wets his manly eye!"

XVII.

Displeased was James, that stranger view'd
And tamper'd with his changing mood.

• O, Douglas! Douglas!
Tendir and true.—*The Huntsman.*

those that can, weep those that may,"
 The fiery monarch say,
 And I march by break of day:
 Within Tantallon strong,
 Lord Marmion tarries long,
 Ere our meeting next may fall
 Worth, in his castle hall."—
 Marmion felt the taunt,
 Ere our meeting next may fall
 Worth, in his castle hall.
 Honour'd were my humble home,
 Hall king James would come;
 Tynham has archers good,
 Archers are stern of mood;
 Brian prickers wild and rude.
 By hills the paths are steep:
 And Tyne the fords are deep:
 By a banner will be torn,
 By a knight to earth be borne,
 By a sheaf of arrows spent,
 England's king shall cross the Trent:
 See, brave prince, while yet you may."
 Marmion lightly turn'd away,
 His nobles loud did call,—
 To the dance,—a hall! a hall!"
 His cloak and sword flung by,
 Dame Heron gallantly;
 Minstrels at the royal order,
 It—"Blue bonnets o'er the border."

XVIII.

These revels now, to tell
 St. Hilda's maids befell,
 Galley, as they sail'd again
 Truly, by a Scot was ta'en.
 Dun-Edin did they bide,
 Whence should of their fate decide;
 Soon, by his command,
 Instantly summon'd to prepare
 Marmion's care,
 Honour'd, safe, and fair,
 To English land.
 Marmion told her chaplet o'er,
 How which saint she should implore;
 When she thought of Constance, sore
 E'er'd Lord Marmion's mood.
 How what Clara must have felt!
 Word, that hung in Marmion's belt,
 Drunk De Wilton's blood.
 Truly, King James had given,
 Word to Whitby's shades,
 In most dreaded under heaven
 These defenceless maids;
 At petition could avail,
 Would listen to the tale
 Man, prisoner, and nun,
 Still of a war begun?
 Seem'd it hopeless to avoid
 Any of their dangerous guide.

XIX.

Ordering, so the king assign'd,
 Marmion's as their guardian, join'd;
 As it fell, that, passing nigh,
 Marmion caught the abbess' eye,
 Warn'd him by a scroll,

Least cry to make room for a dance, or pageant.

She had a secret to reveal,
 That much concern'd the church's weal,
 And health of sinner's soul;
 And with deep charge of secrecy,
 She named a place to meet,
 Within an open balcony,
 That hung from dizzy pitch, and high,
 Above the stately street;
 To which, as common to each home,
 At night they might in secret come.

XX.

At night, in secret, there they came,
 The palmer and the holy dame.
 The moon among the clouds rode high,
 And all the city hum was by.
 Upon the street, where late before
 Did din of war and warriors roar,
 You might have heard a pebble fall,
 A beetle hum, a cricket sing,
 An owl flap his boding wing
 On Gile's steeple tall.
 The antique buildings, climbing high,
 Whose Gothic frontlets sought the sky,
 Were here wrapt deep in shade;
 There on their brows the moonbeam broke
 Through the faint wreaths of silvery smoke,
 And on the casement play'd.
 And other light was none to see,
 Save torches gliding far,
 Before some chieftain of degree,
 Who left the royal revelry
 To bowne him for the war,—
 A solemn scene the abbess chose!
 A solemn hour, her secret to disclose.

XXI.

"O, holy palmer!" she began,—
 "For sure he must be sainted man,
 Whose blessed feet have trod the ground
 Where the Redeemer's tomb is found;
 For his dear church's sake, my tale
 Attend, nor deem of light avail,
 Though I must speak of earthly love,—
 How vain to those who wed above!
 De Wilton and Lord Marmion woo'd
 Clara de Clare, of Gloster's blood;
 (Idle it were of Whitby's dame,
 To say of that same blood I came;)
 And once, when jealous rage was high,
 Lord Marmion said despitously,
 Wilton was traitor in his heart,
 And had made league with Martin Swart,
 When he came here on Simnel's part;
 And only cowardice did restrain
 His rebel aid on Stokesfield's plain,—
 And down he threw his glove—the thing
 Was tried, as wont, before the king;
 Where frankly did De Wilton own,
 That Swart in Guelders he had known;
 And that between them then there went
 Some scroll of courteous compliment.
 For this he to his castle sent;
 But when his messenger return'd,
 Judge how De Wilton's fury burn'd!

For in his packet there were laid
 Letters that claim'd disloyal aid,
 And proved King Henry's cause betray'd.
 His fame thus blighted, in the field
 He strove to clear, by spear and shield;—
 To clear his fame in vain he strove,
 For wondrous are His ways above!
 Perchance some form was unobserved:
 Perchance in prayer, or faith he swerved;
 Else how could guiltless champion quail,
 Or how the blessed ordeal fail?

XXII.

"His squire, who now De Wilton saw
 As recreant doom'd to suffer law,
 Repentant, own'd in vain,
 That, while he had the scrolls in care,
 A stranger maiden, passing fair,
 Had drench'd him with a beverage rare;
 His words no faith could gain.
 With Clare alone he credence won,
 Who, rather than wed Marmion,
 Did to St. Hilda's shrine repair,
 To give our house her livings fair,
 And die a vestal votaress there—
 The impulse from the earth was given,
 But bent her to the paths of heaven.
 A purer heart a lovelier maid,
 Ne'er shelter'd her in Whitby's shade,
 No, not since Saxon Edelfled;
 Only one trace of earthly stain,
 That for her lover's loss
 She cherishes a sorrow vain,
 And murmurs at the cross.—
 And then her heritage,—it goes
 Along the banks of Tame;
 Deep fields of grain the reaper mows,
 In meadows rich the heifer lows,
 The falconer, and huntsman, knows
 Its woodlands for the game.
 Shame were it to Saint Hilda dear,
 And I, her humble votaress here,
 Should do a deadly sin.
 Her temple spoil'd before mine eyes,
 If this false Marmion such a prize
 By my consent should win;
 Yet hath our boisterous monarch sworn,
 That Clare shall from our house be torn:
 And grievous cause have I to fear,
 Such mandate doth Lord Marmion bear.

XXIII.

"Now, prisoner, helpless, and betray'd
 To evil power, I claim thine aid,
 By every step that thou hast trod
 To holy shrine, and grotto dim,
 By every martyr's tortured limb,
 By angel, saint, and seraphim,
 And by the church of God!
 For mark:—When Wilton was betray'd,
 And with his squire forged letters laid,
 She was, alas! that sinful maid,
 By whom the deed was done,—
 O! shame and horror to be said,
 She was—a perjured nun?

No clerk in all the land, like her,
 Traced quaint and varying characters.
 Perchance you may a marvel deem
 That Marmion's paramour
 (For such vile thing she was) she
 Her lover's nuptial hour;
 But o'er him thus she hoped to gain
 As privy to his honour's stain,
 Illimitable power.
 For this she secretly retain'd
 Each proof that might the plot
 Instructions with his hand and
 And thus Saint Hilda deign'd,
 Though sinners perfidy impure,
 Her house's glory to secure,
 And Clare's immortal weal.

XXIV.

"'Twere long and needless, here to tell
 How to my hand these papers fell;
 With me they must not stay.
 Saint Hilda keep her abbess true!
 Who knows what outrage he might do
 While journeying by the way.—
 O blessed saint, if e'er again
 I venturous leave thy calm domain,
 To travel or by land or main,
 Deep penance may I pay!
 Now, saintly palmer, mark my prayer
 I give this packet to thy care,
 For thee to stop they will not dare;
 And, O! with cautious speed!
 To Wolsey's hand the papers bring,
 That he may show them to the king;
 And, for thy well-earn'd meed,
 Thou holy man, at Whitby's shrine
 A weekly mass shall still be thine,
 While priests can sing and read—
 What ail'st thou?—Speak!—For as
 The charge a strong emotion shook
 His frame; and, ere reply,
 They heard a faint, yet shrilly tone,
 Like distant clarion feebly blown,
 That on the breeze did die;
 And loud the abbess shriek'd in fear,
 "Saint Withold save us!—What is he
 Look at yon city cross!
 See on its battled tower appear
 Phantoms, that scutcheons seem to rear
 And blazon banners' loss!"

XXV.

Dun-Edin's cross, a pillar'd stone,
 Rose on a turret octagon;
 (But now is razed that monument,
 Whence royal edict rang,
 And voice of Scotland's law was seen
 In glorious trumpet clang.
 O! be his tomb as lead to lead,
 Upon its dull destroyer's head!
 A minstrel's malison* is said.—)
 Then on its battlements they saw
 A vision, passing nature's law,
 Strange, wild, and dimly seen;

at seem'd to rise and die,
 I sign, advance and fly,
 ght confirm'd could ear or eye
 of sound or mien.
 't did it seem, as there
 id pursuivants prepare,
 pet sound, and blazon'd fair,
 ions to proclaim;
 inct the pageant proud,
 'orms of midnight cloud,
 gs the moon upon her shroud
 ring tinge of flame;
 pands, and shifts, till loud,
 most of the spectre crowd,
 'ful summons came:

XXVI.

prelate, potentate, and peer,
 names I now shall call,
 or foreigner, give ear!
 of him who sent me here,
 bunal to appear,—
 on one and all:
 by each deadly sin,
 hath soil'd your hearts within;
 by each brutal lust,
 defiled your earthly dust,
 th, by pride, by fear,
 'ermastering passion's tone,
 rk grave, and dying groan!
 ty days are past and gone,
 , at your monarch's throne,
 wer and appear.”—
 nder'd forth a roll of names:
 was thine, unhappy James?
 ll thy nobles came;
 , Glencairn, Montrose, Argyle,
 hwell, Forbes, Lennox, Lyle,—
 ould I tell their separate style?
 hief of birth and fame,
 d, highland, border, isle,
 med to Flodden's carnage pile,
 ted there by name;
 mion, Lord of Fontenaye,
 rward, and Scriverlbay,
 n, erst of Aberley,
 same thundering voice did say,—
 en another spoke:
 tal summons I deny,
 ie infernal lord defy,
 ig me to Him on high,
 urst the sinner's yoke.”
 bread accent, with a scream,
 be pageant like a dream,
 ummoner was gone.
 her face the abbess fell,
 t, and fast, her beads did tell;
 s came startled by the yell,
 ound her there alone.
 k'd not, at the scene aghast,
 me, or how, the palmer pass'd.

XXVII.

the scene.—The camp doth move,
 Edin's streets are empty now,
 pen, for weal of those they love,
 ay the prayer and vow the vow,

The tottering child, the anxious fair,
 The gray-haired sire, with pious care,
 To chapels and to shrines repair.—
 Where is the palmer now? and where
 The abbess, Marmion, and Clare!—
 Bold Douglas! to Tantallon fair

They journey in thy charge:
 Lord Marmion rode on his right hand,
 The palmer still was with the band;
 Angus, like Lindessay, did command,
 That none should roam at large.
 But in that palmer's alter'd mien
 A wondrous change might now be seen;
 Freely he spoke of war,
 Of marvels wrought by single hand,
 When lifted for a native land;
 And still look'd high as if he plann'd
 Some desperate deed afar.
 His courser would he feed and stroke,
 And, tucking up his sable frock,
 Would first his metal bold provoke,
 Then soothe and quell his pride.
 Old Hubert said, that never one
 He saw, except Lord Marmion,
 A steed so fairly ride.

XXVIII.

Some half-hour's march behind, there came,
 By Eustace govern'd fair,
 A troop escorting Hilda's dame,
 With all her nuns and Clare.
 No audience had Lord Marmion sought;
 Ever he fear'd to aggravate
 Clara de Clare's suspicious hate;
 And safer 'twas he thought,
 To wait till from the nuns removed,
 The influence of kinsmen loved,
 And suit by Henry's self approved,
 Her slow consent had wrought.
 His was no flickering flame, that dies
 Unless when fann'd by looks and sighs,
 And lighted oft at lady's eyes;
 He long'd to stretch his wide command
 O'er luckless Clara's ample land:
 Besides, when Wilton with him vied,
 Although the pang of humbled pride
 The place of jealousy supplied,
 Yet conquest, by that meanness won,
 He almost loathed to think upon,
 Led him, at times, to hate the cause
 Which made him burst through honour's laws.
 If e'er he lov'd 'twas her alone,
 Who died within that vault of stone.

XXIX.

And now when close at hand they saw
 North-Berwick's town, and lofty Law,
 Fitz-Eustace bade them pause awhile
 Before a venerable pile,
 Whose turrets view'd afar
 The lofty Bass, the Lambie Isle,
 The ocean's peace or war.
 At tolling of a bell, forth came
 The convent's venerable dame,
 And pray'd saint Hilda's abbess rest
 With her a loved and hopour'd guest,

Till Douglas should a bark prepare,
To waft her back to Whitby fair.
Glad was the abbess, you may guess,
And thank'd the Scottish prioress:
And tedious 'twere to tell, I ween,
The courteous speech that pass'd between.
O'erjoy'd the nuns their palfreys leave;
But when fair Clara did intend,
Like them, from horseback to descend,
Fitz-Eustace said,—“ I grieve,
Fair lady, grieve e'en from my heart,
Such gentle company to part;—
Think not discourtesy,
But lords' commands must be obey'd;
And Marmion and the Douglas said,
That you must wend with me.
Lord Marmion hath a letter broad,
Which to the Scottish earl he show'd,
Commanding, that beneath his care,
Without delay, you shall repair
To your good kinsmen, Lord Fitz-Clare.”

XXX.

The startled abbess loud exclaim'd;
But she at whom the blow was aim'd,
Grew pale as death, and cold as lead;—
She deem'd she heard her death doom read.
“ Cheer thee, my child ! ” the abbess said,
“ They dare not tear thee from my hand,
To ride alone with armed band.”—
“ Nay, holy mother, nay,”
Fitz-Eustace, said “ the lovely Clare
Will be in Lady Angus' care,
In Scotland while we stay;
And, when we move, an easy ride
Will bring us to the English side,
Female attendants to provide
Befitting Gloster's heir;
Nor thinks, nor dreams, my noble lord,
By slightest look, or act, or word,
To harass lady Clare;
Her faithful guardian he will be,
Nor sue for slightest courtesy
That even to stranger falls,
Till he shall place her, safe and free,
Within her kinsman's halls.”
He spoke, and blush'd with earnest grace;
His faith was painted on his face,
And Clare's worst fear relieved.
The lady abbess loud exclaim'd
On Henry, and the Douglas blamed,
Entreated threaten'd grieved;
To martyr, saint, and prophet pray'd,
Against Lord Marmion inveigh'd,
And call'd the prioress to aid,
To curse with candle, bell, and book.—
Her head the grave Cistercian shook:
“ The Douglas and the king,” she said,
“ In their commands will be obey'd;
Grieve not, nor dream that harm can fall
The maiden in Tantallon hall.”

XXXI.

The abbess, seeing strife was vain,
Assumed her wonted state again,—
For much of state she had,—

Composed her veil, and raised her head,
And—“ Bid,” in solemn voice she said,
“ Thy master, bold and bad,
The records of his house turn o'er,
And, when he there shall witness me,
That one of his own ancestry
Drove the monks forth of Coventry,
Bid him his fate explore!
Prancing in pride of earthly trust,
His charger hurl'd him to the dust,
And, by a base plebeian thrust,
He died his band before.
God judge 'twixt Marmion and me;
He is a chief of high degree,
And I a poor recluse;
Yet oft, in holy writ, we see
Even such weak minister as me
May the oppressor bruise:
For thus, inspired, did Judith slay
The mighty in his sin,
And Jael thus, and Deborah,”—
Here hasty Blount broke in:
“ Fitz-Eustace, we must march our best
St. Anton' fire thee! wilt thou stand
All day with bonnet in thy hand,
To hear the lady preach?
By this good light! if thus we stay,
Lord Marmion, for our fond delay
Will sharper sermon teach.
Come, don thy cap, and mount thy horn
The dame must patience take perforce.”

XXXII.

“ Submit we then to force,” said Clare;
“ But let this barbarous lord despair
His purposed aim to win;
Let him take living, land, and life;
But to be Marmion's wedded wife
In me were deadly sin:
And if it be the king's decree,
That I must find no sanctuary,
Where even a homicide might come,
And safely rest his head,
Though at its open portals stood,
Thirsting to pour forth blood for blood,
The kinsmen of the dead,—
Yet one asylum is my own,
Against the dreaded hour;
A low, a silent, and a lone,
Where kings have little power.
One victim is before me there.—
Mother, your blessing, and in prayer
Remember your unhappy Clare ! ”—
Loud weeps the abbess, and bestows
Kind blessings many a one;
Weeping and wailing loud arose
Round patient Clare, the clamorous woe
Of every simple nun.
His eyes the gentle Eustace dried,
And scarce rude Blount the sight
bide.
Then took the squire her rein,
And gently led away her steed,
And, by each courteous word and deed,
To cheer her strove in vain.

XXXIII.

out three miles the band had rode,
 on o'er a height they pass'd,
 sudden, close, before them show'd
 towers, Tantallon vast;
 massive, high, and stretching far,
 eld impregnable in war.
 projecting rock they rose,
 and three sides the ocean flows,
 earth did battled walls enclose,
 double mound and fosse.
 row drawbridge, outworks strong,
 gh studded gates, an entrance long
 he main court they cross.
 a wide and stately square:
 I were lodgings fit and fair,
 towers of various form,
 on the court projected far,
 oke its lines quadrangular.
 ras square keep, there turret high,
 acle that sought the sky,
 e oft the warder could descry
 gathering ocean storm.

XXXIV.

id they rest—The princely care
 glas, why should I declare,
 they met reception fair?
 'by the tidings say,
 , varying, to Tantallon came,
 rying posts or fleetest fame,
 every varying day?
 rst, they heard king James had won
 , and Wark, and Ford; and then,
 : Norham castle strong was ta'en.
 : sore marvell'd Marmion;—
 uglas hoped his monarch's hand
 soon subdue Northumberland:
 whisper'd news there came,
 while his host inactive lay,
 elted by degrees away,
 ames was dallying off the day
 : Heron's wily dame.
 ts to chronicles I yield;
 rek them there, and see
 : a tale of Flodden field,
 not a history.—
 gth they heard the Scottish host
 : high ridge had made their post,
 ch frowns o'er Millfield plain;
 at brave Surrey many a band
 ther'd in the southern land,
 arch'd into Northumberland,
 camp at Wooler ta'en.
 n, like charger in the stall,
 ars, without, the trumpet-call,
 n to chafe and swear:
 ry thing to hide my head
 e like a fearful maid,
 n such a field is near!
 nust I see this battle-day:
 o my fame, if such a fray
 ought, and Marmion away!
 Douglas too, I wot not why,
 'bated of his courtesy:
 yer in his halls I'll stay."

Then bade his band they should array
 For march against the dawning day.

INTRODUCTION TO CANTO VI.

TO RICHARD HEBER, ESQ.

Martoun-House, Christmas.

HEAR on more wood!—the wind is chill;
 But, let it whistle as it will,
 We'll keep our Christmas merry still.
 Each age has deem'd the new-born year
 The fittest time for festal cheer:
 Even, beathen yet, the savage Dane
 At lol more deep the mead did drain;
 High on the beach his galleys drew,
 And feasted all his pirate crew;
 Then in his low and pine-built hall,
 Where shields and axes deck'd the wall,
 They gorged upon the half-dress'd steer;
 Caroused in seas of sable beer;
 While round, in brutal jest, were thrown
 The half-gnaw'd and marrow bone;
 Or listen'd all, in grim delight,
 While scalds yell'd out the joys of fight.
 Then forth, in frenzy, would they hie,
 While wildly loose their red locks fly,
 And, dancing round the blazing pile,
 They make such barbarous mirth the while,
 As best might to the mind recall
 The boisterous joys of Odin's hall.

And well our Christian sires of old
 Loved when the year its course had roll'd,
 And brought blithe Christmas back again,
 With all his hospitable train.
 Domestic and religious rite
 Gave honour to the holy night:
 On Christmas eve the bells were rung;
 On Christmas eve the mass was sung:
 That only night, in all the year,
 Saw the stoled priest the chalice rear.
 The damsel donn'd her kirtle sheen;
 The hall was dress'd with holy green;
 Forth to the wood did merry-men go,
 To gather in the mistletoe.
 Then open'd wide the baron's hall,
 To vassal, tenant, serf, and all;
 Power laid his rod of rule aside,
 And ceremony doff'd her pride.
 The heir, with roses in his shoes:
 That night might village partner choose;
 The lord, undergating, share
 The vulgar game of "post and pair."
 All hail'd, with uncontroll'd delight,
 And general voice, the happy night,
 That to the cottage, as the crown,
 Brought tidings of salvation down.
 The fire, with well-dried logs supplied,
 Went roaring up the chimney wide;
 The huge hall-table's oaken face,
 Scrubb'd till it shone, the day to grace,
 Bore then upon its massive board
 No mark to part the squire and lord.
 Then was brought in the lusty brawn,
 By old blue-coated serving-men;

Then the grim boar's-head frown'd on high,
 Crested with bays and rosemary.
 Well can the green-garb'd ranger tell,
 How, when, and where, the monster fell;
 What dogs before his death he tore,
 And all the baiting of the boar.
 The wassel round, in good brown bowls,
 Garnish'd with ribands, blithely trowls.
 There the huge surlow reek'd; hard by
 Plum-porridge stood, and Christmas pie;
 Nor fail'd old Scotland to produce,
 At such high-tide, her savoury goose.
 Then came the merry masquers in,
 And carols roar'd with blithesome din;
 If unmelodious was the song,
 It was a hearty note, and strong.
 Who lists may in their mumming see
 Traces of ancient mystery;
 While shirts supplied the masquerade,
 And smutt'd cheeks the visors made;
 But, O! what masquers, richly dight
 Can boast of bosoms half so light!
 England was merry England, when
 Old Christmas brought his sports again.
 'Twas Christmas broach'd the mightiest ale;
 'Twas Christmas told the merriest tale;
 A Christmas gambol oft could cheer
 The poor man's heart through half the year.

Still linger in our northern clime
 Some remnants of the good old time;
 And still, within our valleys here,
 We hold the kindred title dear.
 E'en when, perchance, its far-hitch'd claim
 To southern ear sounds empty name;
 For course of blood, our proverbs deem,
 Is warmer than the mountain stream,*
 And thus my Christmas still I hold
 Where my great-grandsire came of old.
 With amber beard, and flaxen hair,
 And reverend, apostolic air,
 The feast and holy-tide to share,
 And mix sobriety with wine,
 And honest mirth with thoughts divine;
 Small thought was his, in after time,
 E'er to be hitch'd into a rhyme.
 The simple sire could only boast
 That he was loyal to his cost;
 The banish'd race of kings revered,
 And lost his land,—but kept his beard.

In these dear halls, where welcome kin
 Is with fair liberty combined;
 Where cordial friendship gives the hand,
 And flies constraint the magic wand
 Of the fair dame that rules the land,
 Little we heed the tempest drear,
 While music, mirth, and social cheer,
 Speed on their wings the passing year.
 And Mertoun's halls are fair e'en now,
 When not a leaf is on the bough.
 Tweed loves them well, and turns again,
 As loath to leave the sweet domain,
 And holds his mirror to her face,
 And clasps her with a close embrace:—

Gladly as he, we seek the dome,
 And as reluctant turns us home.
 How just, that, at this time of gloom,
 My thoughts should, Heber, turn to thee!
 For many a merry hour we've known,
 And heard the chimes of midnight's tone.
 Cease, then, my friend! a moment come,
 And leave these classic tones in peace!
 Of Roman and of Grecian lore
 Sure mortal brain can hold no more.
 These ancients, as Noll Bluff might say,
 "Were pretty fellows in their day."
 But time and tide o'er all prevail—
 On Christmas eve a Christmas tale—
 Of wonder and of war.—"Profane!
 What! leave the lofty Latin strain,
 Her stately prose, her verse's charms,
 To hear the clash of rustic arms;
 In fairy land or limbo lost,
 To jostle conjuror and ghost,
 Goblin and witch!"—Nay, Heber dear,
 Before you touch my charter, hear;
 Though Leyden aids, alas! no more
 My cause with many-languaged lore,
 This may I say:—in realms of death
 Ulysses meets Alcides' wrath;
 Æneas, upon Thracia's shore,
 The ghost of murder'd Polydore;
 For omens, we in Livy cross,
 At every turn, *locutus* bos.
 As grave and truly speaks that ox,
 As if he told the price of stocks;
 Or held, in Rome republican,
 The place of common-councilman.

All nations have their omens drear,
 Their legends wild of wo and fear.
 To Cambria look—the peasant see,
 Bethink him of Glendowerdy,
 And shun "the spirit's blasted tree."
 The Highlander, whose red claymore
 The battle turn'd on Maida's shore,
 Will, on a Friday morn, look pale,
 If ask'd to tell a fairy tale;
 He fears the vengeful elfin king,
 Who leaves that day his grassy ring:
 Invisible to human ken,
 He walks among the sons of men.

Didst e'er, dear Heber, pass along
 Beneath the towers of Franchemont,
 Which, like an eagle's nest in air,
 Hangs o'er the stream and hamlet fair?—
 Deep in their vaults, the peasants say,
 A mighty treasure buried lay,
 Amass'd, through rapine and through wrong
 By the last Lord of Franchemont.
 The iron chest is bolted hard,
 A huntsman sits, its constant guard;
 Around his neck his horn is hung,
 His hanger in his belt is slung;
 Before his feet his bloodhounds lie;
 An 'twere not for his gloomy eye,
 Whose withering glance no heart can brook
 As true a huntsman doth he look,

* "Blood is warmer than water;"—a proverb meant to vindicate our family predilections.

• "Hannibal was a pretty fellow, sir—a very good fellow in his day."—*Old Bachelor*.

As bugle'er in brake did sound,
Or ever halloo'd to a hound.
To chase the fiend, and win the prize,
In that same dungeon ever tries
An aged Necromantic priest;
It is an hundred years, at least,
Since 'twixt them first the strife begun,
And neither yet has lost or won.
And oft the conjuror's words will make
The stubborn demon groan and quake;
And oft the bands of iron break,
Or bursts one lock, that still amain,
Fast as 'tis open'd, shuts again.
That magic strife within the tomb
May last until the day of doom,
Unless th' adept shall learn to tell
The very word that clench'd the spell,
When Franchemont lock'd the treasure-cell.
An hundred years are past and gone,
And scarce three letters has he won.

Such general superstition may
Excuse for old Pitcottie say;
Whose gossip history has given
My song the messenger from heaven,
That warn'd, in Lithgow, Scotland's king,
Nor less the infernal summoning;
May pass the monk of Durham's tale,
Whose demon fought in Gothic mail;
May pardon plead for Fordon grave,
Who told of Gifford's goblin cave.
But why such instances to you,
Who, in an instant, can review
Your treasured hoards of various lore,
And furnish twenty thousand more?
Hoards, not like theirs whose volumes rest
Like treasures in the Franchemont chest;
While grapple owners still refuse
To others what they cannot use,—
Give them the priest's whole century,
They shall not spell you letters three;
Their pleasure in the books the same
The magpie takes in pilfer'd gem.
Thy volumes, open as thy heart,
Delight, amusement, science, art,
To every ear and eye impart;
Yet who, of all who thus employ them,
Can, like the owner's self, enjoy them?
But, hark! I hear the distant drum:
The day of Flodden field is come.—
Adieu, dear Heber! life and health,
And store of literary wealth.

CANTO VI.

THE BATTLE.

I.

WHILE great events were on the gale,
And each hour brought a varying tale,
And the demeanour, changed and cold,
Of Douglas, fretted Marmion bold,
And, like the impatient steed of war,
He snuff'd the battle from afar;
And hopes were none, that back again
Herald should come from Terouenne,

Where England's king in leaguer lay,
Before decisive battle-day;—
While these things were, the mournful Clare
Did in the same's devotions share:
For the good countess ceaseless pray'd,
To Heaven and saints, her sons to aid,
And, with short interval, did pass
From prayer to book, from book to mass,
And all in high baronial pride,—
A life both dull and dignified;—
Yet as Lord Marmion nothing press'd
Upon her intervals of rest,
Dejected Clara well could bear
The formal state, the lengthen'd prayer,
Though dearest to her wounded heart
The hours that she might spend apart.

II.

I said, Tantallon's dizzy steep
Hung o'er the margin of the deep.
Many a rugged tower and rampart there
Repell'd the insult of the air,
Which, when the tempest vex'd the sky,
Half breeze, half spray, came whistling by
Above the rest, a turret square
Did o'er its Gothic entrance bear,
Of sculpture rude, a stony shield;
The Bloody Heart was in the field.
And in the chief three mullets stood,
The cognizance of Douglas blood.
The turret held a narrow stair,
Which, mounted, gave you access where
A parapet's embattled row
Did seaward round the castle go.
Sometimes in dizzy steps descending,
Sometimes in narrow circuit bending,
Sometimes in platform broad extending,
Its varying circle did combine
Bulwark, and bartizan, and line,
And bastion, tower, and vantage-coign;
Above the booming ocean leant
The far-projecting battlement;
The billows burst, in ceaseless flow,
Upon the precipice below,
Where'er Tantallon faced the land,
Gate-works, and walls, were strongly mann'd;
No need upon the sea-girt side;
The steepy rock and frantic tide,
Approach of human step denied:
And thus these lines and ramparts rude,
Were left in deepest solitude.

III.

And, for they were so lonely, Clare
Would to these battlements repair,
And muse upon her sorrows there,
And list the sea-bird's cry;
Or, slow like noontide ghost, would glide
Along the dark gray bulwark's side,
And ever on the heaving tide
Look down with weary eye.
Oft did the cliff, and swelling main,
Recall the thoughts of Whitby's fame,—
A home she ne'er might see again:
For she had laid adown,

So Douglas bade, the hood and veil,
 And frontlet of the cloister pale,
 And Benedictine gown:
 It were unseemly sight he said,
 A novice out of convent shade.—
 Now her bright locks, with sunny glow,
 Again adorn'd her brow of snow;
 Her mantle rich, whose borders, round,
 A deep and fretted broidery bound,
 In golden foldings sought the ground;
 Of holy ornament, alone
 Remain'd a cross of ruby stone;
 And often did she look
 On that which in her hand she bore,
 With velvet bound, and broider'd o'er
 Her breviary book.
 In such a place, so lone, so grim,
 At dawning pale, or twilight dim,
 It fearful would have been,
 To meet a form so richly dress'd,
 With book in hand, and cross on breast,
 And such a woful mien.
 Fitz-Eustace, loitering with his bow
 To practise on the gull and grow,
 Saw her, at distance, gliding slow,
 And did by Mary swear,—
 Some lovelorn fay she might have been,
 Or, in romance, some spell-bound queen;
 For ne'er, in work-day world, was seen
 A form so witching fair.

IV.

Once walking thus at evening tide,
 It chanced a gliding sail she spied,
 And, sighing, thought—"The abbess there,
 Perchance, does to her home repair;
 Her peaceful rule, where duty, free,
 Walks hand in hand with charity;
 Where oft devotion's tranced glow
 Can such a glimpse of heaven bestow,
 That the enraptured sisters see
 High vision, and deep mystery;
 The very form of Hilda fair,
 Hovering upon the sunny air,
 And smiling on her votaries' prayer.
 O! wherefore, to my duller eye,
 Did still the saint her form deny!
 Was it, that, seared by sinful scorn,
 My heart could neither melt nor burn?
 Or lie my warm affections low
 With him, that taught them first to glow!
 Yet, gentle abbess, well I knew,
 To pay thy kindness grateful due,
 And well could brook the mild command,
 That rule thy simple maiden band.—
 How different now! condemn'd to bide
 My doom from this dark tyrant's pride.
 But Marmion has to learn, ere long,
 That constant mind, and hate of wrong,
 Descended to a feeble girl
 From red De Clare, stout Gloster's earl;
 Of such a stem a sapling weak,
 He ne'er shall bend, although he break.

V.

"But see!—what makes this armour here?"
 For in her path there lay

Targe, corselet, helm;—she view'd them
 "The breastplate pierced!—Ay, much I
 Weak fence wert thou 'gainst foeman's up
 That hath made fatal entrance here,
 As these dark blood-gouts say.—
 Thus Wilton!—O! not corselet's ward,
 Not truth, as diamond pure and hard,
 Could be thy manly bosom's guard
 On yon disastrous day!"—
 She raised her eyes in mournful mood,—
 Wilton himself before her stood!
 It might have seem'd his passing ghost,
 For every youthful grace was lost;
 And joy unwonted, and surprise,
 Gave their strange wildness to his eyes.
 Expect not, noble dams and lords,
 That I can tell such scene in words:
 What skilful limner e'er would choose
 To paint the rainbow's varying hues.
 Unless to mortal it were given
 To dip his brush in dyes of heaven?

Far less can my weak line declare
 Each changing passion's shade;
 Brightening to rapture from despair,
 Sorrow, surprise, and pity there,
 And joy, with her angelic air,
 And hope, that paints the future fair,
 Their varying hues display'd:
 Each o'er its rival's ground extending,
 Alternate conquering, shifting, blending,
 Till all, fatigued, the conflict yield,
 And mighty love retains the field.
 Shortly I tell what then he said,
 By many a tender word delay'd,
 And modest blush, and bursting sigh,
 And question kind, and fond reply.

VI.

DE WILTON'S HISTORY.

"Forget we that disastrous day,
 When senseless in the lists I lay.
 Thence dragg'd,—but how I cannot know,
 For sense and recollection fled,
 I found me on a pallet low,
 Within my ancient beadsman's shed.
 Austin,—rememberest thou, my Clare,
 How thou didst blush when the old man,
 When first our infant love began,
 Said we would make a matchless pair
 Menials, and friends, and kinsmen fled
 From the degraded traitor's bed,—
 He, only, held my burning head,
 And tended me for many a day
 While wounds and fever held their sway
 But far more needful was his care,
 When sense return'd, to wake despair;
 For I did tear the closing wound,
 And dash me frantic on the ground,
 If e'er I heard the name of Clare.
 At length, to calmer reason brought,
 Much by his kind attendance wrought,
 With him I left my native strand,
 And, in a palmer's weeds array'd,
 My hated name and form to shade,
 I journey'd many a land;

a lord of rank and birth,
 fled with the dregs of earth.
 in for my reason fear'd,
 I would sit, and deeply brood
 k revenge, and deeds of blood,
 mad schemes uprear'd.
 end at length fell sick, and said,
 would remove him soon;
 while upon his dying bed,
 begg'd of me a boon—
 my deadliest enemy
 th my brand should conquer'd lie,
 hen my mercy should awake,
 sare his life for Austin's sake.

VII.

stless as a second Cain,
 and next my route was ta'en,
 'ell the paths I knew.
 my fate made various sound,
 th in pilgrimage I found,
 ad perish'd of my wound,—
 cared which tale was true:
 ng eye could never guess
 on in his palmer's dress:
 ow that sable slough is shed,
 imm'd my shaggy beard and head,
 ely know me in the glass.
 ice most wondrous did provide,
 should be that baron's guide—
 ll not name his name!—
 ance to God alone belongs;
 hen I think on all my wrongs,
 blood is liquid flame!
 r the time shall I forget,
 a Scottish hostel set,
 ooks we did exchange;
 ere his thoughts I cannot tell;
 y bosom muster'd hell
 ns of dark revenge.

VIII.

l of vulgar augury,
 ke from me, I scarce knew why,
 ht on a village tale;
 rought upon his moody sprite,
 t him armed forth by night.
 ow'd steed and mail,
 upon, from his sleeping band;
 assing from a postern door,
 , and 'counter'd, hand to hand,—
 l on Gifford moor.
 death stroke my brand I drew
 my belmed head he knew,
 almer's cowl was gone,)
 d three inches of my blade
 vy debt of vengeance paid,—
 l the thought of Austin stay'd
 him there alone.—
 old man! e'en from the grave,
 'it could thy master save:
 slain my foeman, ne'er
 itby's abbess, in her fear,
 , my hand this packet dear,
 r to clear my injured fame,
 dicats De Wilton's name.—

Perchance you heard the abbess tall
 Of the strange pageantry of hell,
 That broke our secret speech—
 It rose from the infernal shade,
 Or featly was some juggle play'd,
 A tale of peace to teach.
 Appeal to Heaven I judged was best,
 When my name came among the rest.

IX.

"Now here, within Tantallon hold,
 To Douglas late my tale I told,
 To whom my house was known of old.
 Won by my proofs, his falchion bright,
 This eve anew shall dub me knight.
 These were the arms that once did turn
 The tide of fight on Otterburne,
 And Harry Hotspur forced to yield,
 When the dead Douglas won the field.
 These Angus gave—his armour's care,
 Ere morn, shall every breach repair;
 For naught, I said, was in his halls,
 But ancient armour on the walls,
 And aged chargers in the stalls,
 And women, priests, and gray-hair'd men;
 The rest were all in Twisel glen.*
 And now I watch my armour here,
 By law of arms, till midnight's near;
 Then, once again a belted knight,
 Seek Surrey's camp with dawn of light.

X.

"There soon again we meet, my Clare!
 This baron means to guide thee there:
 Douglas reveres his king's command,
 Else would he take thee from his band.
 And there thy kinsman, Surrey, too,
 Will give De Wilton justice due.
 Now meeter far for martial broil,
 Firmer my limbs, and strung by toll,
 Once more!"—"O, Wilton! must we then
 Risk new-found happiness again,
 Trust fate of arms once more?
 And is there not an humble glen,
 Where we, content and poor,
 Might build a cottage in the shade,
 A shepherd thou, and I to aid
 Thy task on dale and moor?—
 That reddening brow!—too well I know,
 Not even thy Clare can peace bestow,
 While falsehood stains thy name:
 Go then to fight! Clare bids thee go
 Clare can a warrior's feelings know,
 And weep a warrior's shame;
 Can Red Earl Gilbert's spirit feel,
 Buckle the spurs upon thy heel,
 And belt thee with thy brand of steel,
 And send thee forth to fame!"—

XI.

That night, upon the rocks and bay,
 The midnight moonbeam slumbering lay,
 And pour'd its silver light, and pure,
 Through loop hole, and through embrasure
 Upon Tantallon tower and hall;

* Where James encamped before taking post at Flodden.

But chief were arched windows wide
 Illuminate the chapel's pride,
 The sober glances fall.
 Much was there need; though, seam'd with scars,
 Two veterans of the Douglas' wars,
 Though two gray priests were there,
 And each a blazing torch held high,
 You could not by their blaze descri
 The chapel's carving fair.
 Amid that dim and smoky light,
 Checkering the silvery moonshine bright,
 A bishop by the altar stood,
 A noble lord of Douglas' blood,
 With mitre sheen, and rocquet white.
 Yet show'd his meek and thoughtful eye
 But little pride of prelacy;
 More pleased that, in a barbarous age,
 He gave rude Scotland Virgil's page,
 Than that beneath his rule he held
 The bishopric of fair Dunkeld.
 Beside him ancient Angus stood,
 Doff'd his fair gown and sable hood;
 O'er his huge form, and visage pale,
 He wore a cap and shirt of mail;
 And lean'd his large and wrinkled hand
 Upon the huge and sweeping brand
 Which wont, of yore, in battle fray,
 His foeman's limbs to shred away,
 As wood-knife lops the sapling spray.
 He seem'd as from the tombs around,
 Rising at judgment-day,
 Some giant Douglas may be found
 In all his old array;
 So pale his face, so huge his limb,
 So old his arms, his look so grim.

XII.

Then at the altar Wilton kneels,
 And Clara the spurs bound on his heels;
 And think what next he must have felt,
 At buckling of the falchion belt,
 And judge how Clara changed her hue,
 While fastening to her lover's side
 A friend, which, though in danger tried,
 He once had found untrue!
 Then Douglas struck him with his blade:
 "Saint Michael and saint Andrew aid,
 I dub thee knight.
 Arise, Sir Ralph, De Wilton's heir!
 For king, for church, for lady fair,
 See that thou fight."
 And Bishop Gawain, as he rose,
 Said—"Wilton! grieve not for thy woes,
 Disgrace, and trouble;
 For he, who honour best bestows,
 May give thee double."
 De Wilton sobb'd, for sob he must—
 "Where'er I meet a Douglas, trust,
 That Douglas is my brother!"
 "Nay, nay," old Angus said, "not so;
 To Surrey's camp thou now must go,
 Thy wrongs no longer smother.
 I have two sons in yonder field,
 And, if thou meet'st them under shield,
 Upon them bravely—do thy worst;
 And foul fall him that blencheth first!"

XIII.

Not far advanced was morning day.
 When Marmion did his troop array
 To Surrey's camp to ride;
 He had safe conduct for his band,
 Beneath the royal seal and hand,
 And Douglas gave a guide;
 The ancient earl, with stately grace,
 Would Clara on her palfrey place,
 And whisper'd, in an under tone,
 "Let the hawk stoop, his prey is flown."
 The train from out the castle drew,
 But Marmion stopp'd to bid adieu:—
 "Though something I might phin," he
 "Of cold respect to stranger guest,
 Sent hither by your king's behest,
 While in Tantallon's towers I stay'd;
 Part we in friendship from your land,
 And, noble earl, receive my hand."
 But Douglas round him drew his cloak,
 Folded his arms, and thus he spoke:—
 "My manors, halls, and bowers, shall sit
 Be open, at my sovereign's will,
 To each one whom he lists, howe'er
 Unmeet to be the owner's peer.
 My castles are my king's alone,
 From turret to foundation stone—
 The hand of Douglas is his own;
 And never shall in friendly grasp
 The hand of such as Marmion clasp."

XIV.

Burn'd Marmion's swarthy cheek like fire,
 And shook his very frame for ire,
 And—"This to me!" he said,—
 "An 'twere not for thy hoary beard,
 Such hand as Marmion's had not spared
 To cleave the Douglas' head!
 And, first, I tell thee, haughty peer,
 He, who does England's message here,
 Although the meanest in her state,
 May well, proud Angus, be thy mate:
 And, Douglas, more I tell thee here,
 E'en in thy pitch of pride,
 Here, in thy hold, thy vassals near,
 (Nay, never look upon your lord,
 And lay your hands upon your sword.)
 I tell thee, thou'rt defied!
 And if thou said'st, I am not peer
 To any lord in Scotland here,
 Lowland or highland, far or near,
 Lord Angus, thou hast lied!"
 On the earl's cheek the flush of rage
 O'ercame the ashen hue of age:
 Fierce he broke forth: "And darest thou
 To beard the lion in his den,
 The Douglas in his hall?
 Andapest thou hence unscath'd to go?
 No, by St. Bride of Bothwell, no!"
 Up drawbridge, grooms—what, warder, ho
 Let the portcullis fall!"
 Lord Marmion turn'd,—well was his need,
 And dash'd the rowels in his steed,
 Like arrow through the archway sprung,
 The ponderous gate behind him rung:

there was such scanty room,
 as, descending, razed his plume.

XV.

ed along the drawbridge flies,
 it trembled on the rise;
 hter does the swallow skim
 the smooth lake's level brim:
 hen Lord Marmion reach'd his band,
 as and turn'd with clenched hand,
 out of loud defiance pours,
 ook his gauntlet at the towers.
 "horse!" the Douglas cried, "and
 chase!"
 n he rein'd his fury's pace;
 al messenger he came,
 most unworthy of the name.—
 r forged! St. Jude to speed!
 r knight so foul a deed?
 in heart it liked me ill,
 he king praised his clerly skill.
 to St. Bothan, son of mine,
 awain, ne'er could pen a line:
 e I, and I swear it still,
 boy-bishop fret his fill.—
 y mend my fiery mood!
 ne'er cools the Douglas' blood,
 ht to slay him where he stood.—
 y of him, too," he cried:
 an he speak, and fairly ride:
 nt him a warrior tried."—
 is his mandate he recalls,
 wly seeks his castle's halls.

XVI.

in Marmion's journey wore;
 his passion's gust was o'er,
 oss'd the heights of Stanrig-moor.
 p more closely there he scann'd,
 ss'd the palmer from the band.
 r or not," young Blount did say,
 rted at the peep of day;
 oth it was in strange array."
 at array?" said Marmion, quick,
 rd, I ill can spell the trick;
 night long, with clink and bang,
 my couch did hammers clang;
 the falling drawbridge rang,
 m a loop-hole while I peep,
 l-the-cat came from the keep,
 d in a gown of sables fair,
 ul of the morning air;
 , when that was blown aside,
 shirt of mail I spied,
 ibald won in bloody work,
 the Saracen and Turk:
 ght it hung not in the hall;
 t some marvel would befall.
 xt I saw them saddled lead
 viot forth, the earl's best steed;
 less horse, though something old,
 to his paces, cool and bold.
 the sheriff Sholto say,
 I did much the master^e pray
 him on the battle day;

His eldest son, the master of Angus.

But he preferr'd"—"Nay, Henry, cease!
 Thou sworn horse-courser, hold thy peace.—
 Eustace, thou bear'st a brain—I pray,
 What did Blount see at break of day?"

XVII.

"In brief, my lord, we both descried
 (For I then stood by Henry's side)
 The palmer mount, and outward ride,
 Upon the earl's own favourite steed;
 All sheath'd he was in armour bright,
 And much resembled that same knight,
 Subdued by you in Cotswold fight:
 Lord Angus wish'd him speed."
 The instant that Fitz-Eustace spoke,
 A sudden light on Marmion broke;—
 "Ah! dastard fool! to reason lost!"
 He mutter'd; "Twas not fay nor ghost,
 I met upon the moonlight wold,
 But living man of earthly mould.—
 O dotage blind and gross!
 Had I but fought as wont, one thrust
 Had laid De Wilton in the dust,
 My path no more to cross.—
 How stand we now?—he told his tale
 To Douglas; and with some avail;
 'Twas therefore gloom'd his rugged brow.—
 Will Surrey dare to entertain,
 'Gainst Marmion, charge disproved and vain?
 Small risk of that, I trow.
 Yet Clare's sharp questions must I shun;
 Must separate Constance from the nun—
 O what a tangled web we weave,
 When first we practise to deceive!—
 A palmer, too!—no wonder why
 I felt rebuked beneath his eye:
 I might have known there was but one
 Whose look could quell Lord Marmion."

XVIII.

Stung with these thoughts, he urged to speed
 His troop, and reach'd, at eve, the Tweed,
 Where Lennel's convent closed their march.
 (There now is left but one frail arch,
 Yet mourn thou not its cells;
 Our time a fair exchange has made;
 Hard by, in hospitable shade,
 A reverend pilgrim dwells,
 Well worth the whole Bernardine brood,
 That e'er wore sandal, frock, or hood.)
 Yet did Saint Bernard's abbot there
 Give Marmion entertainment fair,
 And lodging for his train, and Clare.
 Next morn the baron climb'd the tower,
 To view afar the Scottish power,
 Encamp'd on Flodden edge;
 The white pavilions made a show,
 Like remnants of the winter snow,
 Along the dusky ridge.
 Long Marmion look'd;—at length his eye
 Unusual movement might descry,
 Amid the shifting lines:
 The Scottish host drawn out appears,
 For, flashing on the hedge of spears
 The eastern sunbeam shines.

Their front now deepening, now extending,
 Their flank inclining, wheeling, bending,
 Now drawing back, and now descending,
 The skilful Marmion well could know
 They watch the motion of some foe,
 Who traversed on the plain below.

XIX.

Even so it was :—From Flodden ridge
 The Scots beheld the English host
 Leave Barmore-wood, their evening post,
 And heedful watch'd them as they cross'd
 The Till by Twisel bridge.
 High sight it is, and haughty, while
 They dive into the deep defile;
 Beneath the cavern'd cliff they fall,
 Beneath the castle's airy wall.

By rock, by oak, by hawthorn tree,
 Troop after troop are disappearing;
 Troop after troop their banners rearing
 Upon the eastern bank you see.
 Still pouring down the rocky den,
 Where flows the sullen Till,
 And rising from the dim wood glen,
 Standards on standards, men on men,
 In slow succession still,
 And sweeping o'er the Gothic arch,
 And pressing on, in ceaseless march,
 To gain the opposing hill.
 That morn, to many a trumpet-clang,
 Twisel! thy rock's deep echo rang;
 And many a chief of birth and rank,
 Saint Helen! at thy fountain drank.
 Thy hawthorn glade, which now we see
 In springtide bloom so lavishly,
 Had then from many an axe its doom,
 To give the marching columns room.

XX.

And why stands Scotland idly now,
 Dark Flodden! on thy airy brow,
 Since England gains the pass the while,
 And struggles through the deep defile?
 What checks the fiery soul of James?
 Why sits that champion of the dames
 Inactive on his steed,
 And sees, between him and his land,
 Between him and Tweed's southern strand,
 His host Lord Surrey lead?
 What veils the vain knight-errant's brand!—
 O, Douglas, for thy leading wand!
 Fierce Randolph, for thy speed!
 O for one hour of Wallace wight,
 Or well-skill'd Bruce, to rule the fight,
 And cry—"Saint Andrew and our right!"
 Another sight had seen that morn,
 From fate's dark book a leaf been torn,
 And Flodden had been Bannock-bourne!—
 The precious hour has pass'd in vain,
 And England's host has gain'd the plain;
 Wheeling their march, and circling still,
 Around the base of Flodden-hill.

XXI.

Ere yet the bands met Marmion's eye,
 Fitz-Eustace shouted loud and high,—

"Hark! hark! my lord, an English drum!
 And see, ascending squadrons come
 Between Tweed's river and the hill,
 Foot, horse, and cannon!—*hup what hup,*
 My basnet to a 'prentice cap,
 Lord Surrey's o'er the Till!
 Yet more! yet more!—*bow fair array'd*
 They file from out the hawthorn shade,
 And sweep so gallant by!
 With all their banners bravely spread,
 And all their armour flashing high,
 Saint George might waken from the dead
 To see fair England's standards fly."—
 "Stint in thy prate," quoth Blount, "then't
 And listen to our lord's behest."
 With kindling brow Lord Marmion said—
 "This instant be our band array'd;
 The river must be quickly cross'd,
 That we may join Lord Surrey's host.
 If fight king James—as well I trust,
 That fight he will, and fight he must,—
 The Lady Clare behind our lines
 Shall tarry, while the battle joins."

XXII.

Himself he swift on horseback threw,
 Scarce to the abbot bade adieu,
 Far less would listen to his prayer,
 To leave behind the helpless Clare.
 Down to the Tweed his band he drew,
 And mutter'd, as the flood they view,
 "The pheasant in the falcon's claw,
 He scarce will yield to please a daw:
 Lord Angus may the abbot awe,
 So Clare shall bide with me."
 Then on that dangerous ford, and deep,
 Where to the Tweed Leat's eddies creep,
 He ventured desperately:
 And not a moment will he bide,
 Till squire, or groom, before him ride;
 Headmost of all he stems the tide,
 And stems it gallantly.
 Eustace held Clare, upon her horse,
 Old Hubert led her rein,
 Stoutly they braved the current's course.
 And, though far downward driven perforce,
 The southern bank they gain;
 Behind them, straggling, came to shore.
 As best they might, the train:
 Each o'er his head his yew-bow bore
 A caution not in vain;
 Deep need that day that every string,
 By wet unarm'd should sharply ring.
 A moment then Lord Marmion stay'd,
 And breathed his steed, his men array'd,
 Then forward moved his band,
 Until, Lord Surrey's rear-guard won,
 He halted by a cross of stone,
 That, on a hillock, standing lone,
 Did all the field command.

XXIII.

Hence might they see the full array
 Of either host, for deadly fray;
 Their marshall'd line stretch'd east and west
 And fronted north and south

stant salutation past
 the loud cannon mouth:
 the close successive rattle,
 catches the voice of modern battle,
 low and far between.—
 look gain'd, Lord Marmion stay'd:
 by this cross," he gently said,
 I well may view the scene.
 art thou tarry, lovely Clare:
 of Marmion in thy prayer!
 ilt not!—well,—no less my care
 ratchful, for thy weal prepare.—
 ount and Eustace, are her guard,
 ten pick'd archers of my train;
 ngland if the day go hard,
 rwick speed amain.—
 ve conquer, cruel maid!
 Is shall at your feet be laid,
 here we meet again."—
 ed not for answer there;
 uld not mark the maid's despair,
 eed the discontented look
 ther squire; but spurr'd amain,
 shing through the battle plain,
 ay to Surrey took.

XXIV.

good Lord Marmion, by my life!
 me to danger's hour!
 eeting serves in time of strife:—
 have I ranged my power:
 will rule this central host,
 Stanley fronts their right,
 command the va'ward post,
 Brian Tunstall, stainless knight;
 Dacre, with his horsemen light,
 be in rearward of the fight,
 cour those that need it most.
 gallant Marmion, well I know,
 I gladly to the vanguard go;
 ad, the admiral, Tunstall there,
 thee their charge will blithely share;
 fight thine own retainers too,
 th De Burgh, thy steward true."—
 iks, noble Surrey!" Marmion said,
 urther greeting there he paid;
 arting like a thunderbolt,
 p the vanguard made a halt,
 ere such a shout there rose
 farmion! Marmion!" that the cry
 odden mountain shrilling high,
 tled the Scottish foea.

XXV.

nd Fitz-Eustace rested still
 dy Clare upon the hill;
 h (for far the day was spent)
 tern sunbeams now were bent;
 they heard, its meaning knew,
 ain their distant comrades view;
 Blount did Eustace say,
 thy office here to stay,
 of gilded spurs to-day.—
 ! look up—on Flodden bent,
 tish foe has fired his tent."

And sudden, as he spoke,
 From the sharp ridges of the hill,
 All downward to the banks of Till,
 Was wreath'd in sable smoke;
 Volumed and vast, and rolling far,
 The cloud enveloped Scotland's war,
 As down the hill they broke;
 Nor martial shout, nor minstrel tone,
 Announced their march; their tread alone,
 At times one warning trumpet blown,
 At times a stifed hum,
 Told England, from his mountain throne
 King James did rushing come.—
 Scarce could they hear, or see their foes,
 Until at weapon point they close.—
 They close, in clouds of smoke and dust,
 With sword-away, and with lance's thrust;
 And such a yell was there,
 Of sudden and portentous birth,
 As if men fought upon the earth,
 And fiends in upper air;
 O! life and death were in the shout,
 Recoil and rally, charge and rout,
 And triumph and despair.
 Long look'd the anxious squires; their eye
 Could in the darkness naught descry.

XXVI.

At length the freshening western blast
 Aside the shroud of battle cast;
 And, first, the ridge of mingled spears
 Above the brightening cloud appears;
 And in the smoke the pennons flew,
 As in the storm the white sea-mew.
 Then mark'd they, dashing broad and far,
 The broken billows of the war,
 And plumed crest of chieftains brave,
 Floating like foam upon the wave,
 But naught distinct they see:
 Wide raged the battle on the plain;
 Spears shook, and falchions flash'd amain;
 Fell England's arrow-flight like rain;
 Crests rose, and stoop'd, and rose again,
 Wild and disorderly.
 Amid the scene of tumult, high
 They saw Lord Marmion's falcon fly:
 And stainless Tunstall's banner white,
 And Edmund Howard's lion bright,
 Still bear them bravely in the fight;
 Although against them come,
 Of gallant Gordons many a one,
 And many a stubborn highlandman,
 And many a rugged border clan,
 With Huntley, and with Home.

XXVII.

Far on the left, unseen the while,
 Stanley broke Lennox and Argyle;
 Though there the western mountainear
 Rush'd with bare bosom on the spear,
 And flung the feeble target aside,
 And with both hands the broadsword plied:
 'Twas vain:—But fortune, on the right,
 With fickle smile, cheer'd Scotland's fight.
 Then fell that spotless banner white,—
 The Howard's lion fell;
 3 L

Yet still Lord Marmion's falcon flew
With wavering flight, while fiercer grew
Around the battle yell.
The border slogan rent the sky!
A Home! a Gordon! was the cry;
Loud were the clanging blows;
Advanced,—forced back,—now low, now high,
The pennon sunk and rose;
As bends the bark's mast in the gale,
When rent are rigging, shrouds, and sail,
It waver'd 'mid the foes.
No longer Blount the sight could bear:—
"By heaven, and all its saints, I swear,
I will not see it lost!
Fitz-Eustace, you with Lady Clare
May bid your beads, and patter prayer,—
I gallop to the host."
And to the fray he rode amain,
Follow'd by all the archer train.
The fiery youth, with desperate charge,
Made, for a space, an opening large,—
The rescued banner rose,—
But darkly closed the war around,
Like pine tree rooted from the ground,
It sunk among the foes.
Then Eustace mounted too,—yet stay'd,
As loath to leave the helpless maid,
When, fast as shaft can fly,
Bloodshot his eyes, his nostrils spread,
The loose rein dangling from his head,
Housing and saddle bloody red,
Lord Marmion's steed rush'd by;
And Eustace, maddening at the sight,
A look and sign to Clara cast,
To mark he would return in haste,
Then plunged into the fight.

XXVIII.

Ask me not what the maiden feels,
Left in that dreadful hour alone:
Perchance her reason stoops, or reels;
Perchance a courage, not her own,
Braces her mind to desperate tone.
The scatter'd van of England wheels;—
She only said, as loud in air
The tumult roar'd, "Is Wilton there?"
They fly, or, madden'd by despair,
Fight but to die,—"Is Wilton there?"
With that, straight up the hill there rode
Two horsemen drench'd with gore,
And in their arms, a helpless load,
A wounded knight they bore.
His hand still strain'd the broken brand;
His arms were smear'd with blood and sand:
Dragg'd from among the horses' feet,
With dinted shield, and helmet beat,
The falcon crest and plumage gone,
Can that be haughty Marmion!—
Young Blount his armour did unlace,
And, gazing on his ghastly face,
Said—"By Saint George, he's gone!
That spear-wound has our master sped,
And see the deep cut on his head!
Good night to Marmion."
"Unnurtured Blount! thy brawling cease:
He opens his eyes," said Eustace; "peace!"

XXIX.

When, doff'd his casque, he felt free air
Around 'gan Marmion wildly stare:
"Where's Harry Blount? Fitz-Eustace,
Linger ye here, ye hearts of hare!
Redeem my pennon,—charge again!
Cry—Marmion to the rescue!"—"Vain"
Last of my race, on the battle-plain
That shout shall ne'er be heard again!
Yet my last thought is England's:—fly,
To Dacre bear my signet-ring:
Tell him his squadrons up to bring:—
Fitz-Eustace, to Lord Surrey hie;
Tunstall lies dead upon the field,
His lifeblood stains the spotless shield
Edmund is down:—my life is left:—
The admiral alone is left.
Let Stanley charge with spur of fire,—
With Chester charge, and Lancashire,
Full upon Scotland's central host,
Or victory and England's lost:—
Must I bid twice?—hence, varlets, fly
Leave Marmion here alone—to die."
They parted, and alone he lay;
Clare drew her from the sight away,
Till pain rung forth a lowly moan.
And half he murmur'd,—"Is there no
Of all my halls have nursed,
Page, squire, or groom, one cup to bring
Of blessed water from the spring,
To slake my dying thirst!"

XXX.

O, woman! in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
And variable as the shade
By the light quivering aspen made,—
When pain and anguish wring the brow
A ministering angel thou!—
Scarce were the piteous accents said,
When, with the baron's casque, the mail
To the nigh streamlet ran:
Forgot were hatred, wrongs, and fears.
The plaintive voice alone she hears,
Sees but the dying man.
She stoop'd her by the runnel's side,
But in abhorrence backward drew;
For, oozing from the mountain side,
Where raged the war, a dark red tide
Was curdling in the streamlet blue.
Where shall she turn?—behold her mail
A little fountain cell,
Where water clear as diamond spark,
In a stone basin fell.
Above some half-worn letters say,
Drink, weary pilgrim, drink and pray
For the kind soul of Sybil Grey,
Who built this cross and well.
She fill'd the helm, and tack she tied.
And with surprise and joy espied
A monk supporting Marmion's head:
A pious man, whom duty brought
To dubious verge of battle fought,
To shrive the dying, bless the dead.

XXXI.

drank Lord Marmion of the wave,
as she stoop'd his brow to lave—
t the hand of Clare," he said,
injured Constance, bathes my head?"
en, as remembrance rose,—
ask not to me of shrift or prayer!
must redress her woes.

space, few words are mine, to spare:
ve and listen, gentle Clare!"—
las!" she said, "the while,—
nk of your immortal weal!
in for Constance is your zeal;
—died at Holy Isle."

Marmion started from the ground,
ght as if he felt no wound;
gh in the action burst the tide,
rents, from his wounded side.
in it was truth!"—he said—"I knew
the dark presage must be true.—
ould the fiend, to whom belongs
e vengeance due to all her wrongs,
Would spare me but a day!
: wasting fire, and dying groan,
d priests slain on the altar stone,
might bribe him for delay.
y not be!—this dizzy trance—
: on yon base marauder's lance,
doubly cursed my failing brand!
ful heart makes feeble hand."
fainting, down on earth he sunk,
orted by the trembling monk.

XXXII.

fruitless labour, Clara bound,
strove to staunch, the gushing wound:
monk, with unavailing cares,
usted all the church's prayers.
he said, that, close and near,
ly's voice was on his ear,
that the priest he could not hear,
For that she ever sung,
*he lost battle, borne down by the flying,
e mingles war's rattle with groans of the
dying!"*

So the notes rung;—
did thee, fiend!—with cruel hand,
e not the dying sinner's sand!
k, my son, upon yon sign
e Redeemer's grace divine;
I think on faith and bliss!—
any a death-bed I have been,
many a sinner's parting seen,
But never aught like this."—
war, that for a space did fail,
trebly thundering swell'd the gale,
And—Stanley! was the cry;
ht on Marmion's visage spread,
And fired his glazing eye:
dying hand, above his head,
took the fragment of his blade,
And shouted "Victory!—
ge, Chester, charge! On, Stanley, on!"—
: the last words of Marmion,

XXXIII.

By this, though deep the evening fell,
Still rose the battle's deadly swell,
For still the Scots, around their king,
Unbroken, fought in desperate ring.
Where's now their victor va'ward wing,

Where Huntley, and where Home?—
O for a blast of that dread horn,
On Fontarabian echoes borne,
That to King Charles did come,
When Rowland brave, and Olivier,
And every paladin and peer,

On Roncesvalles died!
Such blast might warm them, not in vain,
To quit the plunder of the slain,
And turn the doubtful day again,

While yet on Flodden side,
Afar the royal standard flies,
And round it toils, and bleeds, and dies,
Our Caledonian pride!

In vain the wish—for, far away,
While spoil and havoc mark their way,
Near Sybil's cross the plunderers stray.—
"O, lady," cried the monk, "away!"—

And placed her on her steed,
And led her to the chapel fair
Of Tilmouth upon Tweed.
There all the night they spent in prayer,
And, at the dawn of morning, there
She met her kinsman, Lord Fitz-Clare.

XXXIV.

But as they left the darkening heath,
More desperate grew the strife of death.
The English shafts in volleys hail'd,
In headlong charge their horse assail'd;
Front, flank, and rear, the squadrons sweep,
To break the Scottish circle deep,
That fought around their king.

But yet, though thick the shafts as snow,
Though charging knights like whirlwinds go,
Though bill-men ply the ghastly blow,

Unbroken was the ring:
The stubborn spearmen still made good
Their dark impenetrable wood,
Each stepping where his comrade stood,
The instant that he fell.

No thought was there of dastard flight;—
Link'd in the serried phalanx tight,
Groom fought like noble, squire like knight,
As fearlessly and well;

Till utter darkness closed her wing
O'er their thin host and wounded king.
Then skilful Surrey's sage commands
Led back from strife his shatter'd bands;

And from the charge they drew,
As mountain waves, from wasted lands,
Sweep back to ocean blue.

Then did their loss his foeman know;
Their king, their lords, their mightiest, low,
They melted from the field as snow,
When streams are swoln and south winds
blow.

Dissolves in silent dew.

Tweed's echoes heard the ceaseless plash,
 While many a broken band,
 Disorder'd, through her currents dash,
 To gain the Scottish land;
 To town and tower, to town and dale,
 To tell red Flodden's dismal tale,
 And raise the universal wail.
 Tradition, legend, tune, and song,
 Shall many an age that wail prolong;
 Still from the sire the son shall hear
 Of the stern strife and carnage drear
 Of Flodden's fatal field,
 Where shiver'd was fair Scotland's spear,
 And broken was her shield!

XXXV.

Day dawns upon the mountain's side—
 There, Scotland! lay thy bravest pride,
 Chiefs, knights, and nobles, many a one,
 The sad survivors all are gone.—
 View not that corpse mistrustfully,
 Defaced and mangled though it be;
 Nor to yon border castle high,
 Look northward with upbraiding eye;
 Nor cherish hope in vain,
 That, journeying far on foreign strand,
 The royal pilgrim to his land
 May yet return again.
 He saw the wreck his rashness wrought;
 Reckless of life, he desperate fought,
 And fell on Flodden plain:
 And well in death his trusty brand,
 Firm clench'd within his manly hand,
 Beseem'd the monarch slain.
 But, O! how changed since yon blithe night!—
 Gladly I turn me from the sight,
 Unto my tale again.

XXXVI.

Short is my tale.—Fitz-Eustace's care
 A pierced and mangled body bare
 To moated Lichfield's lofty pile;
 And there, beneath the southern aisle,
 A tomb, with Gothic Sculpture fair,
 Did long Lord Marmion's image bear.
 (Now vainly for its site you look;
 'Twas levell'd, when fanatic Brook
 The fair cathedral storm'd and took;
 But, thanks to Heaven, and good Saint Chad,
 A guerdon meet the spoiler had!)
 There erst was martial Marmion found,
 His feet upon a couchant hound,
 His hands to heaven uprais'd;
 And all around, on scutcheon rich,
 And tablet carved, and fretted niche,
 His arms and feats were blaz'd.
 And yet, though all was carved so fair,
 And priests for Marmion breathed the prayer,
 The last Lord Marmion lay not there.
 From Ettrick woods, a peasant swain
 Follow'd his lord to Flodden plain,—
 One of those flowers, whom plaintive lay
 In Scotland mourns as "wede away."
 Sore wounded, Sybil's cross he spied,
 And dragg'd him to its foot and died,
 Close by— Marmion's side.

The spoilers stripp'd and gash'd the slain
 And thus their corpses were mistak'n;
 And thus, in the proud baron's tomb,
 The lowly woodsman took the room.

XXXVII.

Less easy task it were, to show
 Lord Marmion's nameless grave, and how
 They dug his grave e'en where he lay
 But every mark is gone;
 Time's wasting hand has done away
 The simple cross of Sybil Grey,
 And broke her font of stone.
 But yet from out the little hill
 Oozes the slender springlet still.
 Oft halts the stranger there,
 For thence may best his curious eye
 The memorable field descry;
 And shepherd boys repair
 To seek the water-flag and rush,
 And rest them by the hazel bush,
 And plait their garlands fair;
 Nor dream they sit upon the grave
 That holds the bones of Marmion brave
 When thou shalt find the little hill;
 With thy heart commune, and be still.
 If ever, in temptation strong,
 Thou left'st the right path for the wrong;
 If every devious step thus trod,
 Still lead thee further from the road;
 Dread thou to speak presumptuous doom
 On noble Marmion's lowly tomb;
 But say, "He died a gallant knight,
 With sword in hand, for England's right."

XXXVIII.

I do not rhyme to that dull elf,
 Who cannot image to himself,
 That all through Flodden's dismal night,
 Wilton was foremost in the fight;
 That, when brave Surrey's steed was slain
 'Twas Wilton mounted him again;
 'Twas Wilton's brand that deepest hew'd
 Amid the spearmen's stubborn wood,
 Unnamed by Hollinshed or Hall,
 He was the living soul of all;
 That, after fight, his faith made plain,
 He won his faith and lands again;
 And charged his old paternal shield
 With bearings won on Flodden field.—
 Nor sing I to that simple maid,
 To whom it must in terms be said,
 That king and kinsmen did agree
 To bless fair Clara's constancy;
 Who cannot, unless I relate,
 Paint to her mind the bridal's state;
 That Wolsey's voice the blessing spoke,
 More, Sands, and Denny, pass'd the joke;
 That bluff king Hal the curtain drew,
 And Catherine's hand the stocking threw:
 And afterwards for many a day,
 That it was held enough to say,
 In blessing to a wedded pair,
 "Love they like Wilton and like Clara!"

L'ENVOY TO THE READER.

Then, a final note prolong
 Lengthen out a closing song,
 As to bid the gentles speed,
 As long have listed to my rede?—
 In tatesman grave, if such may deign
 To read the minstrel's idle strain,
 And head, clean hand, and piercing wit,
 And patriotic heart—as PRIT!
 Aurland for the hero's crest,
 Twined by her he loves the best;
 A very lovely lady bright,
 At can I wish but faithful knight?
 A very faithful lover too,
 At can I wish but lady true?
 Knowledge to the studious sage,
 A pillow to the head of age.
 Adieu, dear schoolboy, whom my lay
 Cheated of thy hour of play,
 At task and merry holiday!
 Adieu, to each, a fair good night,
 Pleasing dreams, and slumbers light!

THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

THE MOST NOBLE JOHN JAMES, MARQUIS
 OF ABERCORN, &c.

THIS POEM IS INSCRIBED, BY THE AUTHOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE scene of the following poem is laid chiefly
 In the vicinity of Loch-Katrine, in the Western
 Lands of Perthshire. The time of action in-
 volves six days, and the transactions of each day
 form a canto.

CANTO I.

THE CHASE.

Of the North! that mouldering long hast
 Hung
 O'er the witch-elm that shades St. Fillan's spring,
 Down the fitful breeze thy numbers flung,
 All envious ivy did around thee cling,
 Ringling with verdant ringlet every string,—
 Minstrel harp, still must thine accents sleep?
 Rustling leaves and fountains murmuring,
 Still must thy sweeter sounds their silence keep,
 Bid a warrior smile, nor teach a maid to weep?

thus, in ancient days of Caledon,
 As thy voice mute amid the festal crowd,
 In lay of hopeless love, or glory won,
 Roused the fearful or subdued the proud.
 Each according pause was heard aloud
 Thine ardent symphony sublime and high!
 Dames and crested chiefs attention bow'd;
 Or still the burthen of thy minstrelsy
 In knighthood's dauntless deed and beauty's
 Matchless eye.

* Used generally for *tale*, or *discourse*.

O wake once more! how rude soe'er the hand
 That ventures o'er thy magic maze to stray;
 O wake once more! though scarce my skill com-
 mand
 Some feeble echoing of thine earlier lay:
 Though harsh and faint, and soon to die away,
 And all unworthy of thy nobler strain;
 Yet, if one heart throb higher at its sway,
 The wizard note has not been touch'd in vain.
 Then silent be no more! Enchantress, wake again!

I.

THE stag at eve had drunk his fill,
 Where danced the moon on Monan's rill,
 And deep his midnight lair had made
 In lone Glenartney's hazel shade;
 But when the sun his beacon red
 Had kindled on Benvoirlich's head,
 The deep-mouth'd bloodhound's heavy bay
 Resounded up the rocky way,
 And faint, from farther distance borne,
 Were heard the clanging hoof and horn.

II.

As chief, who hears his warder call,
 "To arms! the foemen storm the wall,"—
 The antler'd monarch of the waste
 Sprung from his heathery couch in haste.
 But, e'er his fleet career he took,
 The dewdrops from his flanks he shook;
 Like crested leader proud and high,
 Toss'd his beam'd frontlet to the sky;
 A moment gaz'd adown the dale,
 A moment snuff'd the tainted gale,
 A moment listen'd to the cry,
 That thicken'd as the chase drew nigh;
 Then, as the headmost foes appear'd,
 With one brave bound the copse he clear'd,
 And, stretching forward free and far,
 Sought the wild heaths of Uam-Var.

III.

Yell'd on the view the opening pack,
 Rock, glen, and cavern, paid them back;
 To many a mingled sound at once
 Th' awaken'd mountain gave response.
 An hundred dogs bay'd deep and strong,
 Clatter'd a hundred steeds along,
 Their peal the merry horns rung out,
 An hundred voices join'd the shout:
 With hark and whoop, and wild halloo,
 No rest Benvoirlich's echoes knew.
 Far from the tumult fled the roe,
 Close in her covert cower'd the doe,
 The falcon, from her cairn on high,
 Cast on the rout a wondering eye,
 Till far beyond her piercing ken
 The hurricane had swept the glen.
 Faint, and more faint, its failing din
 Return'd from cavern, cliff, and linn,
 And silence settled, wide and still,
 On the lone wood and mighty hill.

IV.

Less loud the sounds of sylvan war
 Disturb'd the heights of Uam-Var,

And roused the cavern, where, 'tis told
A giant made his den of old:
For ere that steep ascent was won,
High in his pathway hung the sun,
And many a gallant, stay'd perforce,
Was fain to breathe his faltering horse;
And of the trackers of a deer
Scarce half the lessening pack was near;
So shrewdly, on the mountain side,
Had the bold burst their mettle tried.

V.

- The noble stag was pausing now,
Upon the mountain's southern brow,
Where broad extended, far beneath,
The varied realms of fair Menteith.
With anxious eye he wander'd o'er
Mountain and meadow, moss and moor,
And ponder'd refuge from his toil,
By far Lochard or Aberfoyle.
But nearer was the copse-wood gray,
That waved and wept on Loch-Achray,
And mingled with the pine trees blue
On the bold cliffs of Ben-venue.
Fresh vigour with the hope return'd,
With flying foot the heath he spurn'd,
Held westward with unwearied race,
And left behind the panting chase.

VI.

'Twere long to tell what steeds gave o'er,
As swept the hunt through Cambus-more;
What reins were tighten'd in despair,
When rose Benledi's ridge in air;
Who flagg'd upon Bochastle's heath,
Who shunn'd to stem the flooded Teith,
For twice, that day, from shore to shore,
The gallant stag swum stoutly o'er.
Few were the stragglers, following far,
That reach'd the lake of Vennachar;
And when the Brigg of Turk was won,
The headmost horseman rode alone.

VII.

Alone, but with unabated zeal,
That horseman plied the scourge and steel;
For jaded now, and spent with toil,
Emboss'd with foam, and dark with soil,
While every gasp with sobs he drew,
The labouring stag strain'd full in view.
Two dogs of black Saint Hubert's breed,
Unmatch'd for courage, breath, and speed,
Fast on his flying traces came,
And all but won that desperate game;
For, scarce a spear's length from his haunch,
Vindictive toil'd the bloodhounds staunch;
Nor nearer might the dogs attain,
Nor further might the quarry strain.
Thus up the the margin of the lake,
Between the precipice and brake,
O'er stock and rock their race they take.

VIII.

The hunter mark'd that mountain high,
The lone lake's western boundary,
And deem'd the stag must turn to bay,
Where that huge rampart barr'd the way,

Already glorying in the prize,
Measures his antlers with his eyes;
For the death-wound, and death-hallie,
Muster'd his breath, his whinnyard drew;
But thundering as he came prepared,
With ready arm and weapon bared,
The wily quarry shunn'd the shock,
And turn'd him from the opposing rock;
Then, dashing down a darksome glen,
Soon lost to hound and hunter's ken,
In the deep Trossach's wildest nook
His solitary refuge took.
There while, close couch'd, the thicket's
Cold dews and wild flowers on his head,
He heard the baffled dogs in vain
Rave through the hollow pass amain,
Chiding the rocks that yell'd again.

IX.

Close on the hounds the hunter came,
To cheer them on the vanish'd game;
But, stumbling in the rugged dell,
The gallant horse exhausted fell.
Th' impatient rider strove in vain
To rouse him with the spur and rein,
For the good steed, his labours o'er,
Stretch'd his stiff limbs to rise no more.
Then touch'd with pity and remorse,
He sorrow'd o'er the expiring horse:
"I little thought, when first thy rein
I slack'd upon the banks of Seine,
That Highland eagle e'er should feed
On thy fleet limbs, my matchless steed;
Wo worth the chase, wo worth the day,
That costs thy life, my gallant gray!"

X.

Then through the dell his horn resounds,
From vain pursuit to call the hounds.
Back limp'd, with slow and crippled pace,
The sulky leaders of the chase;
Close to their master's side they press'd,
With drooping tail and humbled crest;
But still the dingle's hollow throat
Prolong'd the swelling bugle-note.
The owlets started from their dream,
The eagles answer'd with their scream.
Round and around the sounds were cast.
Till echo seem'd an answering blast;
And on the hunter hied his way,
To join some comrades of the day;
Yet often paused, so strange the road,
So wondrous were the scenes it show'd.

XI.

The western waves of ebbing day
Roll'd o'er the glen their level way;
Each purple peak, each flinty spire,
Was bathed in floods of living fire,
But not a setting beam could glow
Within the dark ravines below,
Where twined the path in shadow hid,
Round many a rocky pyramid,
Shooting abruptly from the dell
Its thunder-splinter'd pinnacle;
Round many an insulated mass,
The native bulwarks of the pass,

Huge as the tower which builders vain
Presumptuous piled on Shinar's plain.
The rocky summits, split and rent,
Fenn'd turret, dome, or battlement,
Or seem'd fantastically set
With cupola or minaret,
Wild crests as pagod ever deck'd,
Or mosque of eastern architect.
Nor were these earth-born castles bare,
Nor lack'd they many a banner fair;
For, from their shiver'd brows display'd,
Far o'er th' unfathomable glade,
All twinkling with the dewdrops sheen,
The brier rose fell in streamers green,
And creeping shrubs, of thousand dyes,
Waved in the west wind's summer sighs.

XII.

Boon nature scatter'd, free and wild,
Each plant, or flower, the mountain's child.
Here eglantine embalm'd the air,
Hawthorn and hazel mingled there;
The primrose pale, and violet flower,
Found in each cliff a narrow bower;
Fox-glove and night-shade, side by side,
Emblems of punishment and pride,
Group'd their dark hues with every stain
The weather-beaten crags retain.
With boughs that quaked at every breath,
Gray birch and aspen wept beneath;
Aloft, the ash and warrior oak
Cast anchor in the rifted rock;
And, higher yet, the pine tree hung
His shatter'd trunk, and frequent fung,
Where seem'd the cliffs to meet on high,
His bows athwart the narrow'd sky.
Highest of all, where white peaks glanced,
Where glistening streamers waved and danced,
The wanderer's eye could barely view
The summer heaven's delicious blue;
So wondrous wild, the whole might seem
The scenery of a fairy dream.

XIII.

Onward, amid the copse 'gan peep
A narrow inlet, still and deep,
Affording scarce such breadth of brim,
As served the wild duck's brood to swim.
Lost for a space, through thickets veering,
But broader when again appearing,
Tall rocks and tufted knolls their face
Could on the dark blue mirror trace;
And farther as the hunter stray'd,
Still broader sweep its channels made.
The shaggy mounds no longer stood,
Emerging from entangled wood,
But, wave-encircled, seem'd to float,
Like castle girdled with its moat;
Yet broader floods extending still,
Divide them from their parent hill,
Till each, retiring, claims to be
An inlet in an island sea.

XIV.

And now, to issue from the glen,
No pathway meets the wanderer's ken,

Unless he climb, with footing nice,
A far-projecting precipice,
The broom's tough root his ladder made,
The hazel saplings lent their aid;
And thus an airy point he won,
Where gleaming with the setting sun,
One burnish'd sheet of living gold,
Loch-Katrine lay beneath him roll'd,
In all her length far winding lay,
With promontory, creek, and bay,
And islands that, empurpled bright,
Floated amid the livelier light,
And mountains, that like giants stand,
To sentinel enchanted land.
High on the south, huge Ben-venue
Down on the lake in masses threw
Crags, knolls, and mounds, confusedly hurl'd,
The fragments of an earlier world;
A wildering forest feather'd o'er
His ruin'd sides and summit hoar,
While on the north, through middle air,
Ben-an heaved high his forehead bare.

XV.

From the steep promontory gazed
The stranger, raptured and amazed.
And "What a scene was here," he cried,
"For princely pomp, or churchman's pride!
On this bold brow a lordly tower;
In that soft vale, a lady's bower:
On yonder meadow, far away,
The turrets of a cloister gray.
How blithely might the bugle horn
Chide, on the lake, the lingering morn!
How sweet, at eve, the lover's lute
Chimes, when the groves were still and mute!
And, when the midnight moon should lave
Her forehead in the silver wave,
How solemn on the ear would come
The holy matins' distant hum,
While the deep peal's commanding tone
Should wake, in yonder islet lone,
A sainted hermit from his cell,
To drop a bead with every knell—
And bugle, lute, and bell, and all,
Should each bewilder'd stranger call
To friendly feast, and lighted hall.

XVI.

"Blithe were it then to wander here!
But now,—beshrew yon nimble deer,—
Like that same hermit's, thin and spare,
The copse must give my evening fare;
Some mossy bank my couch must be,
Some rustling oak my canopy.
Yet pass we that;—the war and chase
Give little choice of resting-place;—
A summer night, in green wood spent,
Were but to-morrow's merriment;—
But hosts may in these wilds abound,
Such as are better miss'd than sound;
To meet with highland plunderer's here,
Were worse than loss of steed or deer.
I am alone;—my bugle strain
May call some straggler of the train;
Or, fall the worst that may betide,
Ere now this falchion has been tried."

XVII.

But scarce again his horn he wound,
 When lo ! forth starting at the sound,
 From underneath an aged oak,
 That slanted from the islet rock,
 A damsel guider of its way,
 A little skiff shot to the bay,
 That round the promontory steep,
 Led its deep line in graceful sweep,
 Eddying, in almost viewless wave,
 The weeping-willow twig to lave,
 And kiss with whispering sound and slow,
 The beach of pebbles bright as snow.
 The boat had touch'd this silver strand,
 Just as the hunter left his stand,
 And stood conceal'd amid the brake,
 To view this lady of the lake.
 The maiden paused, as if again
 She thought to catch the distant strain.
 With head up-raised, and look intent,
 And eye and ear attentive bent,
 And locks flung back, and lips apart,
 Like monument of Grecian art,
 In listening mood, she seem'd to stand,
 The guardian maid of the strand.

XVIII.

And ne'er did Grecian chisel trace
 A nymph, a naiad, or a grace,
 Of finer form, or lovelier face !
 What though the sun, with ardent frown,
 Had slightly tinged her cheek with brown,
 The sportive toil, which, short and light,
 Had died her glowing hue so bright,
 Served too in hastier swell to show
 Short glimpses of a breast of snow ;
 What though no rule of courtly grace
 To measured mood had train'd her pace,—
 A foot more light, a step more true,
 Ne'er from the heath flower dash'd the dew ;
 E'en the slight harebell raised its head,
 Elastic from her airy tread :
 What though upon her speech there hung
 The accents of the mountain tongue,—
 Those silver sounds, so soft, so dear,
 The list'ner held his breath to hear.

XIX.

A chieftain's daughter seem'd the maid ;
 Her satin snood, her silken plaid,
 Her golden brooch, such birth betrayed.
 And seldom was a snood amid
 Such wild luxuriant ringlets hid,
 Whose glossy black to shame might bring
 The plumage of the raven's wing ;
 And seldom o'er a breast so fair,
 Mantled a plaid with modest care,
 And never brooch the folds combined
 Above a heart more good and kind.
 Her kindness and her worth to spy,
 You need but gaze on Ellen's eye ;
 Not Katrine, in her mirror blue,
 Gives back the shaggy banks more true,
 Than every free-born glance confess'd
 The guileless movements of her breast ;

Whether joy danced in her dark eye,
 Or wo or pity claim'd a sigh,
 Or filial love was glowing there,
 Or meek devotion pour'd a prayer,
 Or tale of injury call'd forth
 Th' indignant spirit of the north.
 One only passion, unreveal'd,
 With maiden pride the maid conceal'd,
 Yet not less purely felt the flame—
 O need I tell that passion's name !

XX.

Impatient of the silent horn,
 Now on the gale her voice was borne :
 " Father," she cried ; the rocks around
 Loved to prolong the gentle sound.—
 A while she paused, no answer came :—
 " Malcolm, was thine the blast ?" the name
 Less resolutely utter'd fell :
 The echoes could not catch the swell.
 " A stranger I," the huntsman said,
 Advancing from the hazel shade.
 The maid, alarm'd, with hasty oar,
 Push'd her light shallop from the shore,
 And, when a space was gain'd between
 Closer she drew her bosom screen ;
 (So forth the startled swan would sing,
 So turn to prune his ruffled wing ;)
 Then safe, though flutter'd and amazed,
 She paused, and on the stranger gazed,
 Not his the form, nor his the eye,
 That youthful maidens wont to fly.

XXI.

On his bold visage middle age
 Had slightly press'd its signet sage,
 Yet had not quench'd the open truth
 And fiery vehemence of youth ;
 Forward and frolic glee was there,
 The will to do, the soul to dare,
 The sparkling glance, soon blown to fire,
 Of hasty love, or headlong ire.
 His limbs were cast in manly mould,
 For hardy sports, or contest bold ;
 And though in peaceful garb array'd,
 And weaponless except his blade,
 His stately mien as well implied
 A high-born heart, a martial pride,
 As if a baron's crest he wore,
 And sheath'd in armour trod the shore.
 Slighting the petty need he show'd,
 He told of his benighted road ;
 His ready speech flow'd fair and free,
 In phrase of gentlest courtesy :
 Yet seem'd that tone, and gesture bland,
 Less used to sue than to command.

XXII.

A while the maid the stranger eyed,
 And, reassured, at length replied,
 That highland halls were open still
 To wander'd wanderers of the hill.
 " Nor think you unexpected come
 To yon lone isle, our desert home ;
 Before the heath had lost the dew,
 'Twas worn, a couch was pull'd for you ;

Under mountain's purple head
 ptarmigan and heath-cock bled,
 Our broad nets have swept the mere,
 "Smish forth your evening cheer."
 "Nay, by the rood, my lovely maid,
 courtesy has err'd," he said;
 "Right have I to claim, misplaced,
 welcome of expected guest.
 "Nearer, here by fortune tost,
 "Nay, my friends, my courser lost,
 "Or before, believe me, fair,
 "Ever drawn your mountain air,
 "In this lake's romantic strand,
 "Did a fay in fairy land."

XXIII.

"Well believe," the maid replied,
 "Or light skiff approach'd the side,
 "Well believe, that ne'er before
 "Foot has trod Loch-Katrine's shore;
 "Yet, as far as yesternight,
 "Illan-bane foretold your plight—
 "Your hair'd sire, whose eye intent
 "On the vision'd future bent.
 "With your steed, a dappled gray
 "Laid beneath the birchen way;
 "Dressed exact your form and mien,
 "In hunting suit of Lincoln green,
 "Tassled horn so gayly gilt,
 "Falcon's crooked blade and hilt,
 "Cap with heron's plumage trim,
 "Upon two hounds so dark and grim.
 "I saw that all should ready be
 "To ace a guest of fair degree;
 "Nought I held his prophecy,
 "I deem'd it was my father's horn,
 "Whose echoes o'er the lake were borne."

XXIV.

The stranger smiled:—"Since to your home
 "Tined errant-knight I come,
 "Unceasing by prophet sooth and old,
 "I'd, doubtless, for achievement bold,
 "Ghtly front each high emprise,
 "Ne kind glance of those bright eyes.
 "Let it me, first, the task to guide
 "Fairy frigate o'er the tide."
 "I said, with smile suppress'd and sly,
 "Oil unwonted saw him try;
 "Eldom, sure, if e'er before,
 "Oble hand had grasp'd an oar:
 "With main strength his strokes he drew,
 "O'er the lake the shallop flew:
 "Heads erect, and whimpering cry,
 "Sounds behind their passage ply.
 "Requent does the bright oar break
 "Larkening mirror of the lake,
 "The rocky isle they reach,
 "Nearer their shallop on the beach."

XXV.

The stranger view'd the shore around;
 "So all so close with copse-wood bound,
 "No track nor pathway might declare
 "Human foot frequented there,"

Until the mountain maiden show'd
 A clambering unsuspected road,
 That winded through the tangled screen,
 And open'd on a narrow green,
 Where weeping birch and willow round
 With their long fibres swept the ground.
 Here, for retreat in dangerous hour,
 Some chief had framed a rustic bower.

XXVI.

It was a lodge of ample size,
 But strange of structure and device;
 Of such materials, as around
 The workman's hand had readiest found.
 Lopp'd of their boughs, their hoar trunks bared,
 And by the hatchet rudely squared,
 To give the walls their destined height,
 The sturdy oak and ash unite;
 While moss and clay and leaves combined
 To fence each crevice from the wind.
 The lighter pine trees, over head,
 Their slender length for rafters spread,
 And wither'd heath and rushes dry
 Supplied a russet canopy.
 Due westward, fronting to the green,
 A rural portico was seen,
 Aloft on native pillars borne,
 Of mountain fir with bark unshorn,
 Where Ellen's hand had taught to twine
 The ivy and Idæan vine,
 The clematis, the favour'd flower
 Which boasts the name of virgin-bower
 And every hardy plant could bear
 Loch-Katrine's keen and searching air.
 An instant in this porch she stay'd,
 And gayly to the stranger said,
 "On heaven and on thy lady call,
 And enter the enchanted hall!"

XXVII.

"My hope, my heaven, my trust must be,
 My gentle guide, in following thee."
 He cross'd the threshold—and a clang
 Of angry steel that instant rang.
 To his bold brow his spirit rush'd,
 But soon for vain alarm he blush'd,
 When on the floor he saw display'd,
 Cause of the din, a naked blade
 Dropp'd from the sheath that, careless flung,
 Upon a stag's huge antlers swung;
 For all around, the walls to grace,
 Hung trophies of the fight or chase:
 A target there, a bugle here,
 A battle-axe, a hunting spear,
 And broadswords, bows, and arrows, store,
 With the tusk'd trophies of the boar.
 Here grins the wolf as when he died,
 And there the wildcat's brindled hide
 The frontlet of the elk adorns,
 Or mantles o'er the bison's horns:
 Pennons and flags defaced and stain'd,
 That blackening streaks of blood retain'd,
 And deer skins, dappled, dun and white,
 With otter's fur and seal's unite,
 In rude and uncouth tapestry all,
 To garnish forth the sylvan hall.

XXVIII.

The wandering stranger round him gazed,
And next the fallen weapon raised;
Few were the arms whose sinewy strength
Sufficed to stretch it forth at length.
And as the brand he poised and sway'd,
"I never knew but one," he said,
"Whose stalwart arm might brook to wield
A blade like this in battle field."
She sigh'd, then smiled, and took the word;
"You see the guardian champion's sword;
As light it trembles in his hand,
As in my grasp a hazel wand;
My sire's tall form might grace the part
Of Ferragus, or Ascapart:
But in the absent giant's hold
Are women now, and menials old."

XXIX.

The mistress of the mansion came,
Mature of age, a graceful dame;
Whose easy step and stately port
Had well become a princely court,
To whom, though more than kindred knew,
Young Ellen gave a mother's due.
Meet welcome to her guest she made,
And every courteous rite was paid,
That hospitality could claim,
Though all unask'd his birth and name.
Such then the reverence to a guest,
That fellest foe might join the feast,
And from his deadliest foeman's door
Unquestion'd turn, the banquet o'er.
At length his rank the stranger names,
"The knight of Snowdoun, James Fitz-James;
Lord of a barren heritage,
Which his brave sires, from age to age,
By their good swords had held with toil;
His sire had fallen in such turmoil,
And he, God wot, was forced to stand
Oft for his right with blade in hand.
This morning with Lord Moray's train
He chased a stalwart stag in vain,
Outstripp'd his comrades, miss'd the deer,
Lost his good steed, and wander'd here."

XXX.

Fain would the knight in turn require
The name and state of Ellen's sire;
Well show'd the elder lady's mien,
That courts and cities she had seen;
Ellen, though more her looks display'd
The simple grace of sylvan maid,
In speech and gesture, form and face,
Show'd she was come of gentle race;
"Twere strange in ruder rank to find
Such looks, such manners, and such mind.
Each hint the knight of Snowdoun gave,
Dame Margaret heard with silence grave;
Or Ellen, innocently gay,
Turn'd all inquiry light away:
"Wierd women we! by dale and down
We dwell, afar from tower and town.
We stem the flood, we ride the blast,
On wandering knights our spells we cast;

While viewless minstrels touch the string
'Tis thus our charmed rhymes we sing."
She sung, and still a harp unseen
Fill'd up the symphony between.

XXXI.

SONG.

"Soldier rest! thy warfare o'er,
Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking
Dream of battled fields no more,
Days of danger, nights of waking.
In our isle's enchanted hall,
Hands unseen thy couch are strewing,
Fairy strains of music fall,
Every sense in slumber dewing.
Soldier rest! thy warfare o'er,
Dream of fighting fields no more;
Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking,
Morn of toil, nor night of waking.

"No rude sound shall reach thine ear,
Armour's clang, or war-steed clamping
Trump nor pibroch summon here
Mustering clan, or squadron tramping.
Yet the lark's shrill life may come,
At the daybreak, from the fallow,
And the bitter sound his drum,
Booming from the sedgy shallow.
Ruder sounds shall none be near,
Guards nor warders challenge here,
Here's no war-steed's neigh and champion
Shouting clans or squadrons stamping."

XXXII.

She paused—then, blushing, led the lay
To grace the stranger of the day.
Her mellow notes a while prolong
The cadence of the flowing song,
Till to her lips in measured frame
The minstrel verse spontaneous came.

SONG CONTINUED.

"Huntsman, rest! thy chase is done,
While our slumbrous spells assail ye,
Dream not, with the rising sun,
Bugles here shall sound reveillie,
Sleep! the deer is in his den;
Sleep! the hounds are by thee lying;
Sleep! nor dream in yonder glen
How thy gallant steed lay dying.
Huntsman, rest! thy chase is done,
Think not of the rising sun,
For at dawning, to assail ye,
Here no bugles sound reveillie."

XXXIII.

The hall was clear'd—the stranger's bed
Was there of mountain heather spread,
Where oft an hundred guests had lain,
And dream'd their forest sports again.
But vainly did the heath flower shed
Its moonland fragrance round his head;
Not Ellen's spell had lull'd to rest
The fever of his troubled breast.
In broken dreams the image rose
Of varied perils, pains, and woes;

steed now flounders in the brake,
 sinks his barge upon the lake :
 leader of a broken host,
 tattered falls, his honour's lost.
 I, from my couch may heavenly might
 e that worst phantom of the night !—
 n return'd the scenes of youth,
 nfidant undoubting truth ;
 a his soul he interchanged
 friends whose hearts were long estranged.
 come, in dim procession led,
 cold, the faithless, and the dead ;
 arm each hand, each brow as gay,
 they parted yesterday.
 doubts distract him at the view,
 re his senses false or true ?
 n'd he of death, or broken vow,
 it all a vision now ?

XXXIV.

ngth, with Ellen in a grove
 em'd to walk, and speak of love ;
 isten'd with a blush and sigh,
 uit was warm, his hopes were high.
 ight her yielded hand to clasp,
 a cold gauntlet met his grasp ;
 phantom's sex was changed and gone,
 its head a helmet shone ;
 ly enlarged to giant size,
 darken'd cheek and threatening eyes,
 grisly visage, stern and hoar,
 llen still a likeness bore.—
 oke, and, panting with affright,
 ll'd the vision of the night.
 earth's decaying brands were red,
 deep and dusky lustre shed,
 showing, half concealing all
 uncouth trophies of the hall.
 those the stranger fix'd his eye
 re that huge falchion hung on high,
 thoughts on thoughts, a countless throng,
 'd, chasing countless thoughts along,
 , the giddy whirl to cure,
 se, and sought the moonshine pure.

XXXV.

wild rose, eglantine, and broom,
 ed around their rich perfume ;
 birch trees wept in fragrant balm,
 aspen slept beneath the calm ;
 silver light, with quivering glance,
 'd on the water's still expanse,—
 were the heart whose passion's sway
 rage beneath the sober ray !
 !t its calm, that warrior guest,
 e thus he communed with his breast :—
 y is it, at each turn I trace
 : memory of that exiled race ?
 f not mountain maiden spy,
 he must bear the Douglas eye ?
 f not view a highland brand,
 t must match the Douglas hand ?
 f not frame a fever'd dream,
 still the Douglas is the theme ?
 dream no more—by manly mind
 e'en in sleep is will resign'd.

My midnight orisons said o'er,
 I'll turn to rest, and dream no more.”
 His midnight orison be told,
 A prayer with every bead of gold,
 Consign'd to heaven his cares and woes,
 And sunk in undisturb'd repose ;
 Until the heath-cock shrilly crew,
 And morning dawn'd on Ben-venue.

CANTO II.

THE ISLAND.

I.

At morn the black-cock trims his jetty wing,
 'Tis morning prompts the linnet's blithest lay ;
 All nature's children feel the matin spring
 Of life reviving, with reviving day ;
 And while yon little bark glides down the bay
 Wafting the stranger on his way again,
 Morn's genial influence roused a minstrel gray,
 And sweetly o'er the lake was heard thy strain,
 Mix'd with the sounding harp, O white hair'd
 Allan-bane !

II.

SONG.

“ Not faster yonder rowers' might
 Flings from their oars the spray,
 Not faster yonder rippling bright,
 That tracks the shallop's course in light,
 Melts in the lake away,
 Than men from memory erase
 The benefits of former days ;
 Then, stranger, go ! good speed the while,
 Nor think again of the lonely isle.
 “ High place to thee in royal court,
 High place in battle line,
 Good hawk and hound for sylvan sport,
 Where beauty sees the brave resort,
 The honour'd meed be thine !
 True be thy sword, thy friend sincere,
 Thy lady constant, kind, and dear,
 And lost in love's and friendship's smile
 Be memory of the lonely isle.

III.

SONG CONTINUED.

“ But if beneath yon southern sky
 A plaided stranger roam,
 Whose drooping crest and stifed sigh,
 And sunken cheek and heavy eye,
 Pine for his highland home ;
 Then, warrior, then be thine to show
 The care that soothes a wanderer's woe ;
 Remember then thy hap erewhile,
 A stranger in the lonely isle.

“ Or, if on life's uncertain main
 Mishap shall mar thy sail,
 If faithful, wise, and brave in vain,
 Wo, want, and exile thou sustain
 Beneath the fickle gale ;
 Waste not a sigh on fortune changed,
 On thankless courts, or friends estranged,
 But come where kindred worth shall smile,
 To greet thee in the lonely isle.”

IV.

As died the sounds upon the tide,
The shallop reach'd the mainland side,
And ere his onward way he took,
The stranger cast a lingering look,
Where easily his eye might reach
The harper on the islet beach,
Reclined against a blighted tree,
As wasted, gray, and worn as he.
To minstrel meditation given,
His reverend brow was raised to heaven,
As from the rising sun to claim
A sparkle of inspiring flame.
His hand, reclined upon the wire,
Seem'd watching the awakening fire;
So still he sate, as those who wait
Till judgment speak the doom of fate;
So still, as if no breeze might dare
To lift one lock of hoary hair;
So still, as life itself were fled,
In the last sound his harp had sped.

V.

Upon a rock with lichens wild,
Beside him Ellen sate and smiled.
Smiled she to see the stately drake
Lead forth his fleet upon the lake,
While her vex'd spaniel, from the beach,
Bay'd at the prize beyond his reach!
Yet tell me, then, the maid who knows,
Why deepen'd on her cheek the rose?—
Forgive, forgive, fidelity!
Perchance the maiden smiled to see
Yon parting lingerer wave adieu,
And stop and turn to wave anew;
And, lovely ladies, ere your ire
Condemn the heroine of my lyre,
Show me the fair would scorn to spy,
And prize such conquest of her eye!

VI.

While yet he loiter'd on the spot,
It seem'd as Ellen mark'd him not;
But when he turn'd him to the glade,
One courteous parting sign she made:
And after, oft the knight would say,
That not when prize of festal day
Was dealt him by the brightest fair
Who e'er wore jewel in her hair,
So highly did his bosom swell,
As at that simple, mute farewell.
Now with a trusty mountain guide,
And his dark stag-hounds by his side,
He parts—the maid, unconscious still,
Watch'd him wind slowly round the hill;
But when his stately form was hid,
The guardian in her bosom chid—
"Thy Malcolm! vain and selfish maid!"
'Twas thus upbraiding conscience said,
"Not so had Malcolm idly hung
On the smooth phrase of southern tongue;
Not so had Malcolm strain'd his eye
Another step than thine to spy.—
Wake, Allan-bane," aloud she cried
To the old minstrel by her side,

"Arouse thee from thy moody dream!
I'll give thy harp heroic theme,
And warm thee with a noble name."
Pour forth the glory of the Græme.
Scarcely from her lip the word had pass'd,
When deep the conscious maiden blush'd,
For of his clan, in hall and bower,
Young Malcolm Græme was held the fow

VII.

The minstrel waked his harp—three times
Arose the well-known martial chimes,
And thrice their high heroic pride
In melancholy murmurs died.
—"Vainly thou bid'st, O noble maid,"
Clasping his wither'd hands, he said,
"Vainly thou bid'st me wake the strain,
Though all unwont to bid in vain.
Alas! than mine a mightier hand
Has tuned my harp, my strings has spann'd
I touch the chords of joy, but low
And mournful answer notes of woe;
And the proud march, which victors tread
Sinks in the wailing for the dead.
O well for me, if mine alone
That dirge's deep prophetic tone!
If, as my tuneful fathers said,
This harp, which erst saint Modan sway'd
Can thus its master's fate foretell,
Then welcome be the minstrel's knell!"

VIII.

"But ah! dear lady, thus it sigh'd
The eve thy sainted mother died;
And such the sounds which, while I strew
To wake a lay of war or love,
Came marring all the festal mirth,
Appalling me who gave them birth,
And, disobedient to my call,
Wailed loud through Bothwell's banner'd
Ere Douglasses, to ruin driven,
Were exiled from their native heaven.—
Oh! if yet worse mishap and woe
My master's house must undergo,
Or aught but weal to Ellen fair,
Brood in these accents of despair,
No future bard, sad harp! shall ding
Triumph or rapture from thy string;
One short, one final strain shall flow
Fraught with unutterable woe,
Then shiver'd shall thy fragments lie,
Thy master cast him down and die."

IX.

Soothing she answer'd him, "Assuage,
Mine honour'd friend, the fears of age;
All melodies to thee are known,
That harp has rung, or pipe has blown.
In lowland vale or highland glen,
From Tweed to Spey—what marvel, then
At times, unbidden notes should rise,
Confusedly bound in memory's ties,
Entangling, as they rush along,
The war march with the funeral song?—
Small ground is now for boding fear;
Obscure, but safe, we rest us here."

ire, in native virtue great,
 mingled with lands, and state,
 her fortune more resign'd
 yonder oak might give the wind;
 graceful foliage storms may reave,
 noble stem they cannot grieve.
 "—she stoop'd, and, looking round,
 'd a blue harebell from the ground—
 me, whose memory scarce conveys
 sage of more splendid days,
 little flower, that loves the lea,
 well my simple emblem be:
 nks heaven's dew as blithe as rose
 in the king's own garden grows;
 when I place it in my hair,
 , a bard is bound to swear
 e'er saw coronet so fair."
 playfully the chaplet wild
 reath'd in her dark locks, and smiled.

X.

mile, her speech, with winning sway,
 l the old harper's mood away.
 such a look as hermits throw
 angels stoop to soothe their wo,
 ized, till fond regret and pride
 l'd to a tear, then thus replied:
 eliest and best! thou little know'st
 ank, the honours thou hast lost!
 ht I live to see thee grace,
 otland's court, thy birthright place,
 e my favourite's step advance,
 ightest in the courtly dance,
 ause of every gallant's sigh,
 eading star of every eye,
 heme of every minstrel's art,
 ady of the bleeding heart!"

XI.

ir dreams are these," the maiden cried,
 t was her accent, yet she sigh'd,
 s mossy rock, my friend, to me
 rth gay chair and canopy;
 ould my footstep spring more gay
 urtle dance than blithe strathspey;
 alf so pleased mine ear incline
 yral minstrel's lay as thine;
 then for suitors proud and high,
 nd before my conquering eye,
 . flattering bard, thyself wilt say
 grim Sir Roderick owns its sway.
 Saxon scourge, Clan-Alpine's pride,
 terror of Loch-Lomond's side,
 ld at my suit, thou know'st, delay
 nnox foray—for a day."

XII.

ancient bard his glee repress'd:
 hast thou chosen theme for jest!
 who, through all this western wild,
 ed black Sir Roderick e'er, and smiled?
 oly-Rood a knight he slew;
 r, when back the dirk he drew,
 tiers gave place before the stride
 e undaunted homicide:

well-known cognizance of the Douglas family.

And since, though outlaw'd, hath his hand
 Full sternly kept his mountain land.
 Who else dare give—ah! wo the day,
 That I such hated truth should say—
 The Douglas, like a stricken deer,
 Disown'd by every noble peer,
 E'en the rude refuge we have here?
 Alas, this wild marauding chief
 Alone might hazard our relief;
 And, now thy maiden charms expand,
 Looks for his guerdon in thy hand;
 Full soon may dispensation, sought
 To back his suit, from Rome be brought.
 Then, though an exile on the hill,
 Thy father, as the Douglas, still
 Be held in reverence and fear,
 But though to Roderick thou't so dear,
 That thou might'st guide with silken thread,
 Slave of thy will, this chieftain dread,
 Yet, O loved maid, thy mirth refrain!
 Thy hand is on a lion's mane."

XIII.

"Minstrel," the maid replied, and high
 Her father's soul glanced from her eye,
 "My debts to Roderick's house I know:
 All that a mother could bestow,
 To Lady Margaret's care I owe,
 Since first an orphan in the wild
 She sorrow'd o'er her sister's child.
 To her brave chieftain son, from ire
 Of Scotland's king who shrouds my sire,
 A deeper, holier debt is owed;
 And, could I pay it with my blood,
 Allan! sir Roderick should command
 My blood, my life—but not my hand.
 Rather will Ellen Douglas dwell
 A votaress in Maronnan's cell;
 Rather through realms beyond the sea,
 Seeking the world's cold charity,
 Where ne'er was spoke a Scottish word,
 And ne'er the name of Douglas heard,
 An outcast pilgrim will she rove,
 Than wed the man she cannot love.

XIV.

"Thou shakest, good friend, thy tresses gray—
 That pleading look, what can it say
 But what I own?—I grant him brave,
 But wild as Bracklinn's thundering wave;
 And generous—save vindictive mood
 Or jealous transport chafe his blood:
 I grant him true to friendly band,
 As his claymore is to his hand;
 But O! that very blade of steel
 More mercy for a foe would feel:
 I grant him liberal, to fling
 Among his clan the wealth they bring,
 When back by lake and glen thy wind,
 And in the lowland leave behind,
 Where once some pleasant hamlet stood,
 A mass of ashes slaked with blood.
 The hand that for my father fought,
 I honour, as his daughter ought;
 But can I clasp it reeking red,
 From peasants slaughter'd in their shed?"

No! wildly while his virtues gleam,
 They make his passions darker seem,
 And flash along his spirit high,
 Like lightning o'er the midnight sky.
 While yet a child—and children know,
 Instinctive taught, the friend and foe—
 I shudder'd at his brow of gloom,
 His shadowy plaid, and sable plume;
 A maiden gown, I ill could bear
 His haughty mien and lordly air;
 But, if thou join'st a suitor's claim,
 In serious mood, to Roderick's name,
 I thrill with anguish! or, if e'er
 A Douglas knew the word, with fear.
 To change such odious theme were best,—
 What think'st thou of our stranger guest?"

XV.

"What think I of him? wo the while
 That brought such wanderer to our isle:
 Thy father's battle brand, of yore
 For Tyneman forged by fairy lore,
 What time he leagued, no longer foes,
 His border spears with Hotspur's bows,
 Did, self-unscaubarded, foreshow
 The footsteps of a secret foe.
 If courtly spy had harbour'd here,
 What may we for the Douglas fear?
 What for this island, deem'd of old
 Clan-Alpine's last and surest hold?
 If neither spy nor foe, I pray,
 What yet may jealous Roderick say!
 Nay, wave not thy disdainful head!
 Bethink thee of the discord dread
 That kindled when at Beltane garze
 Thou led'st the dance with Malcolm Græme;
 Still, though thy sire the peace renew'd,
 Smoulders in Roderick's breast the feud;
 Beware!—But hark, what sounds are these?
 My dull ears catch no faltering breeze,
 No weeping birch, nor aspen's wake,
 Nor breath is dimpling in the lake,
 Still is the canna's* hoary beard,—
 Yet, by my minstrel faith, I heard—
 And hark again! some pipe of war
 Sends the bold pibroch from afar."

XVI.

Far up the lengthen'd lake were spied
 Four darkening specks upon the tide,
 That, slow enlarging on the view,
 Four mann'd and masted barges grew,
 And, bearing downwards from Glengyle,
 Steer'd full upon the lonely isle;
 The point of Brianchoil they pass'd,
 And to the windward as they cast,
 Against the sun they gave to shine
 The bold Sir Roderick's banner'd pine.
 Nearer and nearer as they bear,
 Spears, pikes, and axes flash in air.
 Now might you see the tartans brave,
 And plaids and plumage dance and wave;
 Now see the bonnets sink and rise,
 As his tough oar the rower plies;

* *Canna* *straw*

See, flashing at each sturdy stroke,
 The wave ascending into smoke;
 See the proud pipers on the bow,
 And mark the gaudy streamers flow
 From their loud chanter's* down, and sweep
 The furrow'd bosom of the deep,
 As, rushing through the lake amain,
 They plied the ancient highland strain.

XVII.

Ever, as on they bore, more loud
 And louder rung the pibroch proud.
 At first the sound, by distance tame,
 Mellow'd along the waters came,
 And, lingering long by cape and bay,
 Wail'd every harsher note away;
 Then bursting bolder on the ear,
 The clan's shrill gathering they could hear;
 Those thrilling sounds, that call the might
 Of old Clan-Alpine to the fight.
 Thick beat the rapid notes, as when
 The mustering hundreds shake the glen,
 And hurrying at the signal dread,
 The batter'd earth returns their tread.
 Then prelude light, of livelier tone,
 Express'd their merry marching on,
 Ere peal of closing battle rose,
 With mingled outcry, shrieks, and blows:
 And mimic din of stroke and ward,
 As broadsword upon target jarr'd;
 And groaning pause, e'er yet again,
 Condensed, the battle yell'd amain;
 The rapid charge, the rallying shout,
 Retreat borne headlong into rout,
 And bursts of triumph, to declare,
 Clan-Alpine's conquest—all were there.
 Nor ended thus the strain; but slow
 Sunk in a moan prolong'd and low,
 And changed the conquering clarion swell,
 For wild lament o'er those that fell.

XVIII.

The war-pipes ceased; but lake and hill
 Were busy with their echoes still;
 And, when they slept, a vocal strain
 Bade their hoarse chorus wake again,
 While loud a hundred clansmen raise
 Their voices in their chieftain's praise.
 Each boatman, bending to his oar,
 With measured sweep the burthen bore.
 In such wild cadence, as the breeze
 Makes through December's leafless trees.
 The chorus first could Allen know,
 "Roderigh Vich Alpine, ho! ieroc!"
 And near, and nearer, as they rowed,
 Distinct the martial ditty flow'd.

XIX.

BOAT SONG.

Hail to the chief who in triumph advances!
 Honour'd and bless'd be the ever-green pine!
 Long may the tree in his banner that glances
 Flourish, the shelter and grace of our Line!
 Heaven send it happy dew,
 Earth lend it sap anew.

* *The drone of the bagpipes.*

o bourgeois, and broadly to grow ;
 nile every highland glen
 ds ~~out~~ about back agen,
 gh Vich Alpine dhu, ho ! ieroe !"

no sapling, chance-sown by the fountain,
 aing at Beltane, in winter to fade ;
 he whirlwind has stripp'd every leaf on the
 mountain,
 nore shall Clan-Alpine exult in her shade.
 or'd in the rifted rock,
 of to the tempest's shock,
 he roots him the ruder it blow ;
 nteith and Breadalbane, then,
 bo his praise agen,
 igh Vich Alpine dhu, he ! ieroe !"

XX.

our gibroch has thrill'd in Glen Fruin,
 Bannochar's groans to our slogan replied,
 as and Ross-dhu, they are smoking in ruin,
 the best of Loch-Lomond lie dead on her
 side.

dow and Saxon maid
 ag shall lament our aid,
 if Clan-Alpine with fear and with wo ;
 anox and Leven-glen
 lke when they hear agen,
 igh Vich Alpine dhu, ho ! ieroe !"

assals, row, for the pride of the highlands !
 h to your oars for the ever-green pine !
 the rose-bud that graces yon islands
 wreath'd in a garland around him to
 twine !

hat some seedling gem,
 rthy such noble stem,
 'd and bless'd in their shadow might grow !
 ad should Clan-Alpine then
 rg from her deepest glen,
 igh Vich Alpine dhu, ho ! ieroe."

XXI.

all her joyful female band,
 lady Margaret sought the strand.
 e on the breeze their tresses flew,
 high their snowy arms they threw ;
 choing back with shrill acclaim
 chorus wild, the chieftain's name ;
 e, prompt to please, with mother's art,
 darling passion of his heart,
 dame called Ellen to the strand,
 raet her kinsman ere he land :
 ne, loiterer, come ! a Douglas thou,
 shun to wreath a victor's brow !" —
 cantly, and slow, the maid
 unwelcome summoning obey'd,
 when a distant bugle rung,
 e mid path aside she sprung : —
 it, Allan-bane ! from main land cast,
 ur my father's signal blast.
 urs," she cried, " the skiff to guide,
 waft him from the mountain side."
 s, like a sunbeam, swift and bright,
 darted to her shallop light,
 , eagerly while Roderick scann'd
 her dear form his mother's band,

The islet far behind her fly,
 And she had landed in the bay.

XXII.

Some feelings are to mortals given,
 With less of earth in them than heaven ;
 And if there be a human tear
 From passion's dross refined and clear,
 A tear so limpid and so meek,
 It would not stain an angel's cheek,
 'Tis that which pious fathers shed
 Upon a duteous daughter's head !
 And as the Douglas to his breast
 His darling Ellen closely press'd,
 Such holy drops her tresses steep'd,
 Though 'twas a hero's eye that weep'd.
 Nor while on Ellen's faltering tongue
 Her filial welcomes crowded hung,
 Mark'd she that fear (affection's proof)
 Still held a graceful youth aloof : —
 No ! not till Douglas named his name,
 Although the youth was Malcolm Grème.

XXIII.

Allan, with wistful look the while,
 Mark'd Roderick landing on the isle
 His master piteously he eyed,
 Then gazed upon the chieftain's pride,
 Then dash'd, with hasty hand, away
 From his dimm'd eye the gathering spray ;
 And Douglas, as his hand he laid
 On Malcolm's shoulder, kindly said,
 " Canst thou, young friend, no meaning spy
 In my poor follower's glistening eye ?
 I'll tell thee : — he recalls the day,
 When in my praise he led the lay
 O'er the arch'd gate of Bothwell proud,
 While many a minstrel answer'd loud.
 When Percy's Norman pennon, won
 In bloody field, before me shone,
 And twice ten knights, the least a name
 As mighty as yon chief may claim,
 Gracing my pomp, behind me came.
 Yet trust me, Malcolm, not so proud
 Was I of all that marshall'd crowd,
 Though the waned crescent own'd my might,
 And in my train troop'd lord and knight,
 Though Blantyre hymn'd her holiest lays,
 And Bothwell's harp flung back my praise,
 As when this old man's silent tear,
 And this poor maid's affection dear,
 A welcome give more kind and true
 Than aught my better fortunes knew.
 Forgive, my friend, a father's boast ;
 O ! it outbeggars all I lost !"

XXIV.

Delightful praise ! — like summer rose,
 That brighter in the dewdrop glows,
 The bashful maiden's cheek appear'd,
 For Douglas spoke, and Malcolm heard.
 The flush of shamefaced joy to hide,
 The bounds, the hawk, her cares divide :
 The loved caresses of the maid
 The dogs with crouch and whimper paid ;
 And, at her whistle, on her hand
 The falcon took his favourite stand,

Closed his dark wing, relax'd his eye,
Nor, though unhooded, sought to fly.
And, trust, while in such guise she stood
Like fabled goddess of the wood,
That if a father's partial thought
O'erweigh'd her worth and beauty aught,
Well might the lover's judgment fail
To balance with a juster scale;
For with each secret glance he stole,
The fond enthusiast sent his soul.

XXV.

Of stature tall, and slender frame,
But firmly knit, was Malcolm Græme.
The belted plaid and tartan hose
Did ne'er more graceful limbs disclose;
His flaxen hair, of sunny hue,
Curl'd closely round his bonnet blue.
Train'd to the chase, his eagle eye
The ptarmigan in snow could spy:
Each pass, by mountain, lake, and heath,
He knew, through Lennox and Menteith;
Vain was the bound of dark brown doe,
When Malcolm bent his sounding bow,
And scarce that doe, though wing'd with fear,
Outstripp'd in speed the mountaineer:
Right up Ben-Lomond could he press,
And not a sob his toil confess.
His form accorded with a mind
Lively and ardent, frank and kind;
A blither heart, till Ellen came,
Did never love nor sorrow tame;
It danced as lightsome in his breast,
As play'd the feather on his crest.
Yet friends who nearest knew the youth,
His scorn of wrong, his zeal for truth,
And bards, who saw his features bold,
When kindled by the tales of old,
Said, were that youth to manhood grown,
Not long should Roderick Dhu's renown
Be foremost voiced by mountain fame,
But quail to that of Malcolm Græme.

XXVI.

Now back they wend their watery way,
And, "O my sire!" did Ellen say,
"Why urge thy chase so far astray?
And why so late return'd? And why?"—
The rest was in her speaking eye.
"My child, the chase I follow far,
'Tis mimicry of noble war;
And with that gallant pastime rest
Were all of Douglas I have left.
I met young Malcolm as I stray'd
Far eastward, in Glenfinlas' shade,
Nor stray'd I safe; for, all around,
Hunters and horsemen scour'd the ground.
This youth, though still a royal ward,
Risk'd life and land to be my guard,
And through the passes of the wood
Guided my steps, not unpursued;
And Roderick shall his welcome make,
Despite old spleen, for Douglas' sake.
Then must he seek Strath-Endrick glen,
Will aught for me agen."—

XXVII.

Sir Roderick, who to meet them came,
Redden'd at sight of Malcolm Græme.
Yet, not in action, word, or eye,
Fail'd aught in hospitality.
In talk and sport they whiled away
The morning of that summer day;
But at high noon a courier light
Held secret parley with the knight;
Whose moody aspect soon declared,
That evil were the news he heard.
Deep thought seem'd toiling in his head
Yet was the evening banquet made,
E'er he assembled round the flame,
His mother, Douglas, and the Græme,
And Ellen, too; then cast around
His eyes, then fix'd them on the ground
As studying phrase that might avail
Best to convey unpleasant tale.
Long with his dagger's hilt he play'd,
Then raised his haughty brow, and said:

XXVIII.

"Short be my speech;—nor time afford
Nor my plain temper, glozing words.
Kinsman and father,—if such name
Douglas vouchsafe to Roderick's claim;
Mine honour'd mother;—Ellen—why,
My cousin, turn away thine eye?
And Græme; in whom I hope to know
Full soon a noble friend or foe,
When age shall give thee thy command
And leading in thy native land;—
List all!—The king's vindictive pride
Boasts to have tamed the border-side,
Where chiefs, with hound and hawk w
To share their monarch's sylvan game,
Themselves in bloody toils were snar'd
And when the banquet they prepared,
And wide their loyal portals flung,
O'er their own gateway struggling hung
Loud cries their blood from Meggat's me
From Yarrow braes, and banks of Twe
Where the lone streams of Ettrick glide
And from the silver Teviot's side;
The dales where martial clans did ride
Are now one sheepwalk waste and wide
This tyrant of the Scottish throne,
So faithless and so ruthless known,
Now hither comes; his end the same,
The same pretext of sylvan game.
What grace for highland chiefs judge y
By fate of border chivalry.
Yet more; amid Glenfinlas' green,
Douglas, thy stately form was seen.
This by espial sure I know;
Your counsel in the streight I show."—

XXIX.

Ellen and Margaret fearfully
Sought comfort in each other's eye,
Then turn'd their ghastly look, each on
This to her sire, that to her son.
The hasty colour went and came
In the bold cheek of Malcolm Græme:

on his glance it well appear'd,
 but for Ellen that he fear'd;
 sorrowful, but undismay'd,
 Douglas thus his counsel said:
 'e Roderick, though the tempest roar,
 but thunder and pass o'er;
 till I here remain an hour,
 'twixt the lightning on thy bower;
 tell thou know'st at this gray head
 o' yal bolt were fiercest sped.
 See, who, at thy king's command,
 aid him with a gallant band,
 sion, homage, humbled pride,
 turn the monarch's wrath aside.
 emnants of the bleeding heart,
 and I will seek, apart,
 refuge of some forest cell,
 'neath the hunted quarry, dwell,
 on the mountain and the moor,
 till pursuit be past and o'er."

XXX.

by mine honour," Roderick said,
 elp me, heaven, and my good blade!
 ever! blasted be yon pine,
 theirs' ancient crest and mine,
 'neath its shade in danger part
 neage of the bleeding heart!
 my blunt speech, grant me this maid
 fee, thy counsel to mine aid;
 Douglas, leagued with Roderick Dhu,
 friends and allies flock enow;
 cause of doubt, distrust, and grief,
 bind to us each western chief.
 the loud pipes my bridal tell,
 oaks of Forth shall hear the knell,
 yards shall start in Stirling's porch;
 when I light the nuptial torch,
 sand villages in flames
 care the slumbers of King James!
 , Ellen, blench not thus away,
 rather, cease these signs, I pray
 't not all my heart might say.
 need of inroad, or of fight,
 the sage Douglas may unite
 mountain clan in friendly band,
 'rd the passes of their land,
 e foil'd king, from pathless glen,
 ootless turn him home agen."

XXXI.

are who have, at midnight hour,
 o'er scaled a dizzy tower,
 on the verge that beetled o'er
 ean tide's incessant roar,
 'd calmly out their dangerous dream.
 waken'd by the morning beam,
 dazzled by the eastern glow,
 'artler cast his glance below,
 w unmeasured depth around,
 and unintermitted sound,
 ought the battled fence so frail,
 ed like cobweb in the gale;
 his senses' giddy wheel,
 not desperate impulse feel

Headlong to plunge himself below,
 And meet the worst his fears foresaw ?—
 Thus, Ellen, dizzy and astound,
 As sudden ruin yawn'd around,
 By crossing terrors wildly toss'd,
 Still for the Douglas fearing most,
 Could scarce the desperate thought withstand,
 To buy his safety with her hand.

XXXII.

Such purpose dread could Malcolm spy
 In Ellen's quivering lip and eye,
 And eager rose to speak—but ere
 His tongue could hurry forth his fear,
 Had Douglas mark'd the hectic strife,
 Where death seem'd combating with life;
 For to her cheek, in feverish flood,
 One instant rush'd the throbbing blood,
 Then ebbing back, with sudden sway,
 Left its domain as wan as clay.
 "Roderick, enough! enough!" he cried,
 "My daughter cannot be thy bride;
 Not that the blush to wooer dear,
 Nor paleness that of maiden fear.
 It may not be—forgive her, chief,
 Nor hazard aught for our relief.
 Against his sovereign Douglas ne'er
 Will level a rebellious spear.
 'Twas I that taught his youthful hand
 To rein a steed and wield a brand;
 I see him yet, the princely boy!
 Not Ellen more my pride and joy:
 I love him still, despite my wrongs
 By hasty wrath and slanderous tongues.
 O seek the grace you well may find,
 Without a cause to mine combined."

XXXIII.

Twice through the hall the chieftain strode;
 The waving of his tartans broad,
 And darken'd brow, where wounded pride
 With ire and disappointment vied,
 Seem'd, by the torch's gloomy light,
 Like the ill demon of the night,
 Stooping his pinions' shadowy way
 Upon the 'nighted pilgrim's way:
 But, unrequited love! thy dart
 Plunged deepest its envenom'd smart,
 And Roderick, with his anguish stung,
 At length the hand of Douglas wrung,
 While eyes, that mock'd at tears before,
 With bitter drops were running o'er.
 The death pangs of long cherish'd hope
 Scarce in that ample breast had scope,
 But, struggling with his spirit proud,
 Convulsive heaved its checker'd shroud,
 While every sob—so mute were all—
 Was heard distinctly through the hall.
 The son's despair, the mother's look,
 Ill might the gentle Ellen brook;
 She rose, and to her side there came,
 To aid her parting steps, the Græme.

XXXIV.

Then Roderick from the Douglas broke—
 As flashes flame through sable smoke,

Kindling its wreaths, long, dark and low,
 To one broad blaze of ruddy glow,
 So the deep anguish of despair
 Burst, in fierce jealousy, to air.—
 With stalwart grasp his hand he laid
 On Malcolm's breast and belted plaid:
 "Back, beardless boy!" he sternly said,
 "Back, minion! hold'st thou thus at naught
 The lesson I so lately taught?
 This roof, the Douglas, and that maid,
 Thank thou for punishment delay'd."
 Eager as greyhound on his game,
 Fiercely with Roderick grappled Græme.
 "Perish my name, if aught afford
 Its chieftain safety, save his sword!"
 Thus as they strove, their desperate hand
 Gripped to the dagger or the brand,
 And death had been—but Douglas rose,
 And thrust between the struggling foes
 His giant strength:—"Chieftains, forego!
 I hold the first who strikes, my foe.—
 Madmen, forbear your frantic jar!
 What! is the Douglas fallen so far,
 His daughter's hand is deem'd the spoil
 Of such dishonourable broil!"
 Sullen and slowly they unclasp,
 As struck with shame, their desperate grasp,
 And each upon his rival glared,
 With foot advanced, and blade half bared.

XXXV.

Ere yet the brands aloft were flung,
 Margaret on Roderick's mantle hung,
 And Malcolm heard his Ellen scream,
 As falter'd through terrific dream.
 Then Roderick plunged in sheath his sword,
 And veil'd his wrath in scornful word:
 "Rest safe till morning; pity 'twere
 Such cheek should feel the midnight air!
 Then mayest thou to James Stuart tell
 Roderick will keep the lake and fell,
 Nor lackey, with his freeborn clan,
 The pageant pomp of earthly man.
 More would he of Clan-Alpine know,
 Thou canst our strength and passes show.—
 Malise, what ho!"—his henchman came;
 "Give our safe-conduct to the Græme."
 Young Malcolm answer'd, calm and bold,
 "Fear nothing for thy favourite hold:
 The spot an angel deign'd to grace
 Is bless'd, though robbers haunt the place.
 Thy churlish courtesy for those
 Reserve, who fear to be thy foes.
 As safe to me the mountain way
 At midnight, as in blaze of day,
 Though with his boldest at his back,
 E'en Roderick Dhu beset the track.—
 Brave Douglas,—lovely Ellen, nay,
 Naught here of parting will I say.
 Earth does not hold a lonesome glen,
 So secret, but we meet agen.—
 Chieftain! we too shall find an hour."
 He said, and left the sylvan bower.

XXXVI.

Old Allan follow'd to the strand,
 (In Douglas's command,)

And anxious told, how, on the morn,
 The stern Sir Roderick deep had sworn
 The fiery cross should circle o'er
 Dale, glen, and valley, down, and morn.
 Much were the peril to the Græme,
 From those who to the signal came:
 Far up the lake 'twere safest land,
 Himself would row him to the strand.
 He gave his counsel to the wind,
 While Malcolm did, unheeding, bind
 Round dirk, and pouch, and broadsword;
 His ample plaid in tighten'd fold,
 And stripp'd his limbs to such array,
 As best might suit the watery way.

XXXVII.

Then spoke abrupt: "Farewell to thee
 Pattern of old fidelity!"
 The minstrel's hand he kindly press'd,
 "O! could I point a place of rest!
 My sovereign holds in ward my land,
 My uncle leads my vassal band;
 To tame his foes, his friends to aid,
 Poor Malcolm has but heart and blade.
 Yet, if there be one faithful Græme
 Who loves the chieftain of his name,
 Not long shall honour'd Douglas dwell,
 Like hunted stag, in mountain cell;
 Nor, ere yon pride-swollen robber dare,
 I may not give the rest to air!—
 Tell Roderick Dhu I owed him naught,
 Not the poor service of a boat,
 To waft me to yon mountain side."—
 Then plunged he in the flashing tide.
 Bold o'er the flood his head he bore,
 And stoutly steer'd him from the shore;
 And Allan strain'd his anxious eye
 Far mid the lake, his form to spy
 Darkening across each puny wave,
 To which the moon her silver gave.
 Fast as the cormorant could skim,
 The swimmer plied each active limb:
 Then, landing in the moonlight dell,
 Loud shouted of his weal to tell.
 The minstrel heard the far halloo,
 And joyful from the shore withdrew.

CANTO III.

THE GATHERING.

I.

TIME rolls his ceaseless course. The race
 Who danced our infancy upon their knee.
 And told our marvelling boyhood legends
 Of their strange ventures happ'd by land
 How are they blotted from the things that be
 How few, all weak and wither'd of their
 Wait, on the verge of dark eternity,
 Like stranded wrecks, the tide returning
 To sweep them from our sight! Time ro
 ceaseless course.

Yet live there still who can remember well,
 How, when a mountain chief his bugle bl
 Both field and forest, dingle, cliff, and dell,
 And solitary heath, the signal knew;

And fast the faithful clan around him drew,
 What time the warning note was keenly wound,
 What time aloft their kindred banner flew,
 While clamorous war-pipes yell'd the gathering
 sound,
 And while the fiery cross glanced, like a meteor,
 round.

II.

The summer dawn's reflected hue
 To purple changed Loch-Katrine blue;
 Mildly and soft the western breeze
 Just kiss'd the lake, just stirr'd the trees,
 And the pleased lake, like maiden coy,
 Trembled, but dimpled not for joy;
 The mountain shadows on her breast
 Were neither broken nor at rest;
 In bright uncertainty they lie,
 Like the joys to fancy's eye.
 The lily to the light
 Her chalice rear'd of silver bright;
 The doe awoke, and to the lawn,
 Begemm'd with dewdrops, led her fawn;
 The gray mist left the mountain side,
 The torrent show'd its glistening pride;
 Invisible in flecked sky,
 The lark sent down her revelry;
 The blackbird and the speckled thrush
 Good-morrow gave from brake and bush;
 In answer coo'd the cushat dove
 Her notes of peace, and rest, and love.

III.

No thought of peace, no thought of rest,
 Assuaged the storm in Roderick's breast.
 With sheathed broadsword in his hand,
 Abrupt he paced the islet strand,
 And eyed the rising sun, and laid
 His hand on his impatient blade.
 Beneath a rock, his vassal's care
 Was prompt the ritual to prepare,
 With deep and deathful meaning fraught;
 For such antiquity had taught
 Was preface meet, ere yet abroad
 The cross of fire should take its road.
 The shrinking band stood off aghast
 At the impatient glance he cast;—
 Such glance the mountain eagle threw,
 As, from the cliffs of Ben-venue,
 She spread her dark sails on the wind,
 And, high in middle heaven reclined,
 With her broad shadow on the lake,
 Silenced the warblers of the brake.

IV.

A heap of wither'd boughs was piled,
 Of juniper and rowan wild,
 Mingled with shivers from the oak,
 Rent by the lightning's recent stroke.
 Brian, the hermit, by it stood,
 Barefooted, in his frock and hood.
 His grised beard and matted hair
 Obscured a visage of despair;
 His naked arms and legs, seam'd o'er,
 The scars of frantic penance bore.
 That monk, of savage form and face,
 The impending danger of his race

Had drawn from deepest solitude,
 Far in Benharrow's bosom rude.
 Not his the mein of Christian priest,
 But Druid's, from the grave released,
 Whose harden'd heart and eye might brook
 On human sacrifice to look;
 And much, 'twas said, of heathen lore
 Mix'd in the charms he mutter'd o'er.
 The hallow'd creed gave only worse
 And deadlier emphasis of curse;
 No peasant sought that hermit's prayer,
 His cave the pilgrim shunn'd with care;
 The eager huntsman knew his bound,
 And in mid chase call'd off his bound;
 Or if, in lonely glen or strath,
 The desert-dweller met his path,
 He pray'd, and sign'd the cross between,
 While terror took devotion's mien.

V.

Of Brian's birth strange tales were told;
 His mother watch'd a midnight fold,
 Built deep within a dreary glen,
 Where scatter'd lay the bones of men,
 In some forgotten battle slain,
 And bleach'd by drifting wind and rain.
 It might have tamed a warrior's heart,
 To view such mockery of his art!
 The knot-grass fetter'd there the hand,
 Which once could burst an iron band;
 Beneath the broad and ample bone,
 That buckler'd heart to fear unknown,
 A feeble and a timorous guest,
 The fieldfare framed her lowly nest;
 There the slow blind-worm left his slime
 On the fleet limbs that mock'd at time;
 And there, too, lay the leader's skull,
 Still wreath'd with chaplet, flush'd and full,
 For heathbell, with her purple bloom,
 Supplied the bonnet and the plume.
 All night, in this sad glen, the maid
 Sate, shrouded in her mantle's shade:
 She said no shepherd sought her side,
 No hunter's hand her snood untied,
 Yet ne'er again to braid her hair
 The virgin snood did Alice wear;
 Gone was her maiden glee and sport,
 Her maiden girdle all too short,
 Nor sought she, on that fatal night,
 Or holy church, or blessed rite,
 But lock'd her secret in her breast,
 And died in travail, unconfess'd.

VI.

Alone, among his young compeers,
 Was Brian from his infant years;
 A moody and heart-broken boy,
 Estranged from sympathy and joy,
 Bearing each taunt which careless tongue
 On his mysterious lineage flung.
 Whole nights he spent by moonlight pale,
 To wood and stream his hap to wail,
 Till, frantic, he at truth received
 What of his birth the crowd believed,
 And sought, in mist and meteor fire,
 To meet and know his phantom sire!

In vain, to soothe his wayward fate,
The cloister oped her pitying gate;
In vain, the learning of the age
Unclass'd the sable-letter'd page;
E'en in its treasures he could find
Food for the fever of his mind.
Eager he read whatever tells
Of magic, cabala, and spells,
And every dark pursuit allied
To curious and presumptuous pride;
Till, with fired brain and nerves o'erstrung,
And heart with mystic horrors wrung,
Desperate he sought Benharrow's den,
And hid him from the haunts of men.

VII.

The desert gave him visions wild,
Such as might suit the spectre's child.
Where with black cliffs the torrents toil,
He watch'd the wheeling eddies boil,
Till, from their foam, his dazzled eyes
Beheld the river demon rise;
The mountain mist took form and limb,
Of noontide hag, or goblin grim;
The midnight wind came wild and dread,
Swell'd with the voices of the dead;
Far on the future battle-heath
His eye beheld the ranks of death:
Thus the lone seer, from mankind hurl'd,
Shaped forth a disembodied world.
One lingering sympathy of mind
Still bound him to the mortal kind;
The only parent he could claim
Of ancient Alpine's lineage came.
Late had he heard in prophet's dream,
The fatal Ben-Shie's boding scream;
Sounds, too, had come in midnight blast,
Of charging steeds, careering fast
Along Benharrow's shingly side,
Where mortal horseman ne'er might ride:
The thunderbolt had split the pine,—
All augur'd ill to Alpine's line.
He girt his loins, and came to show
The signals of impending wo,
And now stood prompt to bless or ban,
As bade the chieftain of his clan.

VIII.

'Twas all prepared;—and from the rock,
A goat, the patriarch of the flock,
Before the kindling pile was laid,
And pierced by Roderick's ready blade.
Patient the sickening victim eyed
The life blood ebb in crimson tide
Down his clogg'd beard and shaggy limb,
Till darkness glazed his eyeballs dim.
The grisly priest, with murmuring prayer,
A slender crosslet form'd with care,
A cubit's length in measure due;
The shafts and limbs were rods of yew,
Whose parents in Inch-Caillach wave
Their shadows o'er Clan-Alpine's grave,
And, answering Lomond's breezes deep,
Soothe many a chieftain's endless sleep.
The cross form'd, he held on high,
And haggard

And strange and mingled feelings wake,
While his anathema he spoke:

IX.

"Wo to the clansman, who shall view
This symbol of sepulchral yew,
Forgetful that its branches grew
Where weep the heavens their holiest dew
On Alpine's dwelling low!
Deserter of his chieftain's trust,
He ne'er shall mingle with their dust,
But, from his sires and kindred thrust,
Each clansman's execration just
Shall doom him wrath and wo."
He paused;—the word the vassals took,
With forward step and fiery look,
On high their naked brands they shook,
Their clattering targets wildly strook.
And first, in murmur low,
Then, like the billow in his course,
That far to seaward finds his source,
And flings to shore his muster'd force,
Burst, with loud roar, their answer hoarse,
"Wo to the traitor, wo!"
Ben-an's gray scalp the accents knew,
The joyous wolf from covert drew,
The exulting eagle scream'd afar,—
They knew the voice of Alpine's war.

X.

The shout was hush'd on lake and fell,
The monk resumed his mutter'd spell.
Dismal and low its accents came,
The while he scathed the cross with flame;
And the few words that reach'd the air,
Although the holiest name was there,
Had more of blasphemy than prayer.
But when he shook above the crowd
Its kindled points, he spoke aloud:—
"Wo to the wretch, who fails to rear
At this dread sign the ready spear!
For, as the flames this symbol sear,
His home, the refuge of his fear,
A kindred fate shall know;
Far o'er its roof the volumed flame
Clan-Alpine's vengeance shall proclaim,
While maids and matrons on his name
Shall call down wretchedness and shame,
And infamy and wo."
Then rose the cry of females, shrill
As goss-hawk's whistle on the hill,
Denouncing misery and ill,
Mingled with childhood's babbling trill
Of curses stammer'd slow,
Answering, with imprecation dread,
"Sunk be his home in embers red!
And cursed be the meanest shed
That e'er shall hide the houseless head,
We doom to want and wo!"
A sharp and shrieking echo gave,
Coir-Uiiskin, thy goblin cave!
And the gray pines where birches wave,
On Beala-nam-bo.

XI.

Then deeper paused the priest anew,
And hard his labouring breath he drew,

While, with set teeth and clenched hand,
 And eyes that glow'd like fiery brand,
 He meditated curse more dread,
 And deadlier, on the clansman's head,
 Who, summon'd to his chieftain's aid,
 The signal saw and disobey'd.
 The crosslet's points of sparkling wood
 He quench'd among the bubbling blood,
 And, as again the sign he rear'd,
 Hollow and hoarse his voice was heard:
 "When flits this cross from man to man,
 Vich-Alpine's summons to his clan,
 Burst be the ear that fails to heed!
 Palsied the foot that shuns to speed!
 May ravens tear the careless eyes,
 Wolves make the coward heart their prize!
 As sinks that blood stream in the earth,
 So may his heart's blood drench his hearth!
 As dies in hissing gore the spark,
 Quench thou his light, destruction dark!
 And be the grace to him denied,
 Bought by this sign to all beside!"—
 He ceased: no echo gave agen
 The murmur of the deep amen.

XII.

Then Roderick, with impatient look,
 From Brian's hand the symbol took:
 "Speed, Malise, speed!" he said, and gave
 The crosslet to his henchman brave.
 "The muster-place be Lanric mead—
 Instant the time—speed, Malise, speed!"
 Like heath bird, when the hawks pursue,
 A barge across Loch-Katrine flew:
 High stood the henchman on the prow;
 So rapidly the bargemen row,
 The bubbles, where they launch'd the boat,
 Were all unbroken and afloat,
 Dancing in foam and ripple still,
 When it had near'd the mainland hill;
 And from the silver beach's side
 Still was the prow three fathom wide,
 When lightly bounded to the land
 The messenger of blood and brand.

XIII.

Speed, Malise, speed! the dun deer's hide
 On fleetest foot was never tied.
 Speed, Malise, speed! such cause of haste
 Thine active sinews never braced.
 Bend 'gainst the steepy hill thy breast,
 Burst down like torrent from its crest;
 With short and springing footstep pass
 The trembling bog and false morass;
 Across the brook like roebuck bound,
 And thread the brake like questing hound;
 The crag is high, the scaur is deep,
 Yet shrink not from the desperate leap;
 Parch'd are thy burning lips and brow,
 Yet by the fountain pause not now;
 Herald of battle, fate, and fear,
 Stretch onward in thy fleet career!
 The wounded hind thou track'st not now
 Pursuest not maid through greenwood bough,
 Nor pliest thou now thy flying pace,
 With rivals in the mountain race;

But danger, death, and warrior deed,
 Are in thy course.—Speed, Malise, speed!

XIV.

Fast as the fatal symbol flies,
 In arms the huts and hamlets rise;
 From winding glen, from upland brown,
 They pour'd each hardy tenant down.
 Nor slack'd the messenger his pace;
 He show'd the sign, he named the place,
 And, pressing forward like the wind,
 Left clamour and surprise behind.
 The fisherman forsook the strand,
 The swarthy smith took dirk and brand;
 With changed cheer, the mower blithe
 Left in the half-cut swathe his sith;
 The herds without a keeper stray'd,
 The plough was in mid furrow stay'd,
 The falc'ner toss'd his hawk away,
 The hunter left the stag at bay;
 Prompt at the signal of alarms,
 Each son of Alpine rush'd to arms;
 So swept the tumult and affray
 Along the margin of Achray.
 Alas! thou lovely lake! that e'er
 Thy banks should echo sounds of fear!
 The rocks, the bosky thickets, sleep
 So stilly on thy bosom deep,
 The lark's blithe carol, from the cloud,
 Seems for the scene too gayly loud.

XV.

Speed, Malise, speed! the lake is past,
 Duncraggan's huts appear at last,
 And peep, like moss-grown rocks, half seen,
 Half hidden in the copse so green;
 There mayst thou rest, thy labour done,
 Their lord shall speed the signal on.—
 As stoops the hawk upon his prey,
 The henchman shot him down the way.
 What woful accents load the gale?
 The funeral yell, the female wail!—
 A gallant hunter's sport is o'er,
 A valiant warrior fights no more.
 Who, in the battle or the chase,
 At Roderick's side shall fill his place?
 Within the hall, where torches' ray
 Supplied th' excluded beams of day,
 Lies Duncan on his lowly bier,
 And o'er him streams his widow's tear,
 His stripling son stands mournful by,
 His youngest weeps, but knows not why;
 The village maids and matrons round
 The dismal coronach* resound.

XVI.

CORONACH.

He is gone on the mountain,
 He is lost to the forest,
 Like a summer-dried fountain,
 When our need was the sorest.
 The font, reappearing,
 From the raindrops shall borrow,
 But to us comes no cheering,
 To Duncan no morrow!

* Funeral song.

The hand of the reaper
Takes the ears that are hoary,
But the voice of the weeper
Wails manhood in glory;
The autumn winds rushing
Waft the leaves that are searest,
But our flower was in flushing,
When blighting was nearest.

Fleet foot on the corrie,*
Sage counsel in cumber,
Red hand in the foray,
How sound is thy slumber!
Like the dew on the mountain,
Like the foam on the river,
Like the bubble on the fountain,
Thou art gone, and for ever!

XVII.

See Stumah,† who, the bier beside,
His master's corpse with wonder eyed,
Poor Stumah! whom his least halloo
Could send like lightning o'er the dew,
Bristles his crest, and points his ears,
As if some stranger step he hears.
'Tis not a mourner's muffled tread,
Who comes to sorrow o'er the dead.
But headlong haste, or deadly fear
Urge the precipitate career.
All stand aghast:—unheeding all,
The henchman bursts into the hall:
Before the dead man's bier he stood,
Held forth the cross besmear'd with blood;
"The muster place is Lanric mead;
Speed forth the signal! clansmen, speed!"

XVIII.

Angus, the heir of Duncan's line,
Sprung forth and seized the fatal sign.
In haste the stripling to his side
His father's dirk and broadsword tied;
But when he saw his mother's eye
Watch him in speechless agony,
Back to her open arms he flew,
Press'd on her lips a fond adieu—
"Alas!" she sobb'd—"and yet be gone,
And speed thee forth like Duncan's son!"
One look he cast upon the bier,
Dash'd from his eye the gathering tear,
Breathed deep, to clear his labouring breast,
And toss'd aloft his bonnet crest,
Then, like the high-bred colt, when, freed,
First he essays his fire and speed,
He vanish'd, and o'er moor and moss
Sped forward with the fiery cross.
Suspended was the widow's tear,
While yet his footsteps she could hear:
And when she mark'd the henchman's eye
Wet with unwonted sympathy,
"Kinsman," she said, "his race is run,
That should have sped thine errand on;
The oak has fallen—the sapling bough
Is all Duncraggan's shelter now.

* Or corrie—The hollow side of the hill, where game usually lies.

† Faithful.

dag.

Yet trust I well, his duty done,
The orphan's God will guard my son.—
And you, in many a danger true,
At Duncan's beak your blades that drew,
To arms, and guard that orphan's head!
Let babes and women wail the dead."
Then weapon-clang, and martial call,
Resounded through the funeral hall,
While from the walls th' attendant band
Snatch'd sword and targe, with hurried hand;
And short and fitting energy
Glanced from the mourner's sunken eye,
As if the sounds, to warrior dear,
Might rouse her Duncan from his bier.
But faded soon that borrow'd force;
Grief claim'd his right, and tears their course.

XIX.

Benedi saw the cross of fire,
It glanced like lightning up Strath-Ira.
O'er dale and hill the summons flew,
Nor rest nor pause young Angus knew;
The tear that gather'd in his eye,
He left the mountain breeze to dry;
Until, where Teith's young waters roll,
Betwixt him and a wooded knoll,
That graced the sable strath with green,
The chapel of Saint Bride was seen.
Swoln was the stream, remote the bridge,
But Angus paused not on the edge;
Though the dark waves danced dizzily,
Though reel'd his sympathetic eye,
He dash'd amid the torrent's roar;
His right hand high the crosslet bore,
His left the pole-axe grasp'd, to guide
And stay his footing in the tide.
He stumbled twice—the foam splash'd high,
With hoarser swell the stream raced by;
And had he fallen—for ever there,
Farewell Duncraggan's orphan heir!
But still, as if in parting life,
Firmer he grasp'd the cross of strife,
Until th' opposing bank he gain'd,
And up the chapel pathway strain'd.

XX.

A blithesome rout, that morning tide,
Had sought the chapel of Saint Bride.
Her truth Tombea's Mary gave
To Norman, heir of Armandave,
And, issuing from the Gothic arch,
The bridal now resumed their march.
In rude, but glad procession, came
Bonnetted sire and coif-clad dame;
And plaided youth, with jest and jeer,
Which snooded maiden would not hear;
And children, that, unwitting why,
Lent the gay shout their shrilly cry;
And minstrels, that, in measures vied
Before the young bonny bride,
Whose downcast eye and cheek disclose
The tear and blush of morning rose.
With virgin step, and bashful hand,
She held the kerchief's snowy band;
The gallant bridegroom, by her side,
Beheld his prize with victor's pride,

the glad mother in her ear
closely whispering word of cheer.

XXI.

meets them at the churchyard gate ?—
messenger of fear and fate !
e in his hurried accent lies,
grief is swimming in his eyes.
ripping from the recent flood,
ing and travel-soil'd he stood,
fatal sign of fire and sword
forth, and spoke th' appointed word ;
e muster place is Lanric mead ;
d forth the signal ! Norman, speed !—
must he change so soon the hand
link'd to his by holy band,
he fell cross of blood and brand ?
must the day, so blithe that rose,
promised rapture in the close,
e its setting hour, divide
bridegroom from the plighted bride ?
al doom !—it must ! it must !
Alpine's cause, her chieftain's trust,
summons dread, brooks no delay ;
ch to the race—away ! away !

XXII.

low he laid his plaid aside,
lingering, eyed his lovely bride,
he saw the starting tear
t wo he might not stop to cheer ;
e, trusting not a second look,
ste he sped him up the brook,
ackward glanced till on the heath,
e Lubnaig lake supplies the Teith—
e in the racer's bosom stirr'd ?—
icken'd pang of hope deferr'd,
memory, with a torturing train
l his morning visions vain.
led with love's impatience, came
nanly thirst for martial fame :
stormy joy of mountaineers,
et they rush upon the spears ;
zeal for clan and chieftain burning,
hope, from well-fought field returning,
war's red honours on his crest,
asp his Mary to his breast.
; by his thoughts, o'er bank and brae,
fire from flint he glanced away,
e high resolve, and feeling strong,
into voluntary song.

XXIII.

SONG.

e heath this night must be my bed,
e bracken* curtain for my head,
r lullaby the warder's tread,
Far, far from love and thee, Mary !
-morrow eve, more stilly laid,
r couch may be my bloody plaid,
r vesper song, thy wail, sweet maid !
It will not waken me, Mary !

* Bracken—Fern.

I may not, dare not, fancy now
The grief that clouds thy lovely brow,
I dare not think upon thy vow,
And all it promised me, Mary !
No fond regret must Norman know ;
When bursts Clan-Alpine on the foe,
His heart must be like bended bow,
His foot like arrow free, Mary !

A time will come with feeling fraught ;
For, if I fall in battle fought,
Thy hapless lover's dying thought
Shall be a thought on thee, Mary !
And if return'd from conquer'd foes,
How blithely will the evening close,
How sweet the linnet sing repose,
To my young bride and me, Mary !

XXIV.

Not faster o'er thy heathery braes,
Balquidder, speeds the midnight blaze,
Rushing, in conflagration strong,
Thy deep ravines and dells along,
Wrapping thy cliffs in purple glow,
And reddening the dark lakes below ;
Nor faster speeds it, nor so far,
As o'er thy heaths the voice of war.
The signal roused to martial coil
The sullen margin of Loch-Voil,
Waked still Loch-Doine, and to the source
Alarm'd, Balvaig, thy swampy course ;
Thence, southward turn'd its rapid road
Adown Strath-Gartney's valley broad,
Till rose in arms each man might claim
A portion in Clan-Alpine's name ;
From the gray sire, whose trembling hand
Could hardly buckle on his brand,
To the raw boy, whose shaft and bow
Were yet scarce terror to the crow.
Each valley, each sequester'd glen,
Muster'd its little horde of men,
That met as torrents from the height
In highland dales their streams unite,
Still gathering as they pour along,
A voice more loud, a tide more strong,
Till at the rendezvous they stood
By hundreds, prompt for blows and blood ;
Each train'd to arms since life began,
Owning no tie but to his clan,
No oath, but by his chieftain's hand,
No law, but Roderick Dhu's command.

XXV.

That summer morn had Roderick Dhu
Survey'd the skirts of Ben-venue,
And sent his scouts o'er hill and heath,
To view the frontiers of Menteith.
All backward came with news of truce ;
Still lay each martial Greme and Bruce,
In Rednock courts no horsemen wait,
No banner waved on Cardross gate,
On Duchray's towers no beacon shone,
Nor scared the herons from Loch-Con ;
All seem'd at peace.—Now, wot ye why
The chieftain, with such anxious eye,
Ere to the muster he repair,
This western frontier scan'd with care ?—

In Ben-venue's most darksome cleft
A fair, though cruel, plédge was left;
For Douglas, to his promise true,
That morning from the isle withdrew,
And in a deep sequester'd dell
Had sought a low and lonely cell.
By many a bard, in Celtic tongue,
Has Coir-nan-Uriskin been sung;
A softer name the Saxons gave,
And call'd the grot the Goblin-cave.

XXVI.

It was as wild and strange retreat
As e'er was trod by outlaw's feet.
The dell, upon the mountain's crest,
Yawn'd like a gash on warrior's breast;
Its trench had stay'd full many a rock,
Hurl'd by primeval earthquake shock
From Ben-venue's gray summit wild;
And here, in random ruin piled,
They frown'd incumbent o'er the spot,
And form'd the rugged sylvan grot.
The oak and birch, with mingled shade
At noontide there a twilight made,
Unless when short and sudden shone
Some straggling beam on cliff or stone,
With such a glimpse as prophet's eye
Gains on thy depth, futurity.
No murmur waked the solemn still,
Save tinkling of a fountain rill;
But when the wind chafed with the lake,
A sullen sound would upward break,
With dashing hollow voice, that spoke
Th' incessant war of wave and rock.
Suspended cliffs, with hideous sway,
Seemed nodding o'er the cavern gray.
From such a den the wolf had sprung,
In such the wild cat leaves her young:
Yet Douglas and his daughter fair,
Sought, for a space, their safety there.
Gray superstition's whisper dread
Debar'd the spot to vulgar tread:
For there, she said, did fays resort,
And satyrs* hold their sylvan court,
By moonlight tread their mystic maze,
And blast the rash beholder's gaze.

XXVII.

Now eve with western shadows long,
Floated on Katrine bright and strong,
When Roderick, with a chosen few,
Repass'd the heights of Ben-venue.
Above the goblin-cave they go,
Through the wild pass of Beal-nam-bo;
The prompt retainers speed before,
To launch the shallop from the shore,
For 'cross Loch-Katrine lies his way,
To view the passes of Achray,
And place his clansmen in array.
Yet lags the chief in musing mind,
Unwonted sight, his men behind.
A single page, to bear his word,
Alone attended on his lord;
The rest their way through thickets break,
And soon await him by the lake.

* The *Urisk*, or highland satyr.

It was a fair and gallant sight,
To view them from the neighbouring height
By the low level'd sunbeam's light;
For strength and stature, from the clan
Each warrior was a chosen man,
As e'en afar might well be seen,
By their proud step and martial mien.
Their feathers dance, their tartans float,
Their targets gleam, as by the boat
A wild and warlike group they stand,
That well became such mountain strand.

XXVIII.

Their chief, with step reluctant, still
Was lingering on the craggy hill,
Hard by where turn'd apart the road
To Douglas's obscure abode.
It was but with that dawning morn
That Roderick Dhu had proudly sworn
To drown his love in war's wild roar,
Nor think of Ellen Douglas more;
But he who stems a stream with sand,
And fetters flame with flaxen band,
Has yet a harder task to prove—
By firm resolve to conquer love!
Eve finds the chief, like restless ghost,
Still hovering near his treasure lost;
For though his haughty heart deny
A parting meeting to his eye,
Still fondly strains his anxious ear
The accents of her voice to hear,
And inly did he curse the breeze
That waked to sound the rustling trees.
But hark! what mingles in the strain?
It is the harp of Allan-bane,
That wakes its measure slow and high,
Attuned to sacred minstrelsy.
What melting voice attends the strings?
'Tis Ellen, or an angel, sings.

XXIX.

HYMN TO THE VIRGIN.

Ave Maria! maiden mild!
Listen to a maiden's prayer;
Thou canst hear though from the wild,
Thou canst save amid despair.
Safe may we sleep beneath thy care,
Though banish'd, outcast, and reviled—
Maiden! hear a maiden's prayer;
Mother, hear a suppliant child!

Ave Maria!

Ave Maria! undefiled!
The flinty couch we now must share
Shall seem with down of eider piled,
If thy protection hover there.
The murky cavern's heavy air
Shall breathe of balm if thou hast seal'd;
Then, maiden, hear a maiden's prayer,
Mother, list a suppliant child!

Ave Maria!

Ave Maria! Stainless styled!
Foul demons of the earth and air,
From this their wonted haunt exiled,
Shall flee before thy presence fair.
We bow us to thy lot of care,
Beneath thy guidance reconciled;

for a maid a maiden's prayer,
 and for a father hear a child!

Ave Maria!

XXX.

On the harp the closing hymn—
 veiled in attitude and limb,
 tending still, Clan-Alpine's lord
 leaning on his heavy sword,
 the page, with humble sign,
 pointed to the sun's decline.
 While his plaid he round him cast,
 the last time—'tis the last,"—
 utter'd thrice,—“the last time e'er
 angel voice shall Roderick hear!”
 is a goading thought—his stride
 hastier down the mountain side;
 he flung him in the boat,
 astant 'cross the lake it shot.
 landed in that silvery bay,
 astart held their hasty way.
 with the latest beams of light,
 and arrived on Lanric height,
 muster'd, in the vale below,
 Alpine's men in martial show.

XXXI.

ous scene the clansmen made,
 ate, some stood, some slowly stray'd
 st, with mantles folded round,
 couch'd to rest upon the ground,
 to be known by curious eye,
 he deep heather where they lie,
 I was match'd the tartan screen
 heathbell dark and brackens green;
 where, here and there, a blade,
 e's point, a glimmer made,
 lowworm twinkling through the shade.
 en, advancing through the gloom,
 aw the chieftain's eagle plume,
 hout of welcome, shrill and wide,
 he steep mountain's steady side.
 it arose, and lake and fell
 imes return'd the martial yell;
 upon Bochastle's plain,
 ence claim'd her evening reign.

CANTO IV.

THE PROPHECY.

I.

is fairest when 'tis budding new,
 pe is brightest when it dawns from fears;
 s sweetest wash'd with morning dew,
 e is loveliest when embalm'd in tears.
 rose, whom fancy thus endears,
 ur blossoms in my bonnet wave,
 f hope and love through future years!”
 oke young Norman, heir of Armandave,
 e the sun arose on Vennachar's broad
 re.

II.

nd conceit, half said, half sung,
 ompted to the bridegroom's tongue.

All while he stripp'd the wild-rose spray,
 His axe and bow beside him lay,
 For on a pass 'twixt lake and wood,
 A wakeful sentinel he stood.
 Hark!—on the rock a footstep rung,
 And instant to his arms he sprung.
 “Stand, or thou diest!—What, Malise!—soon
 Art thou return'd from braes of Doune.
 By thy keen step and glance I know
 Thou bring'st us tidings of the foe.”—
 (For while the fiery cross hied on,
 On distant scout had Malise gone.)
 “Where sleeps the chief?” the henchman said.
 “Apart, in yonder misty glade;
 To his lone couch I'll be your guide.”—
 Then call'd a slumberer by his side,
 And stirr'd him with his slacken'd bow—
 “Up, up, Glentarkin! rouse thee, ho!
 We seek the chieftain; on the track,
 Keep eagle watch till I come back.”

III.

Together up the pass they sped:
 “What of the foeman?” Norman said.—
 “Varying reports from near and far:
 This certain—that a band of war
 Has for two days been ready bouné,
 At prompt command, to march from Doune;
 King James, the while, with princely powers,
 Holds revelry in Stirling towers.
 Soon will this dark and gathering cloud
 Speak on our glens in thunder loud.
 Inured to bide such bitter bout,
 The warrior's plaid may bear it out:
 But, Norman, how wilt thou provide
 A shelter for thy bonny bride?”—
 “What! know ye not that Roderick's care
 To the lone isle hath caused repair
 Each maid and matron of the clan,
 And every child and aged man
 Unfit for arms; and given his charge,
 Nor skiff nor shallop, boat nor barge,
 Upon these lakes shall float at large,
 But all beside the islet moor,
 That such dear pledge may rest secure?”

IV.

“'Tis well advised—the chieftain's plan
 Bespeaks the father of his clan.
 But wherefore sleeps Sir Roderick Dhu
 Apart from all his followers true?”
 “It is because last evening tide
 Brian an augury hath tried,
 Of that dread kind which must not be
 Unless in dread extremity.
 The taghairm call'd; by which, afar,
 Our sires foresaw th' events of war.
 Duncraggan's milk-white bull they slew.”

MALISE.

“Ah! well the gallant brute I knew!
 The choicest of the prey we had,
 When swept our merry men Gallangad.
 His hide was snow, his horns were dark,
 His red eye glow'd like fiery spark;

So fierce, so tameless, and so fleet,
Sore did he cumber our retreat,
And kept our stoutest kernes in awe,
E'en at the pass of Beal 'maha.
But steep and flinty was the road,
And sharp the hurrying pikeman's goad,
And when we came to Dennan's row
A child might scatheless stroke his brow."

V.

NORMAN.

"That bull was slain: his reeking hide
They stretch'd the cataract beside,
Whose waters their wild tumult toss
Adown the black and craggy boss
Of that huge cliff, whose ample verge
Tradition calls the Hero's Targe.
Couch'd on a shelf beneath its brink,
Close where the thundering torrents sink,
Rocking beneath their headlong sway,
And drizzled by the ceaseless spray,
Midst groan of rock, and roar of stream,
The wizard waits prophetic dream.
Nor distant rests the chief;—but, hush:
See, gliding slow through mist and bush,
The hermit gains yon rock, and stands
To gaze upon our slumbering bands.
Seems he not, Malise, like a ghost,
That hovers o'er a slaughter'd host?
Or raven on the blasted oak,
That, watching while the deer is broke,
His morsel claims with sullen croak?"
—"Peace! peace! to other than to me,
Thy words were evil augury;
But still I hold Sir Roderick's blade
Clan-Alpine's omen and her aid,
Not aught that, glean'd from heaven or hell,
Yon fiend-begotten monk can tell.
The chieftain joins him, see—and now,
Together they descend the brow."

VI.

And, as they came, with Alpine's lord
The hermit monk held solemn word:
"Roderick! it is a fearful strife,
For man endow'd with mortal life,
Whose shroud of sentient clay can still
Feel feverish pang and fainting chill,
Whose eye can stare in stony trance,
Whose hair can rouse like warrior's lance,—
'Tis hard for such to view, unfurl'd,
The curtain of the future world.
Yet, witness every quaking limb,
My sunken pulse, mine eyeballs dim,
My soul with harrowing anguish torn,
This for my chieftain have I borne!—
The shapes that sought my fearful couch,
A human tongue may ne'er avouch;
No mortal man—save he, who, bred
Between the living and the dead,
Is gifted beyond nature's law,—
Had e'er survived to say he saw.
At length the fateful answer came,
In characters of living flame!

* Quartered.

Not spoke in word, nor blaz'd
But borne and branded on my s
*Which spills the foremost forms
That party conquers in the str*

VII.

"Thanks, Brian, for thy zeal as
Good is thine surgery, and fair.
Clan-Alpine ne'er in battle sto
But first our broadswords tasted
A surer victim still I know,
Self-offer'd to th' auspicious bl
A spy has sought my land this
No eve shall witness his return
My followers guard each pass's
To east, to westward, and to so
Red Murdoch, bribed to be his
Has charge to lead his steps as
Till, in deep path or dingle bro
He light on those shall bring hi
But see who comes his news to
Malise! what tidings of the foe

VIII.

"At Doune, o'er many a spear:
Two barons proud their banners
I saw the Moray's silver star,
And mark'd the sable pale of M
"By Alpine's soul, high tidings
I love to hear of worthy foes.
When move they on?"—"To—
Will see them here for battle b
"Then shall it see a meeting st
But, for the place—say, couldst
Naught of the friendly clans of
Strengthen'd by them, we well
The battle on Benledi's side.—
Thou couldst not?—well! Clan
Shall man the Trosach's shaggy
Within Loch-Katrine's gorge w
All in our maids' and matrons':
Each for his hearth and househ
Father for child, and son for sir
Lover for maid beloved!—but v
Is it the breeze affects mine ey
Or dost thou come, ill-omen'd to
A messenger of doubt and fear?
No! sooner may the Saxon lanc
Unfix Benledi from his stance,
Than doubt or terror can pierce
Th' unyielding heart of Roderic
'Tis stubborn as his trusty targe
Each to his post!—all know the
The pibroch sounds, the bands a
The broadswords gleam, the ban
Obedient to the chieftain's glanc
I turn me from the martial roar,
And seek Coir-Uriskin once mor

IX.

Where is the Douglas?—he is g
And Ellen sits on the gray stone
Fast by the cave, and makes her
While vainly Allan's words of c
Are pour'd on her unheeding ear

Il return—dear lady, trust!
 y return;—he will—he must.
 as it time to seek, afar,
 fuge from impending war,
 'en Clan-Alpine's rugged swarm
 'd by the approaching storm.
 heir boats, with many a light,
 g the livelong yesternight,
 like flashes darted forth
 red streamers of the north;
 d at morn how close they ride,
 noor'd by the lone islet's side.
 ild ducks couching in the fen,
 toops the hawk upon the glen.
 his rude race dare not abide
 il on the mainland side,
 t thy noble father's care
 de retreat for thee prepare?"—

X.

ELLEN.

llan, no! pretext so kind
 eful terrors could not blind.
 n such tender tone, yet grave,
 a parting blessing gave,
 r that glisten'd in his eye
 I not his purpose fix'd and high.
 l, though feminine and weak,
 ge his, e'en as the lake,
 sturb'd by slightest stroke,
 th' invulnerable rock.
 s report of battle rife,
 ns himself the cause of strife.
 im redder when the theme
 Allan, on thine idle dream,
 olm Græme in fetters bound,
 l, thou saidst, about him wound.
 t thou he trow'd thine omen aught?
 was apprehensive thought
 kind youth,—for Roderick too—
 be just) that friend so true;
 er both, and in our cause
 l, the Douglas dare not pause.
 se that solemn warning given,
 on earth, we meet in heaven?"
 se, to Cambus-Kenneth's fane,
 eturn him not again,
 hie and make me known?
 e goes to Scotland's throne,
 s friends' safety with his own;—
 t to do—what I had done,
 uglas' daughter been his son!"

XI.

ALLAN.

lovely Ellen!—dearest, nay!
 t should his return delay,
 r named you holy fane
 g place to meet again.
 he's safe; and for the Græme,
 's blessing on his gallant name!
 ion'd sight may yet prove true,
 le of ill to him or you.
 did my gifted dream beguile?
 of the stranger at the isle,

And think upon the harpings slow,
 'That presaged this approaching wo!
 Sooth was my prophecy of fear;
 Believe it when it augurs cheer.
 Would we had left this dismal spot!
 Ill luck still haunts a fairy grot.
 Of such, a wondrous tale I know—
 Dear lady, change that look of wo!
 My harp was wont thy grief to cheer."

ELLEN.

"Well, be it as thou wilt; I hear,
 But cannot stop the bursting tear."
 The minstrel tried his simple art,
 But distant far was Ellen's heart.

XII.

BALLAD.

ALICE BRAND.

Merry it is in the good green wood,
 When the mavis* and merlet are singing,
 When the deer sweeps by, and the hounds are
 in cry,
 And the hunter's horn is ringing.

"O Alice Brand, my native land
 Is lost for love of you;
 And we must hold by wood and wold,
 As outlaws wont to do.

"O Alice, 'twas all for thy locks so bright,
 And 'twas all for thine eyes so blue,
 That on the night of our luckless flight,
 Thy brother bold I slew.

"Now must I teach to hew the beach,
 The hand that held the glaive,
 For leaves to spread our lowly bed,
 And stakes to fence our cave.

"And, for vest of pall, thy fingers small,
 That wont on harp to stray,
 A cloak must shear from the slaughter'd deer,
 To keep the cold away."

"O Richard! if my brother died,
 'Twas but a fatal chance;
 For darkling was the battle tried,
 And fortune sped the lance.

"If pall and vair no more I wear,
 Nor thou the crimson sheen,
 As warm, we'll say, is the russet gray,
 As gay the forest green.

"And, Richard, if our lot be hard,
 And lost thy native land,
 Still Alice has her own Richard,
 And he his Alice Brand."—

XIII.

BALLAD CONTINUED.

'Tis merry, 'tis merry in good green wood,
 So blithe Lady Alice is singing;
 On the beech's pride, and oak's brown side,
 Lord Richard's axe is ringing.

* Thrush.

† Blackbird.

Up spoke the moody elfin king,
Who won'd within the hill,—
Like wind in the porch of a ruin'd church,
His voice was ghostly shrill.

"Why sounds yon stroke on beach and oak,
Our moonlight circle's screen?
Or who comes here to chase the deer,
Beloved of our elfin queen?
Or who may dare on wold to wear
The fairies' fatal green?"

"Up, Urgan, up! to yon mortal his,
For thou wert christen'd man;
For cross or sign thou wilt not fly,
For mutter'd word or ban.

"Lay on him the curse of the wither'd heart,
The curse of the sleepless eye;
Till he wish and pray that his life would part,
Nor yet find leave to die."

XIV.

BALLAD CONTINUED.

'Tis merry, 'tis merry in good green wood,
Though the birds have still'd their singing;
The evening blaze doth Alice raise,
And Richard is fagots bringing.

Up Urgan starts, that hideous dwarf,
Before Lord Richard stands,
And, as he cross'd and bless'd himself,
"I fear not sign," quoth the grisly elf,
"That is made with bloody hands."

But out then spoke she, Alice Brand,
That woman void of fear,—
"And if there's blood upon his hand,
'Tis but the blood of deer."

"Now loud thou liest, thou bold of mood!
It cleaves unto his hand,
The stain of thine own kindly blood,
The blood of Ethert Brand."

Then forward stepp'd she, Alice Brand,
And made the holy sign,—
"And if there's blood on Richard's hand,
A spotless hand is mine.

"And I conjure thee, demon elf,
By him who demons fear,
To show us whence thou art thyself,
And what thine errand here?"

XV.

BALLAD CONTINUED.

"'Tis merry, 'tis merry in fairy land,
When fairy birds are singing,
When the court doth ride by their monarch's side,
With bit and bridle ringing:

"And gayly shines the fairy land
But all is glistening show,
Like the idle gleam that December's beam
Can dart on ice and snow.

"And fading like that varied gleam,
Is our inconstant shape,
Who now like knight and lady seem,
And now like dwarf and ape,

"It was between the night and day,
When the fairy king has power,
That I sunk down in a sinful fray,
And, 'twixt life and death, was snatch'd
To the joyless elfin bower.

"But wist I of a woman bold,
Who thrice my brow durst sign,
I might regain my mortal mould,
As fair a form as thine."

She cross'd him once, she cross'd him tw
That lady was so brave;
The fouler grew his goblin hue,
The darker grew the cave.

She cross'd him thrice, that lady bold;
He rose beneath her hand
The fairest knight on Scottish mould,
Her brother, Ethert Brand!

Merry it is in good green wood,
When the mavis and merle are singing
But merrier were they in Dunfermline g
When all the bells were ringing.

XVI.

Just as the minstrel sounds were stay'd,
A stranger climb'd the steepy glade;
His martial step, his stately mien,
His hunting suit of Lincoln green,
His eagle glance, remembrance claims—
'Tis Snowdoun's knight, 'tis James Fitz-
Ellen beheld as in a dream,
Then, starting, scarce suppress'd a scream
"O stranger! in such hour of fear,
What evil hap has brought thee here?"
"An evil hap! how can it be,
That bids me look again on thee?
By promise bound, my former guide
Met me betimes this morning tide,
And marshall'd, over bank and bourne,
The happy path of my return."
"The happy path!—what! said he naug
Of war, of battle to be fought,
Of guarded pass?"—"No, by my faith!
Nor saw I aught could augur scathe."
"O! haste thee, Allan, to the kern,—
Yonder his tartans I discern;
Learn thou his purpose, and conjure
That he will guide the stranger sure!—
What prompted thee, unhappy man?
The meanest serf in Roderick's clan
Had not been bribed by love or fear,
Unknown to him, to guide thee here."

XVII.

"Sweet Ellen, dear my life must be,
Since it is worthy care from thee;
Yet life I hold but idle breath,
When love or honour's weigh'd with death
Then let me profit by my chance,
And speak my purpose bold at once.
I come to bear thee from a wild,
Where ne'er before such bliss
By this soft hand to lead
From frantic scenes of
Near Bochester my ha
They bear us soon to I

I'll place thee in a lovely bower,
 I'll guard thee like a tender flower——"
 "O, hush, sir knight! 'twere female art
 To say I do not read thy heart;
 Too much, before, my selfish ear
 Was idly soothed my praise to hear.
 That fatal bait hath lured thee back,
 In deathful hour, o'er dangerous track!
 And how, O how, can I atone
 The wreck my vanity brought on;—
 One way remains—I'll tell him all—
 Yes! struggling bosom, forth it shall!
 Thou, whose light folly bears the blame,
 Buy thine own pardon with thy shame!
 But first—my father is a man
 Outlaw'd and exiled, under ban;
 The price of blood is on his head,
 With me 'twere infamy to wed.—
 Still woudst thou speak?—then hear the truth:
 Fitz-James, there is a noble youth—
 If yet he is!—exposed for me
 And mine to dread extremity—
 Thou hast the secret of my heart;
 Forgive, be generous, and depart."

XVIII.

Fitz-James knew every wily train
 A lady's fickle heart to gain,
 But here he knew and felt them vain.
 There shot no glance from Ellen's eye,
 To give her steadfast speech the lie;
 In maiden confidence she stood,
 Though mantled in her cheek the blood,
 And told her love with such a sigh
 Of deep and hopeless agony,
 As death had seal'd her Malcolm's doom,
 And she sat sorrowing on his tomb.
 Hope vanish'd from Fitz-James's eye,
 But not with hope fled sympathy.
 He proffer'd to attend her side,
 As brother would a sister guide.—
 "O! little know'st thou Roderick's heart!
 Safer for both we go apart.
 O haste thee, and from Allan learn,
 If thou may'st trust yon wily kern."—
 With hand upon his forehead laid,
 The conflict of his mind to shade,
 A parting step or two he made;
 Then, as some thought had cross'd his brain
 He paused, and turn'd, and came again.

XIX.

"Hear, lady, yet, a parting word!—
 It chanced in fight that my poor sword
 Preserved the life of Scotland's lord.
 This ring the grateful monarch gave,
 And bade, when I had boon to crave,
 To bring it back, and boldly claim
 The recompense that I would name.
 Ellen, I am no courtly lord,
 But one who lives by lance and sword,
 Whose castle is his helm and shield,
 His lordship the embattled field.
 What from a prince can I demand,
 Who neither reck of state nor land?"

Ellen, thy hand—the ring is thine;
 Each guard and usher knows the sign.
 Seek thou the king without delay;
 This signet shall secure thy way;
 And claim thy suit, whate'er it be,
 As ransom of his pledge to me."—
 He placed the golden circlet on,
 Paused—kiss'd her hand—and then was gone.
 The aged minstrel stood aghast,
 So hastily Fitz-James shot past.
 He join'd his guide, and wending down
 The ridges of the mountain brown,
 Across the stream they took their way,
 That joins Loch-Katrine to Achray.

XX.

All in the Trosach's glen was still,
 Noontide was sleeping on the hill:
 Sudden his guide whoop'd loud and high—
 "Murdoch! was that a signal cry?"
 He stammer'd forth,—"I shout to scare
 Yon raven from his dainty fare."
 He look'd—he knew the raven's prey,
 His own brave steed:—"Ah! gallant gray!
 For thee—for me, perchance—'twere well
 We ne'er had left the Trosach's dell.
 Murdoch, move first—but silently;
 Whistle or whoop, and thou shalt die."
 Jealous and sullen on they fared,
 Each silent, each upon his guard.

XXI.

Now wound the path its dizzy ledge
 Around a precipice's edge.
 When lo! a wasted female form,
 Blighted by wrath of sun and storm,
 In tatter'd weeds and wild array,
 Stood on a cliff beside the way,
 And glancing round her restless eye,
 Upon the wood, the rock, the sky,
 Seem'd naught to mark, yet all to spy.
 Her brow was wreath'd with gaudy broom;
 With gesture wild she waved a plume
 Of feathers, which the eagles fling
 To crag and cliff from dusky wing;
 Such spoils her desperate step had sought,
 Where scarce was footing for the goat.
 The tartan plaid she first descried,
 And shriek'd till all the rocks replied;
 As loud she laugh'd when near they drew,
 For then the lowland garb she knew;
 And then her hands she wildly flung,
 And then she wept, and then she sung.—
 She sung—the voice, in better time,
 Perchance to harp or lute might chime;
 And now, though strain'd and roughen'd, still
 Rung wildly sweet to dale and hill.

XXII.

SONG.

"They bid me sleep, they bid me pray,
 They say my brain is warp'd and wrung—
 I cannot sleep on highland brae,
 I cannot pray in highland tongue.
 But were I now where Allan glides,
 Or heard my native Devan's tides,

So sweetly would I rest, and pray
That heaven would close my wintry day !

" 'Twas thus my hair they bade me braid,
They bade me to the church repair ;
It was my bridal morn, they said,
And my true love would meet me there.
But wo betide the cruel guile,
That drown'd in blood the morning smile !
And wo betide the fairy dream !
I only waked to sob and scream."

XXIII.

" Who is this maid ? what means her lay ?
She hovers o'er the hollow way,
And flutters wide her mantle gray,
As the lone heron spreads his wing,
By twilight, o'er a haunted spring."
" 'Tis Blanche of Devan," Murdoch said,
" A crazed and captive lowland maid,
Ta'en on the morn she was a bride,
When Roderick foray'd Devan side :
The gay bridegroom resistance made,
And felt our chief's unconquer'd blade.
I marvel she is now at large,
But oft she 'scapes from Maudlin's charge.
Hence, brain-sick fool !"—He raised his bow :
" Now, if thou strik'st her but one blow,
I'll pitch thee from the cliff as far
As ever peasant pitch'd a bar."
" Thanks, champion, thanks !" the maniac cried,
And press'd her to Fitz-James's side.
" See the gray pennons I prepare,
To seek my true love through the air !
I will not lend that savage groom,
To break his fall, one downy plume !
No !—deep among disjointed stones
The wolves shall batten on his bones,
And then shall his detested plaid,
By bush and brier in mid air stay'd,
Wave forth a banner fair and free,
Meet signal for their revelry."

XXIV.

" Hush thee, poor maiden, and be still !"
" O ! thou look'st kindly, and I will.
Mine eye has dried and wasted been,
But still it loves the Lincoln green ;
And though mine ear is all unstrung,
Still, still it loves the lowland tongue.

" For O, my sweet William was forester true,
He stole poor Blanche's heart away !
His coat it was all of the greenwood hue,
And so blithely he trill'd the lowland lay !

" It was not that I meant to tell—
But thou art wise, and guessest well."
Then, in a low and broken tone,
And hurried note, the song went on.
Still on the clansman, fearfully,
She fix'd her apprehensive eye ;
Then turn'd it on the knight, and then
Her look glanced wildly o'er the glen.

XXV

" The toils are pitch'd, and the stakes are set,
Ever sing merrily, merrily ;

The bows they bend, and the knives they
Hunters live so cheerily.

" It was a stag, a stag of ten,"
Bearing his branches sturdily ;
He came stately down the glen,
Ever sing hardily, hardily.

" It was there he met with a wounded doe,
She was bleeding deathfully ;
She warn'd him of the toils below,
O, so faithfully, faithfully !

" He had an eye and he could heed,
Ever sing warily, warily ;
He had a foot and he could speed—
Hunters watch so narrowly."

XXVI.

Fitz-James's mind was passion-toss'd
When Ellen's hints and fears were lost ;
But Murdoch's shout suspicion wrought,
And Blanche's song conviction brought—
Not like a stag that spies the snare,
But lion of the hunt aware,
He waved at once his blade on high,
" Disclose thy treachery, or die !"—
Forth at full speed the clansman flew,
But in his race his bow he drew :
The shaft just grazed Fitz-James's crest,
And thrill'd in Blanche's faded breast—
Murdoch of Alpine, prove thy speed,
For ne'er had Alpine's son such need !
With heart of fire and foot of wind,
The fierce avenger is behind !
Fate judges of the rapid strife—
The forfeit death—the prize is life !
Thy kindred ambush lies before,
Close couch'd upon the heathery moor ;
Them couldst thou reach !—it may not be—
Thine ambush'd kin thou ne'er shalt see,
The fiery Saxon gains on thee !
—Resistless speeds the deadly thrust,
As lightning strikes the pine to dust ;
With foot and hand Fitz-James must stram.
Ere he can win his blade again.
Bent o'er the fallen, with falcon eye,
He grimly smiled to see him die ;
Then slower wended back his way,
Where the poor maiden bleeding lay.

XXVII.

She sate beneath the birchen tree,
Her elbow resting on her knee ;
She had withdrawn the fatal shaft,
And gazed on it and feebly laughed ;
Her wreath of broom and feathers gray,
Daggled with blood, beside her lay.
The knight to stanch the life-stream tried :—
" Stranger, it is in vain !" she cried,
" This hour of death has given me more
Of reason's power than years before ;
For, as these ebbing veins decay,
My frenzied visions fade away.

• Having ten branches on his antlers.

A helpless injured wretch I die,
And something tells me in thine eye,
That thou wert my avenger born.
Seest thou this tress ?"—O ! still I've worn
This little tress of yellow hair,
Through danger, frenzy, and despair !
It once was bright and clear as thine,
But blood and tears have dimm'd its shine.
I will not tell thee when 'twas shred,
Nor from what guiltless victim's head—
My brain would turn !—but it shall wave
Like plumage on thy helmet brave,
Till sun and wind shall bleach the stain,
And thou wilt bring it me again.—
I waver still. O God ! more bright
Let reason beam her parting light !
O ! by thy knighthood's honour'd sign,
And for thy life preserved by mine,
When thou shalt see a darksome man,
Who boasts him chief of Alpine's clan,
With tartans broad and shadowy plume,
And hand of blood, and brow of gloom.
Be thy heart bold, thy weapon strong,
And wreak poor Blanche of Devan's wrong !
They watch for thee by pass and fell—
Avoid the path—O God !—farewell !"

XXVIII.

A kindly heart had brave Fitz-James ;
Fast pour'd his eye at pity's claims,
And now, with mingled grief and ire,
He saw the murder'd maid expire.
"God, in my need, be my relief,
As I wreak this on yonder chief !"
A lock from Blanche's tresses fair
He blended with her bridegroom's hair ;
The mingled braid in blood he died,
And placed it on his bonnet side ;
"By him whose word is truth ! I swear
No other favour will I wear,
Till this sad token I imbrue
In the best blood of Roderick Dhu !
—But hark ! what means yon faint halloo ?
The chase is up—but they shall know,
The stag at bay's a dangerous foe."
Barr'd from the known but guarded way,
Through copse and cliffs Fitz-James must stray,
And oft must change his desperate track,
By stream and precipice turn'd back.
Heartless, fatigued, and faint, at length,
From lack of food and loss of strength,
He couch'd him in a thicket hoar,
And thought his toils and perils o'er :
"Of all my rash adventures past,
This frantic feat must prove the last !
Who e'er so mad but might have guess'd,
That all this highland hornet's nest
Would muster up in swarms so soon
As e'er they heard of bands at Doune ?
Like bloodhounds now they search me out—
Hark to the whistle and the shout !
If farther through the wilds I go,
I only fall upon the foe ;
I'll couch me here till evening gray,
Then darkling try my dangerous way."

XXIX.

The shades of eve come slowly down,
The woods are wrapp'd in deeper brown,
The owl awakens from her dell,
The fox is heard upon the fell ;
Enough remains of glimmering light,
To guide the wanderer's steps aright,
Yet not enough from far to show
His figure to the watchful foe.
With cautious step and ear awake,
He climbs the crag, and threads the brake ;
And not the summer solstice there,
Temper'd the midnight mountain air,
But every breeze that swept the wold,
Benumb'd his drenched limbs with cold.
In dread, in danger, and alone,
Famish'd and chill'd, through ways unknown,
Tangled and steep, he journey'd on ;
Till, as a rock's huge point he turn'd,
A watch-fire close beside him burn'd.

XXX.

Beside its embers red and clear,
Bask'd in his plaid, a mountaineer ;
And up he sprung with sword in hand—
"Thy name and purpose ! Saxon, stand !"
"A stranger."—"What dost thou require ?"
"Rest and a guide, and food and fire.
My life's beset, my path is lost,
The gale has chill'd my limbs with frost."
"Art thou a friend to Roderick ?"—"No."
"Thou dar'st not call thyself a foe ?"
"I dare ! to him and all the band
He brings to aid his murderous hand."
"Bold words !—but, though the beast of game
The privilege of chase may claim,
Though space and law the stag we lend,
Ere hound we slip, or bow we bend,
Who ever reck'd where, how, or when,
The prowling fox was trapp'd and slain ?
Thus treacherous scouts,—yet sure they lie,
Who say thou cam'st a secret spy !"
"They do, by heaven !—Come Roderick Dhu,
And of his clan the boldest two,
And let me but till morning rest,
I write the falsehood on their crest."
"If by the blaze I mark aright,
Thou bear'st the belt and spur of knight."
"Then by these tokens may'st thou know
Each proud oppressor's mortal foe."
"Enough, enough ; sit down and share
A soldier's couch, a soldier's fare."

XXXI.

He gave him of his highland cheer,
The harden'd flesh of mountain deer ;
Dry fuel on the fire he laid,
And bade the Saxon share his plaid.
He tended him like welcome guest,
Then thus his further speech address'd.
"Stranger, I am to Roderick Dhu
A clansman born, a kinsman true ;
Each word against his honour spoke
Demands of me avenging stroke ;

Yet more—upon thy fate, 'tis said,
A mighty augury is laid.
It rests with me to wind my horn—
Thou art with numbers overborne;
It rests with me, here, brand to brand,
Worn as thou art, to bid thee stand:
But, not for clan, nor kindred's cause,
Will I depart from honour's laws;
T' assail a wearied man were shame,
And stranger is a holy name;
Guidance and rest, and food and fire,
In vain he never must require.
Then rest thee here till dawn of day;
Myself will guide thee on the way,
O'er stock and stone, through watch and ward,
Till past Clan-Alpine's outmost guard,
As far as Coilantogle's ford;
From thence thy warrant is thy sword."
I take thy courtesy, by heaven,
As freely as 'tis nobly given!"—
"Well, rest thee; for the bitter'n cry
Sings us the lake's wild lullaby."—
With that he shook the gather'd heath,
And spread his plaid upon the wreath;
And the brave foemen, side by side,
Lay peaceful down like brothers tried,
And slept until the dawning beam
Purpled the mountain and the stream.

• ———

CANTO V. THE COMBAT.

I.

FAIR as the earliest beam of eastern light,
When first by the bewilder'd pilgrim spied,
It smiles upon the dreary brow of night,
And silvers o'er the torrent's foaming tide,
And lights the fearful path on mountain side;
Fair as that beam, although the fairest far,
Giving to horror grace, to danger pride,
Shine martial faith, and courtesy's bright star,
Through all the wreckful storms that cloud the
brow of war.

II.

That early beam, so fair and sheen,
Was twinkling through the hazel screen,
When, rousing at its glimmer red,
The warriors left their lowly bed,
Look'd out upon the dappled sky,
Mutter'd their soldier matins by,
And then awak'd their fire, to steal,
As short and rude, their soldier meal.
That o'er, the Gael* around him threw
His graceful plaid of varied hue,
And, true to promise, led the way,
By thicket green and mountain gray.
A wildering path!—They winded now
Along the precipice's brow,
Commanding the rich scenes beneath,
The windings of the Forth and Teith,
And all the vales between that lie,
Till Stirling's turrets melt in sky;

Then, sunk in copse, their farthest gaze
Gain'd not the length of horseman's ha;
'Twas oft so steep, the foot was vain
Assistance from the hand to gain;
So tangled oft, that, bursting through,
Each hawthorn shed her showers of dew
That diamond dew, so pure and clear,
It rivals all but beauty's tear!

III.

At length they came where, stern and
The hill sinks down upon the deep.
Here Vennachar in silver flows,
There, ridge on ridge, Benledi rose;
Ever the hollow path twined on,
Beneath steep bank and threatening ste
An hundred men might hold the post
With hardihood against a host.
The rugged mountain's scanty cloak
Was dwarfish shrubs of birch and oak,
With shingles bare, and cliffs between,
And patches bright of bracken green,
And heather black, that waved so high,
It held the copse in rivalry.
But where the lake slept deep and still,
Dank osiers fringed the swamp and hill;
And oft both path and hill were torn,
Where wintry torrents down had borne,
And heap'd upon the cumber'd land
Its wreck of gravel, rocks, and sand.
So toilsome was the road to trace,
The guide, abating of his pace,
Led slowly through the pass's jaws,
And ask'd Fitz-James, by what strange
He sought these wilds, travers'd by few,
Without a pass from Roderick Dub.

IV.

"Brave Gael, my pass, in danger tried,
Hangs in my belt, and by my side;
Yet, sooth to tell," the Saxon said,
"I dream'd not now to claim its aid.
When here, but three days since, I came,
Bewilder'd in pursuit of game,
All seem'd as peaceful and as still,
As the mist slumbering on yon hill;
Thy dangerous chief was then afar,
Nor soon expected back from war.
Thus said, at least, my mountain guide,
Though deep, perchance, the villain lied.
"Yet why a second venture try?"—
"A warrior thou, and ask me why!
Moves our free course by such fix'd cause
As gives the poor mechanic laws?
Enough, I sought to drive away
The lazy hours of peaceful day;
Slight cause will then suffice to guide
A knight's free footsteps far and wide,—
A falcon flown, a grayhound stray'd,
The merry glance of mountain maid;
Or, if a path be dangerous known,
The danger's self is lure alone."—

V.

"Thy secret keep, I urge thee not;—
Yet, ere again ye sought this spot,

* The Scottish highlander calls himself *Gael*, or *Gaul*, and terms the lowlanders *Sassenach*, or Saxons.

heard ye naught of lowland war
 at Clan-Alpine raised by Mar ?"
 by my word ; of bands prepared
 and king James's sports I heard ;
 doubt I aught, but, when they hear
 muster of the mountaineer,
 pennons will abroad be flung,
 h else in Doune had peaceful hung."
 : be they flung !—for we were loth
 silken folds should feast the moth.
 be they flung ! as free shall wave
 Alpine's pine in banner brave.
 stranger, peaceful since you came,
 der'd in the mountain game,
 ce the bold boast by which you show
 Alpine's vow'd and mortal foe ?"
 rior, but yesternorn I knew
 it of thy chieftain, Roderick Dhu,
 as an outlaw'd desperate man,
 hief of a rebellious clan,
 in the regent's court and sight,
 ruffian dagger stabb'd a knight:
 is alone might from his part
 each true and loyal heart."

VI.

iful at such arraignment foul,
 lour'd the clansman's sable scowl.
 ce he paused, then sternly said,
 heard'at thou why he drew his blade ?
 'st thou that shameful word and blow
 ht Roderick's vengeance on his foe ?
 reck'd the chieftain if he stood
 hland heath, or Holy-Rood ?
 hts such wrong where it is given,
 ere in the court of heaven."
 was it outrage—yet 'tis true,
 en claim'd sovereignty his due ;
 Albany, with feeble hand,
 orrow'd truncheon of command,
 ough king, mew'd in Stirling tower,
 stranger to respect and power.
 en, thy chieftain's robber life !
 ng mean prey by causeless strife,
 hing from ruin'd lowland swain
 rds and harvest rear'd in vain—
 nks a soul like thine should scorn
 poils from such foul foray borne."

VII.

ael beheld him grim the while,
 nswer'd with disdainful smile—
 n, from yonder mountain high,
 c'd thee send delighted eye,
 the south and east, where lay,
 ded in succession gay,
 waving fields and pastures green,
 gentle slopes and groves between ;
 fertile plains, that soften'd vale,
 once the birthright of the Gael ;
 ranger came with iron hand,
 om our fathers rest the land.
 : dwell we now ? See, rudely swell
 ver crag, and fell o'er fell.
 e this savage bill we tread,
 tten'd steer or household bread ;

Ask we for flocks these shingles dry,
 And well the mountain might reply,—
 ' To you, as to your sires of yore,
 Belong the target and claymore !
 I give you shelter in my breast,
 Your own good blades must win the rest.'
 Pent in this fortress of the north,
 Think'at thou we will not sally forth,
 To spoil the spoiler as we may,
 And from the robber rend the prey ?
 Ay, by my soul !—While on yon plain
 The Saxon rears one shock of grain ;
 While, of ten thousand herds, there strays
 But one along yon river's maze,
 The Gael, of plain and river heir,
 Shall, with strong hand, redeem his share.
 Where live the mountain chiefs who hold
 That plundering lowland field and fold
 Is aught but retribution true ?
 Seek other cause 'gainst Roderick Dhu.'

VIII.

Answer'd Fitz-James,—“ And, if I sought,
 Think'st thou no other could be brought ?
 What deem ye of my path waylaid ?
 My life given o'er to ambuscade ?”
 “ As of a meed to rashness due ;
 Hadst thou sent warning fair and true,
 I seek my hound, or falcon stray'd,
 I seek, good faith, a highland maid ;
 Free hadst thou been to come and go ;
 But secret path marks secret foe.
 Nor yet, for this, e'en as a spy,
 Hadst thou, unheard, been doom'd to die,
 Save to fulfil an augury.”
 “ Well, let it pass ; nor will I now
 Fresh cause of enmity avow,
 To chafe thy mood and cloud thy brow
 Enough, I am by promise tied
 To match me with this man of pride :
 Twice have I sought Clan-Alpine's glen
 In peace ; but when I come agen,
 I come with banner, brand, and bow,
 As leader seeks his mortal foe.
 For lovelorn swain in lady's bower,
 Ne'er panted for th' appointed hour
 As I, until before me stand
 This rebel chieftain and his band.”

IX.

“ Have, then, thy wish !”—he whistled shrill.
 And he was answer'd from the hill ;
 Wild as the scream of the curlew,
 From crag to crag the signal flew.
 Instant, through copse and heath, arose
 Bonnets, and spears, and bended bows ;
 On right, on left, above, below,
 Sprung up at once the lurking foe ;
 From shingles gray their lances start,
 The bracken bush sends forth the dart,
 The rushes and the willow wand
 Are bristling into axe and brand,
 And every tuft of broom gives life
 To plaided warrior arm'd for strife.
 That whistle garrison'd the glen
 At once with full five hundred men,

As if the yawning hill to heaven
A subterranean host had given.
Watching their leader's beck and will;
All silent there they stood, and still;
Like the loose crags whose threatening mass
Lay tottering o'er the hollow pass,
As if an infant's touch could urge
Their headlong passage down the verge,
With step and weapon forward flung,
Upon the mountain side they hung.
The mountaineer cast glance of pride
Along Benledi's living side,
Then fix'd his eye and sable brow
Full on Fitz-James—"How say'st thou now
These are Clan-Alpine's warriors true;
And, Saxon—I am Roderick Dhu!"

X.

Fitz-James was brave:—though to his heart
The lifeblood thrill'd with sudden start,
He mann'd himself with dauntless air,
Return'd the chief his haughty stare,
His back against a rock he bore,
And firmly placed his foot before.
"Come one, come all! this rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I."
Sir Roderick mark'd—and in his eyes
Respect was mingled with surprise,
And the stern joy which warriors feel
In foeman worthy of their steel.
Short space he stood—then waved his hand:
Down sunk the disappearing band;
Each warrior vanish'd where he stood,
In broom or bracken, heath or wood;
Sunk brand and spear and bended bow,
In osiers pale and copses low;
It seem'd as if their mother earth
Had swallow'd up her warlike birth.
The wind's last breath had toss'd in air
Pennon, and plaid, and plumage fair;—
The next but swept a lone hill side,
Where heath and fern were waving wide;
The sun's last glance was glinted back
From spear and glaive, from targe and jack;—
The next, all unreflected, shone
On bracken green, and cold gray stone.

XI.

Fitz-James look'd round—yet scarce believed
The witness that his sight received;
Such apparition well might seem
Delusion of a dreadful dream.
Sir Roderick in suspense he eyed,
And to his look the chief replied,
"Fear naught—nay, that I need not say—
But doubt not aught from mine array.
Thou art my guest; I pledged my word
As far as Coilantogle ford:
Nor would I call a clansman's brand
For aid against one valiant hand,
Though on our strife lay every vale
Rent by the Saxon from the Gael.
So move we on; I only meant
To show the road on which you leant,
Deeming this path you might pursue
Without a pass from Roderick Dhu."

They moved:—I said Fitz-James was
As ever knight that belted glaive;
Yet dare not say, that now his blood
Kept on its wont and temper'd flood,
As, following Roderick's stride, he drew
That seeming lonesome pathway through
Which yet, by fearful proof, was rife
With lances, that, to take his life,
Waited but signal from a guide
So late dishonour'd and defied.
Ever, by stealth, his eye sought round
The vanish'd guardians of the ground,
And still, from copse and heather deep,
Fancy saw spear and broadsword peep,
And in the plover's shrilly strain,
The signal whistle heard again.
Nor breathed he free till far behind
The pass was left; for then they wind
Along a wide and level green,
Where neither tree nor tuft was seen,
Nor rush, nor bush of broom was near,
To hide a bonnet or a spear.

XII.

The chief in silence strode before,
And reach'd that torrent's sounding shore
Which, daughter of three mighty lakes,
From Vennachar in silver breaks,
Sweeps through the plain, and cascades
On Bochartle the mouldering lines,
Where Rome, the empress of the world
Of yore her eagle wings unfurl'd.
And here his course the chieftain stay'd
Threw down his target and his plaid,
And to the lowland warrior said:
"Bold Saxon! to his promise just,
Vich-Alpine has discharged his trust.
This murderous chief, this ruthless man
This head of a rebellious clan,
Hath led thee safe, through watch and
Far past Clan-Alpine's outmost guard.
Now, man to man, and steel to steel,
A chieftain's vengeance thou shalt feel
See, here, all vantageless I stand,
Arm'd, like thyself, with single brand;
For this is Coilantogle ford,
And thou must keep thee with thy sword."

XIII.

The Saxon paused:—"I ne'er delay'd,
When foeman bade me draw my blade
Nay more, brave chief, I vow'd thy aid
Yet sure thy fair and generous faith,
And my deep debt for life preserved,
A better meed have well deserved:
Can naught but blood our feud atone:
Are there no means?"—"No, stranger
And hear—to fire thy flagging zeal—
The Saxon cause rests on thy steel;
For thus spoke fate, by prophet bred
Between the living and the dead:—
'Who spills the foremost foeman's life,
His party conquers in the strife.'
"Then, by my word," the Saxon said,
"The riddle is already read."

under brake beneath the cliff,
 lies red Murdoch, stark and stiff.
 Fate has solved her prophecy,
 yield to fate, and not to me.
 Now, at Stirling, let us go,
 if thou wilt be still his foe,
 he king shall not agree
 to thee grace and favour free,
 to mine honour, oath, and word,
 to thy native strengths restored,
 each advantage shalt thou stand,
 aids thee now to guard thy land."

XIV.

lightning flash'd from Roderick's eye—
 's thy presumption then so high,
 see a wretched kern ye slew,
 go to name to Roderick Dhu?
 Aids not, he, to man nor fate!
 Add't but fuel to my hate:
 A man's blood demands revenge.—
 'st prepared?—By heaven, I change
 ought, and hold thy valour light
 it of some vain carpet-knight,
 ill deserved my courteous care,
 whose best boast is but to wear
 id of his fair lady's hair."—
 Sink thee, Roderick, for the word!
 Takes my heart, it steals my sword;
 have sworn, this braid to stain
 's best blood that warms thy vein.
 Adieu farewell! and ruth begone!—
 Sink not that by thee alone,
 chief! can courtesy be shown;
 'th not from corpse, or heath, or cairn,
 at my whistle clansmen stern,
 's small horn one feeble blast
 'd fearful odds against thee cast.
 'ar not—doubt not—which thou wilt—
 'y this quarrel hilt to hilt."—
 Each at once his falchion drew,
 on the ground his scabbard threw,
 look'd to sun, and stream, and plain,
 but they ne'er might see again;
 foot, and point, and eye opposed,
 bious strife they darkly closed.

XV.

'ed it then with Roderick Dhu,
 on the field his target he threw,
 'e brazen studs and tough bull hide
 leath so often dash'd aside;
 rain'd abroad his arms to wield,
 James's blade was sword and shield.
 Actised every pass and ward,
 rust, to strike, to feint, to guard;
 's less expert, though stronger far,
 'sael maintain'd unequal war.
 's times in closing strife they stood,
 's hince the Saxon blade drank blood.
 'nted draught, no scanty tide,
 's rushing flood the tartans dyed.
 's Roderick felt the fatal drain,
 's hower'd his blows like wintry rain;
 's firm rock, or castle roof,
 's at the winter shower is proof,

The foe, invulnerable still,
 Foil'd his wild rage by steady skill;
 Till, at advantage ta'en, his brand
 Forced Roderick's weapon from his hand,
 And, backward borne upon the lea,
 Brought the proud chieftain to his knee.

XVI.

"Now, yield ye, or, by Him who made
 The world, thy heart's blood dies my blade!"
 "Thy threats, thy mercy, I defy!
 Let recreant yield, who fears to die."—
 Like adder darting from his coil,
 Like wolf that dashes through the toil,
 Like mountain cat who guards her young,
 Full at Fitz-James's throat he sprung;
 Received, but reck'd not of a wound,
 And lock'd his arms his foeman round.—
 Now, gallant Saxon, hold thine own!
 No maiden's hand is round thee thrown!
 That desperate grasp thy frame might feel,
 Through bars of brass and triple steel!
 They tug, they strain;—down, down, they go,
 The Gael above, Fitz-James below.
 The chieftain's gripe his throat compress'd,
 His knee was planted in his breast;
 His clotted locks he backward threw,
 Across his brow his hand he drew,
 From blood and mist to clear his sight,
 Then gleam'd aloft his dagger bright!—
 —But hate and fury ill supplied
 The stream of life's exhausted tide,
 And all too late th' advantage came,
 To turn the odds of deadly game;
 For while the dagger gleam'd on high,
 Reel'd soul and sense, reel'd brain and eye.
 Down came the blow; but in the heath
 The erring blade found bloodless sheath.
 The struggling foe may now unclasp
 The fainting chief's relaxing grasp;
 Unwounded from the dreadful close,
 But breathless all, Fitz-James arose.

XVII.

He faltered thanks to heaven for life,
 Redeem'd, unhoped, from desperate strife;
 Next on his foe his look he cast,
 Whose every gasp appear'd his last;
 In Roderick's gore he dipp'd the braid,—
 "Poor Blanche! thy wrongs are dearly paid;
 Yet with thy foe must die or live
 The praise that faith and valour give."—
 With that he blew a bugle note,
 Undid the collar from his throat,
 Unbonnetted, and by the wave
 Sat down, his brow and hands to lave.
 Then faint afar are heard the feet
 Of rushing steeds in gallop fleet;
 The sounds increase, and now are seen
 Four mounted squires in Lincoln green;
 Two who bear lance, and two who lead,
 By loosen'd rein, a saddled steed;
 Each onward held his headlong course,
 And by Fitz-James rein'd up his horse—
 With wonder view'd the bloody spot.—
 —"Exclaim not, gallants! question not:—

You, Herbert and Luffness, alight,
And bind the wounds of yonder knight;
Let the gray palfrey bear his weight,
We destined for a fairer freight,
And bring him on to Stirling straight;
I will before at better speed,
To seek fresh horse and fitting weed.
The sun rides high—I must be bounè
To see the archer game at noon;
But lightly Bayard clears the lea.—
De Vaux and Herries, follow me.

XVIII.

"Stand, Bayard, stand!"—the steed obey'd,
With arching neck and bended head,
And glancing eye, and quivering ear,
As if he loved his lord to hear.
No foot Fitz-James in stirrup stay'd,
No grasp upon the saddle laid,
But wreath'd his left hand in the mane,
And lightly bounded from the plain,
Turn'd on the horse his armed heel,
And stirr'd his courage with the steel.
Bounded the fiery steed in air,
The rider sate erect and fair,
Then, like a bolt from steel crossbow
Forth launch'd, along the plain they go.
They dash'd that rapid torrent through,
And up Carbonie's hill they flew;
Still at the gallop prick'd the knight,
His merry men follow'd as they might.
Along thy banks, swift Teith! they ride,
And in the race they mock thy tide;
Torry and Lendrick now are past,
And Deanstown lies behind them cast;
They rise, the banner'd towers of Doune,
They sink in distant woodland soon;
Blair-Drummond sees the hoofs strike fire,
They sweep like breeze through Ochertyre;
They mark just glance and disappear
The lofty brow of ancient Kier;
They bathe their coursers' sweltering sides,
Dark Forth! amid thy sluggish tides,
And on th' opposing shore take ground,
With plash, with scramble, and with bound.
Right hand they leave thy cliffs, Craig-Forth!
And soon the bulwark of the north,
Gray Stirling, with her towers and town,
Upon their fleet career look'd down.

XIX.

As up the flinty path they strain'd,
Sudden his steed the leader rein'd;
A signal to his squire he flung,
Who instant to his stirrup sprung:
"Seest thou, De Vaux, yon woodsman gray,
Who townward holds the rocky way,
Of stature tall and poor array?
Mark'st thou the firm, yet active stride,
With which he scales the mountain side?
Know'st thou from whence he comes, or whom?"
"No, by my word;—a burley groom
He seems, who in the field or chase
A baron's train would nobly grace."
"Out, out, De Vaux! can fear supply,
And jealousy, no sharper eye?"

Afar, ere to the hill he drew,
That stately form and step I knew:
Like form in Scotland is not seen,
Treads not such step on Scottish green.
'Tis James of Douglas, by St. Serle!
The uncle of the banish'd earl.
Away, away, to court, to show
The near approach of dreaded foe:
The king must stand upon his guard:
Douglas and he must meet prepared."
Then right hand wheel'd their steeds, and on
They won the castle's postern gate.

XX.

The Douglas, who had bent his way
From Cambus-Kenneth's abbey gray,
Now, as he climb'd the rocky shelf,
Held sad communion with himself:—
"Yes! all is true my fears could frame:
A prisoner lies the noble Grame,
And fiery Roderick soon will feel
The vengeance of the royal steel.
I, only I, can ward their fate,
God grant the ransom come not late!
The abbess hath her promise given,
My child shall be the bride of heaven:
Be pardon'd one repining tear!
For He, who gave her, knows how dear,
How excellent!—but that is by,
And now my business is—to die.
—Ye towers! within whose circuit dwelt
A Douglas by his sovereign bled,
And thou, O sad and fatal mound!
That oft hast heard the death axe sound,
As on the noblest of the land
Fell the stern headsman's bloody hand,
The dungeon, black, and nameless tomb
Prepare, for Douglas seeks his doom!
—But hark! what blithe and jolly peal
Makes the Franciscan steeple reel?
And see! upon the crowded street,
In motley groups what masquers meet!
Banner and pageant, pipe and drum,
And merry morrice dancers come.
I guess, by all this quaint array,
The burghers hold their sports to-day
James will be there; he loves such show,
Where the good yeoman bends his bow,
And the tough wrestler fouls his foe,
As well as where, in proud career,
The high-born tilter shivers spear.
I'll follow to the castle park,
And play my prize: King James shall mark.
If age has tamed these sinews stark,
Whose force so oft, in happier days,
His boyish wonder loved to praise."

XXI.

The castle gates were open flung,
The quivering drawbridge rock'd and rung,
And echoed loud the flinty street
Beneath the courser's clattering feet,
As slowly down the deep descent
Fair Scotland's king and nobles went,
While all along the crowded way
Was jubilee and loud huzza.

er James was bending low,
 white jennet's saddle bow,
 ; his cap to city dame,
 miled and blush'd for pride and shame.
 ell the simperer might be vain,—
 se the fairest of the train.
 y he greets each city sire,
 nds each pageant's quaint attire,
 to the dancers thanks aloud,
 niles and nods upon the crowd,
 end the heavens with their acclaims,
 ; live the commons' king, King James!"
 l the king throng'd peer and knight,
 oble dame and damsel bright,
 i fiery steeds ill brook'd the stay
 steep street and crowded way.
 the train you might discern
 owering brow and visage stern;
 nobles mourn'd their pride restrain'd,
 ie mean burghers' joys disdain'd;
 iefs, who, hostage for their clan,
 each from home a banish'd man,
 thought upon their own gray tower,
 waving woods, their feudal power,
 rem'd themselves a shameful part
 eant which they cursed in heart.

XXII.

n the castle park, drew out
 chequer'd bands the joyous rout.
 morricers, with bell at heel,
 ade in hand, their mazes wheel;
 ief, beside the butts, there stand
 obin Hood and all his band—
 luck, with quarterstaff and cowl,
 athelocke, with his surly scowl,
 farion, fair as ivory bone,
 ; and Mutch, and Little John;
 bugles challenge all that will,
 ury to prove their skill.
 ouglas bent a bow of might,
 it shaft center'd in the white,
 rhen in turn he shot again,
 ond split the first in twain.
 he king's hand must Douglas take
 r dart, the archers' stake;
 he watch'd, with watery eye,
 nswering glance of sympathy;—
 d emotion made reply!
 rent as to archer wight,
 onarch gave the arrow bright.

XXIII.

lear the ring! for, hand to hand,
 anly wrestlers take their stand.
 er the rest superior rose,
 ound demanded mightier foes
 ll'd in vain; for Douglas came.
 life is Hugh of Larbert lame;
 better John of Alloa's fare,
 senseless home his comrades bear.
 f the wrestling match, the king
 uglas gave a golden ring,
 coldly glanced his eye of blue,
 zen drop of wintry dew.

Douglas would speak, but in his breast
 His struggling soul his words suppress'd:
 Indignant then he turn'd him where
 Their arms the brawny yeomen bare,
 To hurl the massive bar in air.
 When each his utmost strength had shown,
 The Douglas rent an earth-fast stone
 From its deep bed, then heaved it high,
 And sent the fragment through the sky,
 A rood beyond the farthest mark;—
 And still in Stirling's royal park,
 The gray-hair'd sires, who know the past,
 To strangers point the Douglas-cast,
 And moralize on the decay
 Of Scottish strength in modern day.

XXIV.

The vale with loud applauses rang,
 The Ladie's Rock sent back the clang.
 The king, with look unmoved, bestow'd
 A purse well fill'd with pieces broad.
 Indignant smiled the Douglas proud,
 And threw the gold among the crowd,
 Who now, with anxious wonder, scan,
 And sharper glance, the dark gray man;
 Till whispers rose among the throng,
 That heart so free, and hand so strong,
 Must to the Douglas' blood belong:
 The old men mark'd, and shook the head,
 To see his hair with silver spread,
 And wink'd aside, and told each son
 Of feats upon the English done,
 Ere Douglas of the stalwart hand
 Was exiled from his native land.
 The women praised his stately form,
 Though wreck'd by many a winter's storm;
 The youth with awe and wonder saw
 His strength surpassing nature's law.
 Thus judged, as is their wont, the crowd,
 Till murmur rose to clamours loud.
 But not a glance from that proud ring
 Of peers who circled round the king,
 With Douglas held communion kind,
 Or call'd the banish'd man to mind;
 No, not from those who, at the chase,
 Once held his side the honour'd place,
 Begirt his board, and, in the field,
 Found safety underneath his shield
 For he whom royal eyes disown,
 When was his form to courtiers known?

XXV.

The monarch saw the gambols flag,
 And bade let loose a gallant stag,
 Whose pride, the holiday to crown,
 Two favourite greyhounds should pull down,
 That venison free, and Bourdeaux wine
 Might serve the archery to dine.
 But Lufra—whom from Douglas' side,
 Nor bribe nor threat could e'er divide,
 The fleetest hound in all the north—
 Brave Lufra saw, and darted forth.
 She left the royal hounds midway,
 And, dashing on the antler'd prey,
 Sunk her sharp muzzle in his flank,
 And deep the flowing lifeblood drank.

The king's stout huntsman saw the sport
By strange intruder broken short,
Came up, and, with his leash unbound,
In anger struck the noble bound.
—The Douglas had endured, that morn,
The king's cold look, the nobles' scorn,
And last, and worst to spirit proud,
Had borne the pity of the crowd;
But Lufra had been fondly bred
To share his board, to watch his bed,
And oft would Ellen Lufra's neck,
In maiden glee, with garlands deck;
They were such playmates, that with name
Of Lufra, Ellen's image came.
His stifled wrath is brimming high,
In darken'd brow and flashing eye;
As waves before the bark divide,
The crowd gave way before his stride;
Needs but a buffet and no more,
The groom lies senseless in his gore.
Such blow no other hand could deal,
Though gauntleted in glove of steel.

XXVI.

Then clamour'd loud the royal train,
And brandish'd swords and staves amain.
But stern the baron's warning—"Back!
Back, on your lives, ye menial pack!
Beware the Douglas!—yes, behold,
King James! the Douglas, doom'd of old,
And vainly sought for near and far,
A victim to atone the war:
A willing victim now attends,
Nor craves thy grace but for his friends."
—"Thus is my clemency repaid?
Presumptuous lord!" the monarch said;
"Of thy misproud ambitious clan,
Thou, James of Bothwell, wert the man,
The only man, in whom a foe
My woman mercy would not know;
But shall a monarch's presence brook
Injurious blow and haughty look?
What ho! the captain of our guard!
Give the offender fitting ward.
Break off the sports!"—for tumult rose,
And yeomen 'gan to bend their bows;—
"Break off the sports!"—he said, and frown'd;
"And bid our horsemen clear the ground."

XXVII.

Then uproar wild and misarray
Marr'd the fair form of festal day.
The horsemen prick'd among the crowd,
Repell'd by threats and insult loud;
To earth are borne the old and weak;
The timorous fly, the women shriek;
With flint, with shaft, with staff, with bar,
The hardier urge tumultuous war.
At once round Douglas darkly sweep
The royal spears in circle deep,
And slowly scale the pathway steep;
While on the rear in thunder pour
The rabble with disorder'd roar.
With grief the noble Douglas saw
The commons rise against the law,

And to the leading soldier said,
"Sir John of Hyndford! 'twas my
That knighthood on thy shoulder hid
For that good deed permit me, then,
A word with these misguided men.

XXVIII.

"Hear, gentle friends! ere yet for me
Ye break the bands of fealty.
My life, my honour, and my cause,
I tender free to Scotland's laws;
Are these so weak as must require
The aid of our misguided ire?
Or, if I suffer causeless wrong,
Is then my selfish rage so strong,
My sense of public weal so low,
That, for mean vengeance on a foe,
Those cords of love I should unbind
Which knit my country and my kind?
Oh no! believe, in yonder tower
It will not soothe my captive hour,
To know those spears our foes should
For me in kindred gore are red.
To know, in fruitless brawl begun
For me, that mother wails her son;
For me, that widow's mate expires;
For me, that orphans weep their sires,
That patriots mourn insulted laws,
And curse the Douglas for the cause.
O! let your patience ward such ill,
And keep your right to love me still."

XXIX.

The crowd's wild fury sunk again
In tears as tempests melt in rain:
With lifted hands and eyes, they pray
For blessings on his generous head,
Who for his country felt alone,
And prized her blood beyond his own.
Old men, upon the verge of life
Bless'd him who stay'd the civil strife;
And mothers held their babes on high,
The self-devoted chief to spy,
Triumphant over wrong and ire,
To whom the prattlers owed a sire:
E'en the rough soldier's heart was mov'd
As if behind some tier beloved,
With trailing arms and drooping head,
The Douglas up the hill he led,
And at the castle's battled verge,
With sighs resign'd his honour'd charge

XXX.

Th' offended monarch rode apart,
With bitter thought and swelling heart
And would not now vouchsafe again
Through Stirling's streets to lead his train
"O Lennox, who would wish to rule
This changeling crowd, this common foe:
Hear'st thou," he said, "the loud acclaime
With which they shout the Douglas's name
With like acclaim the vulgar throat
Strain'd for King James their morning
With like acclaim they hail'd the day
When first I broke the Douglas's sway;

re acclaim would Douglas greet,
ould hurl me from my seat.
'er the hard would wish to reign,
tic, fickle, fierce, and vain?
s the leaf upon the stream,
hile as a changeful dream;
tic as a woman's mood,
rce as frenzy's fever'd blood.
many-headed monster thing,
o would wish to be thy king!—

XXXI.

oft! what messenger of speed
hitherward his panting steed?
his cognizance afar—
from our cousin, John of Mar?"—
rays, my liege, your sports keep bound
the safe and guarded ground;
me foul purpose yet unknown—
ure for evil to the throne—
atlaw'd chieftain, Roderick Dhu,
mmon'd his rebellious crew;
id, in James of Bothwell's aid
loose banditti stand array'd.
arl of Mar, this morn, from Doune,
ak their muster march'd, and soon
race will hear of battle fought;
rnestly the earl besought,
r such danger he provide,
scanty train you will not ride."

XXXII.

Warn't me I have done amiss—
ld have earlier look'd to this;
it in this bustling day.
race with speed thy former way;
not for spoiling of thy steed,
est of mine shall be thy need.
our faithful Lord of Mar,
forbid th' intended war;
ick, this morn, in single fight,
nade our prisoner by a knight;
ouglas hath himself and cause
tted to our kingdom's laws.
dings of their leaders lost
oen dissolve the mountain host,
ould we that the vulgar feel,
eir chiefs' crimes, avenging steel.
Mar our message, Braco; fly!"—
rn'd his steed—"My liege, I hie,
re I cross this lily lawn,
the broadswords will be drawn."
urf the flying courser spurn'd,
o his towers the king return'd.

XXXIII.

th King James's mood that day
l gay feast and minstrel lay;
were dismiss'd the courtly throng,
oon cut short the festal song.
ss upon the sadden'd town,
vening sunk in sorrow down.
urghers spoke of civil jar,
mour'd feuds and mountain war,
ray, Mar, and Roderick Dhu,
in arms;—the Douglas too,

They mourn'd him pent within the hold,
"Where stout Earl William was of old;"—
And there his word the speaker stay'd,
And finger on his lip he laid,
Or pointed to his dagger blade.
But jaded horsemen, from the west,
At evening to the castle press'd;
And busy talkers said they bore
Tidings of fight on Katrine's shore;
At noon the deadly fray begun,
And lasted till the set of sun.
Thus giddy rumour shook the town,
Till closed the night her pennons brown.

CANTO VI.

THE GUARD-ROOM.

I.

THE sun awakening, through the smoky air
Of the dark city casts a sullen glance,
Rousing each caitiff to his task of care,
Of sinful man the sad inheritance;
Summoning revellers from the lagging dance,
And scaring prowling robber to his den;
Gilding on battled tower the warder's lance,
And warning student pale to leave his pen,
And yield his drowsy eyes to the kind nurse of men.
What various scenes, and, O! what scenes of wo,
Are witness'd by that red and struggling beam!
The fever'd patient, from his pallet low,
Through crowded hospitals beholds its stream;
The ruin'd maiden trembles at its gleam;
The debtor wakes to thought of gyve and jail;
The lovelorn wretch starts from tormenting dream;
The wakeful mother, by the glimmering pale,
Trims her sick infant's couch, and soothes his feeble wail.

II.

At dawn the towers of Stirling rang
With soldier step and weapon clang,
While drums, with rolling note, foretell
Relief to weary sentinel,
Through narrow loop and casement barr'd,
The sunbeams sought the court of guard,
And struggling with the smoky air,
Deaden'd the torch's yellow glare.
In comfortless alliance shone
The lights through arch of blacken'd stone,
And show'd wild shapes in garb of war,
Faces deform'd with beard and scar,
All haggard from the midnight watch,
And fever'd with the stern debauch;
For the oak table's massive board,
Flooded with wine, with fragments stored,
And beakers drain'd, and cups o'erthrown,
Show'd in what sport the night had flown.
Some, weary, snored on floor and bench;
Some labour'd still their thirst to quench;
Some, chill'd with watching, spread their hands
O'er the huge chimney's dying brands,
While round them, or beside them flung,
At every step their harness rung.

* Stabbed by James II. in Stirling castle.

III.

These drew not for their fields the sword,
Like tenants of a feudal lord,
Nor own'd the patriarchal claim
Of chieftain in their leader's name;
Adventurers they, from far who roved,
To live by battle which they loved.
There th' Italian's clouded face;
The swarthy Spaniard's there you trace;
The mountain-loving Switzer there
More freely breathed in mountain air;
The Fleming there despised the soil,
That paid so ill the labourer's toil;
The rolls show'd French and German name;
And merry England's exiles came,
To share, with ill-conceal'd disdain
Of Scotland's pay the scanty gain.
All brave in arms, well train'd to wield
The heavy halbert, brand, and shield;
In camps licentious, wild, and bold;
In pillage, fierce and uncontrol'd;
And now, by holy-tide and feast,
From rules of discipline released.

IV.

They held debate of bloody fray,
Fought 'twixt Loch-Katrine and Achray.
Fierce was their speech, and 'mid their words,
Their hands oft grappled to their swords;
Nor sunk their tone to spare the ear
Of wounded comrades groaning near,
Whose mangled limbs, and bodies gored,
Bore token of the mountain sword,
Though neighbouring to the court of guard,
Their prayers and feverish wails were heard:
Sad burden to the ruffian joke,
And savage oath by fury spoke!—
At length up started John of Brent,
A yeoman from the banks of Trent;
A stranger to respect or fear,
In peace a chaser of the deer,
In host a hardy mutineer,
But still the boldest of the crew,
When deed of danger was to do.
He grieved, that day, their games cut short,
And marr'd the dicer's brawling sport,
And shouted loud, "Renew the bowl!
And, while a merry catch I troll,
Let each the buxom chorus bear,
Like brethren of the brand and spear."

V.

SOLDIER'S SONG.

Our vicar still preaches that Peter and Poule
Laid a swinging long curse on the bonny brown
bowl,
That there's wrath and despair in the jolly black
jack,
And the seven deadly sins in a flagon of sack;
Yet whoop, Barnaby! off with the liquor,
Drink upsee* out, and a fig for the vicar!
Our vicar he calls it damnation to sip
The ripe ruddy dew of a woman's dear lip,

Says that Beelzebub lurks in her kirked waf
And Apollyon shoots darts from her merry
eye;

Yet whoop, Jack! kiss Gillian the quaker,
Till she bloom like a rose, and a fig for the vic

Our vicar thus preaches—and why should he:
For the dues of his cure are the packet and p
And 'tis right of his office poor laymen to hind
Who infringe the domains of our good a
church.

Yet whoop, bully-boys! off with your liquor,
Sweet Marjorie's the word, and a fig for the v

VI.

The warder's challenge, heard without,
Stay'd in mid roar the merry shout.
A soldier to the portal went—
"Here is old Bertram, sirs, of Ghent;
And, beat for jubilee the drum!
A maid and minstrel with him come."
Bertram, a Fleming, gray and scurr'd,
Was entering now the court of guard,
A harper with him, and in plaid
All muffled close, a mountain maid,
Who backward shrunk to 'scape the view
Of the loose scene and boisterous crew.
"What news?" they roar'd:—"I only know
From noon till eve we fought the foe,
As wild and as untameable
As the rude mountains where they dwell.
On both sides store of blood is lost,
Nor much success can either boast."
"But whence thy captives, friend? such spoils
As theirs must needs reward thy toil.
Old dost thou wax, and wars grow sharp;
Thou now hast glee-maiden and harp!
Get thee an ape, and trudge the land,
The leader of a juggler band."

VII.

"No, comrade; no such fortune mine.
After the fight, these sought our line,
That aged harper and the girl,
And, having audience of the earl,
Mar bade I should purvey them steed,
And bring them hitherward with speed.
Forbear your mirth and rude alarm,
For none shall do them shame or harm."
"Hear ye his boast?" cried John of Brent,
E'er to strife and jangling bent;
"Shall he strike doe beside our lodge,
And yet the jealous niggard grudge
To pay the forester his fee!
I'll have my share, howe'er it be,
Despite of Moray, Mar, or thee."
Bertram his forward step withstood;
And, burning in his vengeful mood,
Old Allan, though unfit for strife,
Laid hand upon his dagger-knife;
But Ellen boldly stepp'd between,
And dropp'd at once the tartan screen:
So, from his morning cloud, appears
The sun of May, through summer tears.
The savage soldiery amazed,
As on descendant angel gazed;

* A bacchanalian interjection, borrowed from the Dutch.

hardy Brent, abash'd and tamed,
half admiring, half ashamed.

VIII.

“she spoke!—“Soldiers, attend!
ther was the soldier's friend;
'd him in camps, in marches led,
rith him in the battle bled.
om the valiant, or the strong,
l exile's daughter suffer wrong.”
er'd De Brent, most forward still
ry feat, or good or ill—
ame me of the part I play'd;
hou an outlaw's child, poor maid!
tlaw I by forest laws,
erry Needwood knows the cause.
Rose! if Rose be living now—
iped his iron eye and brow—
t bear such age, I think, as thou.
ye, my mates;—I go to call
aptain of our watch to hall;
lies my halbert on the floor;
ie that steps my halbert o'er,
the maid injurious part,
taft shall quiver in his heart!
re loose speech, or jesting rough:
I know John De Brent. Enough.”

IX.

captain came; a gallant, young,
(ullibardine's house he sprung,)
ore he yet the spurs of knight;
vas his mien, his humour light,
though by courtesy controll'd,
ard his speech, his bearing bold:
igh-born maiden ill could brook
canning of his curious look
launtless eye;—and yet, in sooth,
g Lewis was a generous youth;
llen's lovely face and mien,
ited to the garb and scene,
t lightly bear construction strange,
give loose fancy scope to range.
lcome to Stirling towers, fair maid!
ye to seek a champion's aid,
alfry white, with harper hoar,
errant damosel of yore?
thy high quest a knight require,
ay the venture suit a squire?”
lark eye flash'd;—she paused and sigh'd,
rhat have I to do with pride!
ugh scenes of sorrow, shame, and strife,
opliant for a father's life,
ve an audience of the king.
ld, to back my suit, a ring,
oyal pledge of grateful claims,
y by the monarch to Fitz-James.”—

X.

signet ring young Lewis took,
deep respect and alter'd look;
said—“This ring our duties own;
pardon, if to worth unknown,
mbalance mean obscurely veil'd,
, in aught my folly fail'd.
as the day flings wide his gates,
king shall know what suitor waits.

Please you, meanwhile, in fitting bower
Repose you till his waking hour;
Female attendance shall obey
Your heat for service or array:
Permit I marshal you the way.”
But, ere she follow'd, with the grace
And open bounty of her race,
She bade her slender purse be shared
Among the soldiers of the guard.
The rest with thanks their guerdon took;
But Brent, with shy and awkward look,
On the reluctant maiden's hold
Forced bluntly back the proffer'd gold;—
“Forgive a haughty English heart,
And O forget its ruder part;
The vacant purse shall be my share,
Which in my barret cap I'll bear,
Perchance, in jeopardy of war,
Where gayer crests may keep afar.”
With thanks—'twas all she could—the maid
His rugged courtesy repaid.

XI.

When Ellen forth with Lewis went,
Affian made suit to John of Brent:
“My lady safe, O let your grace
Give me to see my master's face!
His minstrel I—to share his doom
Bound from the cradle to the tomb.
Tenth in descent, since first my sires
Waked for his noble house their lyres,
Nor one of all the race was known
But prized its weal above their own.
With the chief's birth begins our care;
Our harp must soothe the infant heir,
Teach the youth tales of fight, and grace
His earliest feat of field or chase;
In peace, in war, our rank we keep,
We cheer his board, we soothe his sleep.
Nor leave him till we pour our verse,
A doleful tribute! o'er his hearse.
Then let me share his captive lot;
It is my right—deny it not?”—
“Little we reck,” said John of Brent,
“We southern men, of long descent;
Nor wot we how a name—a word—
Makes clansmen vassals to a lord:
Yet kind my noble landlord's part,
God bless the house of Beauchamp!
And, but I loved to drive the deer
More than to guide the labouring steer,
I had not dwelt an outcast here.
Come, good old minstrel, follow me
Thy lord and chieftain shalt thou see.”

XII.

Then, from a rusted iron hook,
A bunch of ponderous keys he took,
Lighted a torch, and Allan led
Through grated arch and passage dread.
Portals they pass'd, where, deep within,
Spoke prisoner's moan, and fetters' din;
Through rugged vaults, where loosely stored,
Lay wheel, and axe, and headsmen's sword,
And many a hideous engine grim,
For wrenching joints, and crushing limb,

By artists form'd, who deem'd it shame
And sin to give their work a name.
They halted at a low-brow'd porch,
And Brent to Allan gave the torch,
While bolt and chain he backward roll'd,
And made the bar unhasp its hold.
They enter'd:—'twas a prison room
Of stern security and gloom,
Yet not a dungeon; for the day
Through lofty gratings found its way,
And rude and antique garniture
Deck'd the sad walls and oaken floor;
Such as the rugged days of old
Deem'd fit for captive noble's hold.
"Here," said De Brent, "thou mayst remain
Till the leach visit him again.
Strict is his charge, the warders tell,
To tend the noble prisoner well."
Retiring then, the bolt he drew,
And the lock's murmurs growl'd anew.
Roused at the sound, from lowly bed
A captive feebly raised his head;
The wondering minstrel look'd, and knew—
Not his dear lord, but Roderick Dhu!
For, come from where Clan-Alpine fought,
They, erring, deem'd the chief he sought.

XIII.

As the tall ship, whose lofty prore
Shall never stem the billows more,
Deserted by her gallant band,
Amid the breakers lies astrand—
So, on his couch, lay Roderick Dhu!
And oft his fever'd limbs he threw
In toss abrupt, as when her sides
Lie rocking in th' advancing tides,
That shake her frame to ceaseless beat,
Yet cannot heave her from her seat;
O! how unlike her course at sea!
Or his free step on hill and lea!
Soon as the minstrel he could scan,
—"What of thy lady? of my clan?
My mother?—Douglas?—tell me all!
Have they been ruin'd in my fall?
Ah, yes! or wherefore art thou here?
Yet speak—speak boldly—do not fear."
(For Allan, who his mood well knew,
Was choak'd with grief and terror too.)
"Who fought—who fled?—Old man, be brief;
Some might—for they had lost their chief.
Who basely live?—who bravely died?"
"O, calm thee, chief!" the minstrel cried,
"Ellen is safe;"—"For that, thank heaven!"
"And hopes are for the Douglas given;
The Lady Margaret too is well,
And, for thy clan—on field or fell,
Has never harp of minstrel told,
Of combat fought so true and bold.
Thy stately pine is yet unbent,
Though many a goodly bough is rent."

XIV.

The chieftain rear'd his form on high,
And fever's fire was in his eye;
But ghastly, pale, and livid streaks
Checker'd his swarthy brow and cheeks.

—"Hark, minstrel! I have heard thee
With measure bold, on festal day,
In yon lone isle—again where never
Shall harper play, or warrior hear!
That stirring air that peals on high
O'er Dermid's race our victory.
Strike it!—and then (for well thou can
Free from thy minstrel spirit glance,
Fling me the picture of the fight,
When met my clan the Saxon might.
I'll listen, till my fancy hears
The clang of swords, the crash of spears
These grates, these walls, shall vanish
For the fair field of fighting men,
And my free spirit bursts away,
As if it soar'd from battle fray."
The trembling bard with awe obey'd—
Slow on the harp his hand he laid;
But soon remembrance of the sight
He witness'd from the mountain's height
With what old Bertram told at night,
Awaken'd the full power of song,
And bore him in career along;
As shallop launch'd on river's tide,
That slow and fearful leaves the side,
But, when it feels the middle stream,
Drives downward swift as lightning's beam

XV.

BATTLE OF BEAL' AN DUINE.

"The minstrel came once more to view
The eastern ridge of Ben-venue,
For, ere he parted, he would say
Farewell to lovely Loch-Achray—
Where shall he find, in foreign land,
So lone a lake, so sweet a strand!
There is no breeze upon the fern,
No ripple on the lake,
Upon her cyrie nods the erne,
The deer has sought the brake;
The small birds will not sing aloud,
The springing trout lies still,
So darkly glooms yon thunder cloud,
That swathes, as with a purple shroud,
Benledi's distant hill.
Is it the thunder's solemn sound
That mutters deep and dread,
Or echoes from the groaning ground
The warrior's measured tread?
Is it the lightning's quivering glance
That on the thicket streams,
Or do they flash on spear and lance
The sun's retiring beams?
I see the dagger crest of Mar,
I see the Moray's silver star
Wave o'er the cloud of Saxon war,
That up the lake comes winding far!
To hero bouné for battle strife,
Or bard of martial lay,
'Twere worth ten years of peaceful life,
One glance at their array!

XVI.

"Their light-arm'd archers far and near
Survey'd the tangled ground,

Their centre ranks, with pike and spear,
 A twilight forest frown'd,
 Their barbed horsemen, in the rear,
 The stern battalia crown'd.
 No cymbal clash'd, no clarion rang,
 Still were the pipe and drum;
 Save heavy tread, and armour's clang
 The sullen march was dumb.
 There breathed no wind their crests to shake,
 Or wave their flags abroad;
 Scarce the frail aspen seem'd to quake,
 That shadow'd o'er their road.
 Their va'ward scouts no tidings bring,
 Can rouse no lurking foe,
 Nor spy a trace of living thing,
 Save when they stirr'd the roe;
 The host moves like a deep sea wave,
 Where rise no rocks its pride to brave,
 High swelling, dark, and slow.
 The lake is pass'd, and now they gain
 A narrow and a broken plain,
 Before the Trosach's rugged jaws;
 And here the horse and spearmen pause,
 While, to explore the dangerous glen,
 Dive through the pass the archer men.

XVII.

"At once there rose so wild a yell
 Within that dark and narrow dell,
 As all the fiends, from heaven that fell,
 Had peal'd the banner cry of hell!
 Forth from the pass in tumult driven,
 Like chaff before the wind of heaven,
 The archery appear:
 For life! for life! their flight they ply—
 And shriek, and shout, and battle cry,
 And plaids and bonnets waving high,
 And broadswords flashing to the sky,
 Are maddening in the rear.
 Onward they drive, in dreadful race,
 Pursuers and pursued;
 Before that tide of flight and chase,
 How shall it keep its rooted place,
 The spearmen's twilight wood?
 —'Down, down,' cried Mar, 'your lances down!
 Bear back both friend and foe!'
 Like reeds before the tempest's frown,
 That serried grove of lances brown
 At once lay level'd low;
 And closely shouldering side to side,
 The bristling ranks the onset bide.—
 —'We'll quell the savage mountaineer,
 As their Tinchel* cows the game!
 They come as fleet as forest deer,
 We'll drive them back as tame.'

XVIII.

"Bearing before them, in their course,
 The relics of the archer force,
 Like wave with crest of sparkling foam,
 Right onward did Clan-Alpine come.

* A circle of sportsmen, who, by surrounding a great space, and gradually narrowing, brought immense quantities of deer together, which usually made desperate efforts to break through the *Tinchel*.

Above the tide, each broadsword bright
 Was brandishing like beam of light,
 Each targe was dark below;
 And with the ocean's mighty swing,
 When heaving to the tempest's wing,
 They hurl'd them on the foe.
 I heard the lance's shivering crash,
 As when the whirlwind rends the ash;
 I heard the broadsword's deadly clang,
 As if a hundred anvils rang!
 But Moray wheel'd his rearward rank
 Of horsemen on Clan-Alpine's flank—
 —'My banner man, advance!
 I see,' he cried, 'their columns shake.
 Now, gallants! for your ladies' sake,
 Upon them with the lance!'
 The horsemen dash'd among the rout,
 As deer break through the broom;
 Their steeds are stout, their swords are out,
 They soon make lightsome room.
 Clan-Alpine's best are backward borne—
 Where, where was Roderick then!
 One blast upon his bugle horn
 Were worth a thousand men.
 And reflux through the pass of fear
 The battle's tide was pour'd;
 Vanish'd the Saxon's struggling spear,
 Vanish'd the mountain sword.
 As Bracklinn's chasm, so black and steep,
 Receives her roaring linn,
 As the dark caverns of the deep
 Suck the wild whirlpool in,
 So did the deep and darksome pass
 Devour the battle's mingled mass;
 None linger now upon the plain,
 Save those who ne'er shall fight again.

XIX.

"Now westward rolls the battle's din,
 That deep and doubling pass within.
 —Minstrel, away! the work of fate
 Is bearing on: its issue wait
 Where the rude Trosach's dread defile
 Opens on Katrine's lake and isle.
 Gray Ben-venue I soon repass'd,
 Loch-Katrine lay beneath me cast.
 The sun is set;—the clouds are met,
 The lowering scowl of heaven
 An inky hue of livid blue
 To the deep lake has given;
 Strange gusts of wind from mountain glen
 Swept o'er the lake, then sunk agen.
 I heeded not the eddying surge,
 Mine eye but saw the Trosach's gorge,
 Mine ear but heard the sullen sound,
 Which like an earthquake shook the ground,
 And spoke the stern and desperate strife,
 That parts not but with parting life,
 Seeming, to minstrel ear, to toll
 The dirge of many a passing soul.
 Nearer it comes—the dim wood glen
 The martial flood disgorged agen,
 But not in mingled tide;
 The plaided warriors of the north,
 High on the mountain thunder forth,
 And overhang its side;

While by the lake below appears
The darkening cloud of Saxon spears.
At weary bay each shatter'd band,
Eyeing their foemen, sternly stand;
Their banners stream like tatter'd sail,
That flings its fragments to the gale;
And broken arms and disarray
Mark'd the fell havoc of the day.

XX.

"Viewing the mountain's ridge askance,
The Saxons stood in sullen trance,
Till Moray pointed with his lance,
And cried—Behold yon isle!—
See! none are left to guard its strand,
But women weak, that wring the hand:
'Tis there of yore the robber band
Their booty wont to pile;
My purse, with bonnet-pieces store,
To him will swim a bowshot o'er,
And loose a shallop from the shore.
Lightly we'll tame the war wolf then,
Lords of his mate, and brood, and den.'—
Forth from the ranks a spearman sprung,
On earth his casque and corslet rung,
He plunged him in the wave:—
All saw the deed—the purpose knew,
And to their clamours Ben-venue
A mingled echo gave:
The Saxons shout, their mate to cheer,
The helpless females scream for fear,
And yells for rage the mountaineer.
'Twas then, as by the outcry riven,
Pour'd down at once the louring heaven;
A whirlwind swept Loch-Katrine's breast,
Her billows rear'd their snowy crest.
Well for the swimmer swell'd they high,
To mar the highland marksman's eye;
For round him shower'd, 'mid rain and hail,
The vengeful arrows of the Gael.
In vain.—He nears the isle—and lo!
His hand is on a shallop's bow.
—Just then a flash of lightning came,
It tinged the waves and strand with flame;
I mark'd Duncraggan's widow'd dame—
Behind an oak I saw her stand,
A naked dirk gleam'd in her hand:
It darken'd—but amid the moan
Of waves I heard a dying groan:—
Another flash!—the spearman floats
A weltering corse beside the boats,
And the stern matron o'er him stood,
Her hand and dagger streaming blood.

XXI.

"'Revenge! revenge!' the Saxons cried,
The Gael's exulting shout replied.
Despite the elemental rage,
Again they hurried to engage;
But, ere they closed in desperate fight,
Bloody with spurring came a knight,
Sprung from his horse, and, from a crag,
Waved 'twixt the hosts a milk-white flag.
Clarion and trumpet by his side
Sung forth a truce-note high and wide;

While, in the monarch's name, afar
An herald's voice forbade the war,
For Bothwell's lord, and Roderick bold,
Were both, he said, in captive hold."—
But here the lay made sudden stand,
The harp escaped the minstrel's hand!
Oft had he stolen a glance, to spy
How Roderick brook'd his minstrelsy:
At first, the chieftain, to the chime,
With lifted hand, kept feeble time;
That motion ceased—yet feeling strong
Varied his look as changed the song;
At length no more his deafen'd ear
The minstrel melody can bear:
His face grows sharp, his hands are clench'd,
As if some pang his heartstrings wrench'd;
Set are his teeth, his fading eye
Is sternly fix'd on vacancy;
Thus, motionless, and moanless, drew
His parting breath, stout Roderick Dhu!
Old Allan-bane look'd on aghast,
While grim and still his spirit pass'd;
But when he saw that life was fled,
He pour'd his wailing o'er the dead.

XXII.

LAMENT.

"And art thou cold and lowly laid,
Thy foeman's dread, thy people's aid,
Breadalbane's boast, Clan-Alpine's shade!
For thee shall none a requiem say?
—For thee—who loved the minstrel's lay
For thee, of Bothwell's house the stay,
The shelter of her exiled line—
E'en in this prison-house of thine,
I'll wait for Alpine's honour'd pine!
"What groans shall yonder valleys fill!
What shrieks of grief shall rend yon hill!
What tears of burning rage shall thrill,
When mourns thy tribe thy battles done,
Thy fall before the race was won,
Thy sword ungirt ere set of sun!
There breathes not clansman of thy line,
But would have given his life for thine.
O wo for Alpine's honour'd pine!
"Sad was thy lot on mortal stage!
The captive thrush may brook the cage,
The prison'd eagle dies for rage.
Brave spirit, do not scorn my strain!
And when its notes awake again,
E'en she, so long beloved in vain,
Shall with my harp her voice combine,
And mix her wo and tears with mine,
To wail Clan-Alpine's honour'd pine."

XXIII.

Ellen, the while, with bursting heart,
Remain'd in lordly bower apart,
Where play'd, with many-colour'd gleams,
Through storied pane, the rising beams.
In vain on gilded roof they fall,
And lighten'd up a tapestried wall,
And for her use a menial train
A rich collation spread in vain.
The banquet proud, the chamber gay,
Scarce drew one curious glance astray;

Or, if she look'd, 'twas but to say,
 With better omen dawn'd the day
 In that lone isle, where waved on high
 The dun deer's hide for canopy;
 Where oft her noble father shared
 The simple meal her care prepared,
 While Lufra, crouching by her side,
 Her station claim'd with jealous pride,
 And Douglas, bent on woodland game,
 Spoke of the chase to Malcolm Grème,
 Whose answer, oft at random made,
 The wandering of his thoughts betray'd.
 Those who such simple joys have known
 Are taught to prize them when they're gone,
 But sudden, see, she lifts her head!
 The window seeks with cautious tread.
 What distant music has the power
 To win her in this woful hour!
 'Twas from a turret that o'erhung
 Her latticed bower, the strain was sung.

XXIV.

LAY OF THE IMPRISONED HUNTERMAN.

"My hawk is tired of perch and hood,
 My idle greyhound loathes his food,
 My horse is weary of his stall,
 And I am sick of captive thrall.
 I wish I were as I have been,
 Hunting the hart in forest green,
 With bended bow and bloodhound free,
 For that's the life is meet for me.

"I hate to learn the ebb of time
 From yon dull steeple's drowsy chime,
 Or mark it as the sunbeams crawl,
 Inch after inch, along the wall.
 The lark was wont my matins ring,
 The sable rook my vespers sing;
 These towers, although a king's they be,
 Have not a hall of joy for me.

"No more at dawning morn I rise,
 And sun myself in Ellen's eyes,
 Drive the fleet deer the forest through,
 And homeward wend with evening dew;
 A blithesome welcome blithely meet,
 And lay my trophies at her feet,
 While fled the eve on wing of glee.—
 That life is lost to love and me!"

XXV.

The heart-sick lay was hardly said,
 The listener had not turn'd her head,
 It trickled still, the starting tear,
 When light a footstep struck her ear,
 And Snowdoun's graceful knight was near.
 She turn'd the hastier, lest again
 The prisoner should renew his strain.
 "O welcome, brave Fitz-James!" she said;
 "How may an almost orphan maid
 Pay the deep debt?"—"O say not so!
 To me no gratitude you owe.
 Not mine, alas! the boon to give,
 And bid thy noble father live;
 I can but be thy guide, sweet maid,
 With Scotland's king thy suit to aid.

No tyrant he, though ire and pride
 May lead his better mood aside.
 Come, Ellen, come!—'tis more than time;
 He holds his court at morning prime."—
 With beating heart and bosom wrung,
 As to a brother's arm she clung;
 Gently he dried the falling tear,
 And gently whisper'd hope and cheer;
 Her faltering steps half led, half stay'd,
 Through gallery fair and high arcade,
 Till, at his touch, its wings of pride
 A portal arch unfolded wide.

XXVI.

Within 'twas brilliant all and light,
 A thronging scene of figures bright;
 It glow'd on Ellen's dazzled sight,
 As when the setting sun has given
 Ten thousand hues to summer even,
 And, from their tissue, fancy frames
 Aerial knights and fairy dames.
 Still by Fitz-James her footing stay'd,
 A few faint steps she forward made,
 Then slow her drooping head she raised,
 And fearful round the presence gazed;
 For him she sought who own'd this state,
 The dreadful prince whose will was fate!—
 She gazed on many a princely port,
 Might well have ruled a royal court;
 On many a splendid garb she gazed—
 Then turn'd bewildered and amazed,
 For all stood bare: and, in the room,
 Fitz-James alone wore cap and plume.
 To him each lady's look was lent;
 On him each courtier's eye was bent;
 Midst furs and silks and jewels sheen,
 He stood, in simple Lincoln green,
 The centre of the glittering ring;
 And Snowdoun's knight is Scotland's king.

XXVII.

As wreath of snow, on mountain breast,
 Slides from the rock that gave it rest,
 Poor Ellen glided from her stay,
 And at the monarch's feet she lay;
 No word her choking voice commands—
 She show'd the ring—she clasp'd her hands.
 O! not a moment could he brook,
 The generous prince, that suppliant look!
 Gently he raised her—and, the while,
 Check'd with a glance the circle's smile;
 Graceful, but grave, her brow he kiss'd,
 And bade her terrors be dismiss'd!—
 "Yes, fair, the wandering poor Fitz-James
 The fealty of Scotland claims.
 To him thy woes, thy wishes, bring;
 He will redeem his signet ring.
 Ask naught for Douglas:—yestereven
 His prince and he have much forgiven:
 Wrong hath he had from slanderous tongue!
 I, from his rebel kinsman, wrong.
 We would not to the vulgar crowd
 Yield what they craved with clamour loud;
 Calmly we heard and judged his cause;
 Our council aided, and our laws.

I stanch'd thy father's death-feud stern,
With stout De Vaux and gray Glencairn;
And Bothwell's lord henceforth we own
The friend and bulwark of our throne.—
But, lovely infidel, how now?
What clouds thy misbelieving brow?
Lord James of Douglas, lend thine aid—
Thou must confirm this doubting maid."

XXVIII.

Then forth the noble Douglas sprung,
And on his neck his daughter hung.
The monarch drank, that happy hour,
The sweetest, holiest draught of power—
When it can say, with godlike voice,
Arise, sad virtue, and rejoice!
Yet would not James the general eye
On nature's raptures long should pry;
He stepp'd between—"Nay, Douglas, nay,
Steal not my proselyte away!
The riddle 'tis my right to read,
That brought this happy chance to speed.—
Yes, Ellen, when disguised I stray
In life's more low but happier way,
'Tis under name which veils my power,
Nor falsely veils—for Stirling's tower
Of yore the name of Snowdoun claims,
And Normans call me James Fitz-James.
Thus watch I o'er insulted laws,
Thus learn to right the injured cause."
Then in a tone apart and low,
—Ah, little trait'ress! none must know
What idle dream, what lighter thought,
What vanity full dearly bought,
Join'd to thine eye's dark witchcraft, drew
My spell-bound steps to Ben-venue,
In dangerous hour, and all but gave
Thy monarch's life to mountain glaive!"
Aloud he spoke—"Thou still dost hold
That little talisman of gold,
Pledge of my faith, Fitz-James's ring—
What seeks fair Ellen of the king?"

XXIX.

Full well the conscious maiden guess'd
He probed the weakness of her breast;
But, with that consciousness there came
A lightening of her fears for Græme,
And more she deem'd the monarch's ire
Kindled 'gainst him, who, for her sire,
Rebellious broadsword boldly drew;
And, to her generous feeling true,
She craved the grace of Roderick Dhu.—
"Forbear thy suit;—the King of kings
Alone can stay life's parting wings:
I knew his heart, I knew his hand,
Have shared his cheer and proved his brand.

My fairest earldom would I give
To bid Clan-Alpine's chieftain live!—
Hast thou no other boon to crave?
No other captive friend to save?"—
Blushing she turn'd her from the king,
And to the Douglas gave the ring,
As if she wished her sire to speak
The suit that stain'd her glowing cheek—
"Nay, then my pledge has lost its force,
And stubborn justice holds her course.
Malcolm, come forth!"—And, at the word,
Down kneel'd the Græme to Scotland's lord.
"For thee, rash youth, no suppliant sues,
From thee may vengeance claim her dues,
Who, nurtured underneath our smile,
Has paid our care by treacherous wile,
And sought, amid thy faithful clan,
A refuge for an outlaw'd man,
Dishonouring thus thy loyal name.—
Fetters and warder for the Græme!"
His chain of gold the king unstrung,
The links o'er Malcolm's neck he flung,
Then gently drew the glittering band,
And laid the clasp on Ellen's hand.

Harp of the north, farewell! the hills grow dark
On purple peaks a deeper shade descending;
In twilight copse the glowworm lights her spark
The deer, half seen, are to the covert wending
Resume thy wizard elm! the fountain lending,
And the wild breeze, thy wilder minstrelsy;
Thy numbers sweet with nature's vespers blending
With distant echo from the fold and lea,
And herd-boy's evening pipe, and hum of ~~honey~~ bee.

Yet once again, farewell, thou minstrel harp!
Yet, once again, forgive my feeble sway,
And little reck I of the censure sharp,
May idly cavil at an idle lay.
Much have I owed thy strains on life's long way,
Thro' secret woes the world has never known,
When on the weary night dawn'd wearier day,
And bitter was the grief devour'd alone.
That I o'erlive such woes, enchantress! is ~~thus~~
own.

Hark! as my lingering footsteps slow retire—
Some spirit of the air has waked thy string!
'Tis now a seraph bold, with touch of fire,
'Tis now the brush of fairy's frolic wing;
Receding now, the dying numbers ring
Fainter and fainter down the rugged dell,
And now the mountain breezes scarcely bring
A wandering witch-note of the distant spell—
And now, 'tis silent all! Enchantress, fare thee
well.

THE FIRE KING.

blessings of the evil genii, which are curses, were
him.' *Eastern Tale.*

a ballad was written at the request of Mr. , to be inserted in his *Tales of Wonder*. It is the third in a series of four ballads, on the subject of Elementary Spirits. The story is, however, not historical; for it is recorded, that, during the reign of the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem, a knight templar, called Saint Alban, deserted to the Muslims, and defeated the Christians in many battles, till he was finally routed and slain, in a battle with King Baldwin, under the walls of Jerusalem.

knights and fair dames, to my harp give an ear,
of peace, and of war, and of wonder to hear;
thou haply may sigh, in the midst of your glee,
of a tale of Count Albert, and fair Rosalie.

you that castle, so strong and so high?
see you that lady, the tear in her eye?
see you that palmer from Palestine's land,
hail on his hat, and the staff in his hand?

o palmer, gray palmer, O tell unto me,
news bring you home from the Holy Countree?
how goes the warfare by Galilee's strand?
how fare our nobles, the flower of the land?"

well goes the warfare by Galilee's wave,
in the vale of Shechem, and Nablous, and Ramah we have;
well fare our nobles by Mount Lebanon,
the heathen have lost, and the Christians have won."

the chain of gold mid her ringlets there hung:
the palmer's gray locks the fair chain has she
flung;
olmer, gray palmer, this chain be thy fee,
the news thou hast brought from the Holy
Countree.

o palmer, good palmer, by Galilee's wave,
O ye Count Albert, the gentle and brave?
is the crescent went back, and the red-cross
rush'd on,
O ye him foremost on Mount Lebanon?"

why, fair lady, the tree green it grows;
why, fair lady, the stream pure it flows:
the castle stands strong, and your hopes soar on
high;
why, fair lady, all blossoms to die.

the green boughs they wither, the thunderbolt
falls,
the ruins of your castle but levin-scorch'd walls;
the stream runs muddy; the gay hope is gone;
Count Albert is prisoner on Mount Lebanon."

she's ta'en a horse, should be fleet at her speed;
she's ta'en a sword, should be sharp at her
need;

And she has ta'en shipping for Palestine's land,
To ransom Count Albert from Soldan's hand.

Small thought had Count Albert on fair Rosalie,
Small thought on his faith, or his knighthood had he;
A heathenish damsel his light heart had won,
The Soldan's fair daughter of Mount Lebanon.

"O Christian, brave Christian, my love wouldst
thou be,
Three things must thou do ere I hearken to thee;
Our laws and our worship on thee shalt thou take;
And this thou shalt first do for Zulema's sake.

"And, next, in the cavern, where burns evermore
The mystical flame which the Kurdmans adore,
Alone, and in silence, three nights shalt thou wake;
And this thou shalt next do for Zulema's sake.

"And, last, thou shalt aid us with counsel and
hand,
To drive the Frank robber from Palestine's land;
For my lord and my love then Count Albert I'll take,
When all this is accomplish'd for Zulema's sake."

He has thrown by his helmet and cross-handled
sword,
Renouncing his knighthood, denying his Lord;
He has ta'en the green caftan, and turban put on,
For the love of the maiden of fair Lebanon.

And in the dread cavern, deep, deep under ground,
Which fifty steel gates and steel portals surround,
He has watch'd until daybreak, but sight saw he
none,
Save the flame burning bright on its altar of stone.

Amazed was the princess, the Soldan amazed,
Sore murmur'd the priests as on Albert they
gazed;

They search'd all his garments, and, under his
weeds,
They found, and took from him, his rosary beads.

Again in the cavern, deep, deep under ground,
He watch'd the lone night, while the winds whis-
tled round;

Far off was their murmur, it came not more nigh;
The flame burn'd unmoved, and naught else did he
spy.

Loud murmur'd the priests, and amazed was the
king,
While many dark spells of their witchcraft they
sing;

They search'd Albert's body, and, lo! on his breast
Was the sign of the cross, by his father impress'd.

The priests they erase it with care and with pain,
And the recreant return'd to the cavern again;
But, as he descended, a whisper there fell—
It was his good angel, who bade him farewell!

High bristled his hair, his heart flutter'd and beat,
And he turn'd him five steps, half resolved to re-
treat;

But his heart it was harden'd, his purpose was
gone,

When he thought of the maid of fair Lebanon.

Scarce pass'd he the archway, the threshold scarce
trod,
When the winds from the four points of heaven
were abroad ;

They made each steel portal to rattle and ring,
And, borne on the blast, came the dread Fire-King.

Full sore rock'd the cavern whene'er he drew nigh ;
The fire on the altar blazed bickering and high ;
In volcanic explosions the mountains proclaim
The dreadful approach of the monarch of flame.

Unmeasured in height, undistinguish'd in form,
His breath it was lightning, his voice it was storm ;
I ween the stout heart of Count Albert was tame,
When he saw in his terrors the monarch of flame.

In his hand a broad falchion blue glimmer'd through
smoke,
And Mount Lebanon shook as the monarch he
spoke :

" With this brand shalt thou conquer, thus long,
and no more,
Till thou bend to the cross, and the virgin adore."

The cloud-shrouded arm gives the weapon ; and,
see !

The recreant receives the charm'd gift on his
knee :

The thunders grow distant, and faint gleam the
fires,

As, borne on his whirlwind, the phantom retires.

Count Albert has arm'd him the Paynim among ;
Though his heart it was false, yet his arm it was
strong ;

And the red-cross wax'd faint, and the crescent
came on,

From the day he commanded on Mount Lebanon.

From Lebanon's forest to Galilee's wave,
The sands of Samaar drank the blood of the brave ;
Till the knights of the temple and knights of St.
John,

With Salem's king Baldwin, against him came on.

The war-cymbals clatter'd, the trumpets replied,
The lances were couch'd, and they closed on each
side ;

And horsemen and horses Count Albert o'erthrew,
Till he pierced the thick tumult King Baldwin
unto.

Against the charm'd blade which Count Albert did
wield,

The fence had been vain of the king's red-cross
shield ;

But a page thrust him forward the monarch be-
fore,

And cleft the proud turban the renegade wore.

So fell was the dint, that Count Albert stoop'd low
Before the cross'd shield, to his steel saddle-bow ;
And scarce had he bent to the red-cross his head,
" *Bonne grace, notre dame,*" he unwittingly said.

Sore sigh'd the charm'd sword, for its virtue was
o'er ;

from his grasp, and was never seen more :

But true men have said, that the lightning's
wing

Did waft back the brand to the dread Fire-King.

He clench'd his set teeth, and his gauntlet hush
He stretch'd, with one buffet, that page on a
strand ;

As back from the stripling the broken cap
roll'd,

You might see the blue eyes, and the raptur'd
gold.

Short time had Count Albert in horror to stare
On those death-swimming eye-balls, and that
clotted hair ;

For down came the Templars, like Cedron in fast,
And died their long lances in Saracen blood.

The Saracens, Kurdmans, and Ishmaelites yield
To the scallop, the saltier, and crescented shield ;
And the eagles were gorged with the infidel head,
From Bethsaida's fountains to Naphthali's head.

The battle is over on Bethsaida's plain.

O ! who is yon Paynim lies stretched 'mid the
slain ?

And who is yon page lying cold at his knee ?

O ! who but Count Albert and fair Rosalie.

The lady was buried in Salem's bless'd bownd,
The count he was left to the vulture and hawk :
Her soul to high mercy our lady did bring ;
His went on the blast to the dread Fire-King.

Yet many a minstrel, in harping, can tell,
How the red-cross it conquer'd, the crescent it fell ;
And lords and gay ladies have sigh'd, 'mid their
glee,

At the tale of Count Albert and fair Rosalie.

THE WILD HUNSMEN.

THIS is a translation, or rather an imitation, of
the *Wilde Jäger* of the German poet Bürger. The
tradition upon which it is founded bears, that for-
merly a wildgrave, or keeper of a royal forest
named Falkenburg, was so much addicted to the
pleasures of the chase, and otherwise so extremely
profligate and cruel, that he not only fell, and the
unhallowed amusement on the Sabbath, and other
days consecrated to religious duty, but accompa-
nied it with the most unheard-of oppression upon
the poor peasants who were under his vassalage.
When this second Nimrod died, the people adopt-
ed a superstition, founded probably on the many
various uncouth sounds heard in the depth of a
German forest, during the silence of the night.
They conceived they still heard the cry of the
wildgrave's hounds ; and the well-known cry of
the deceased hunter, the sound of his horse's feet,
and the rustling of the branches before the game,
the pack, and the sportsmen, are also distinctly
discriminated ; but the phantoms are rarely, if
ever, visible. Once, as a benighted chasseur heard
this infernal chase pass by him, at the sound of the
halloo, with which the spectre huntsman cheered

hounds, he could not refrain from crying, *Wasch zu, Falkenberg!*" (Good sport to ye, Falkenberg!) "Dost thou wish me good sport?" answered a hoarse voice; "thou shalt share the same," and there was thrown at him what seemed to be a huge piece of foul carrion. The daring hunter lost two of his best horses soon after, and never perfectly recovered the personal effects of his ghostly greeting. This tale, though told with some variation, is universally believed all over Germany.

The French had a similar tradition concerning a spectral hunter, who infested the forest of Fontainebleau. He was sometimes visible; when he appeared as a huntsman, surrounded with dogs, a grisly figure. Some account of him may be found in "Sully's Memoirs," who says he was called *Le Grande Veneur*. At one time he chose to hunt so near the palace, that the attendants, and I mistake not, Sully himself, came out into the court, supposing it was the sound of the king returning from the chase. This phantom is elsewhere called Saint Hubert.

The superstition seems to have been very general, as appears from the following fine poetical description of this phantom chase, as it was heard in the wilds of Ross-shire.

"Ere since, of old, the haughty thanes of Ross—
So to the simple swain tradition tells—
Were wont with clans, and ready vassals throng'd
To wake the bounding stag, or guilty wolf,
There oft is heard, at midnight, or at noon,
Beginning faint, but rising still more loud,
And nearer, voice of hunters, and of hounds,
And horns hoarse-winded, blowing far and keen:—
Forthwith the hubbub multiplies; the gale
Labours with wilder shrieks and ruder din
Of hot pursuit; the broken cry of deer
Mangled by throttling dogs; the shouts of men,
And hoofs thick beating on the hollow hill.
Sudden the grazing heifer in the vale
Starts at the noise, and both the herdsman's ears
Tingle with inward dread. Aghast he eyes
The mountain's height, and all the ridges round,
Yet not one trace of living wight discerns;
Nor knows, o'eraw'd, and trembling as he stands,
To what or whom he owes his idle fear,
To ghost, to witch, to fairy, or to fiend;
But wonders, and no end of wondering finds."

Scottish Descriptive Poems, pp. 167, 168.

A posthumous miracle of father Lesly, a Scottish Capuchin, related to his being buried on a hill haunted by these unearthly cries of hounds and huntsmen. After his sainted relics had been deposited there, the noise was never heard more. The reader will find this, and other miracles, recorded in the life of father Bonaventura, which is written in the choicest Italian.

THE wildgrave winds his bugle horn,
To horse, to horse! halloo, halloo!
His fiery courser snuffs the morn,
And thronging serfs their lord pursue.

The eager pack, from couples freed,
Dash through the bush, the brier, the brake;
While answering hound, and horn, and steed,
The mountain echoes startling waka.

The beams of God's own hallow'd day
Had painted yonder spire with gold,
And, calling sinful men to pray,
Loud, long, and deep, the bell had toll'd;

But still the wildgrave onward rides;
Halloo, halloo! and bark again!
When, spurring from opposing sides,
Two stranger horsemen join the train.

Who was each stranger, left and right,
Well may I guess, but dare not tell;
The right hand steed was silver white,
The left, the swarthy hue of hell.

The right hand horseman, young and fair,
His smile was like the morn of May;
The left, from eye of tawny glare,
Shot midnight lightning's lurid ray.

He waved his huntsman's cap on high,
Cried, "Welcome, welcome, noble lord
What sport can earth, or sea, or sky,
To match the princely chase, afford?"

"Cease thy loud bugle's clanging knell,"
Cried the fair youth, with silver voice;
"And for devotion's choral swell
Exchange the rude unhallow'd noise."

"To-day the ill-omen'd chase forbear,
Yon bell yet summons to the fane;
To-day the warning spirit hear,
To-morrow thou mayst mourn in vain."

"Away, and sweep the glades along!"
The sable hunter hoarse replies;
"To muttering monks leave matin song,
And bells, and books, and mysteries."

The wildgrave spurr'd his ardent steed,
And, lancing forward with a bound,
"Who, for thy drowsy priest-like rede,
Would leave the jovial horn and hound?"

"Hence, if our manly sport offend!
With pious fools go chant and pray:
Well hast thou spoke, my dark-brow'd friend
Halloo, halloo! and, hark away!"

The wildgrave spurr'd his courser light,
O'er moss and moor, o'erholt and hill;
And on the left, and on the right,
Each stranger horseman follow'd still.

Up springs, from yonder tangled thorn,
A stag more white than mountain snow;
And louder rung the wildgrave's horn,
"Hark forward, forward! holla, ho!"

A heedless wretch had cross'd the way;
He gasps, the thundering hoofs below:
But, live who can, or die who may,
Still, "Forward, forward!" on they go.

See, where yon simple fence meet,
A field with autumn's blessings crown'd;
See, prostrate at the wildgrave's feet,
A husbandman, with toil embrown'd;

"O mercy, mercy, noble lord!
Spare the poor's pittance," was his cry,
"Earn'd by the sweat these brows have pour'd,
In scorching hour of fierce July!"

Earnest the right hand stranger pleads,
The left still cheering to the prey,
Th' impetuous earl no warning heeds,
But furious holds the onward way.

"Away, thou hound so basely born,
Or dread the scourge's echoing blow!"
Then loudly rung his bugle horn,
Hark forward, forward, holla, ho!"

So said, so done: a single bound
Clears the poor labourer's humble pale:
Wild follows man, and horse, and hound,
Like dark December's stormy gale.

And man, and horse, and hound, and horn,
Destructive sweep the field along;
While joying o'er the wasted corn,
Fell famine marks the maddening throng.

Again uproused, the timorous prey
Scours moss, and moor, and holt, and hill;
Hard run, he feels his strength decay,
And trusts for life his simple skill.

Too dangerous solitude appear'd;
He seeks the shelter of the crowd;
Amid the flock's domestic herd
His harmless head he hopes to shroud.

O'er moss, and moor, and holt, and hill,
His track the steady bloodhounds trace;
O'er moss and moor, unwearied still,
The furious earl pursues the chase.

Full lowly did the herdsman fall;
"O spare, thou noble baron, spare
These herds, a widow's little all;
These flocks an orphan's fleecy care?"

Earnest the right hand stranger pleads,
The left still cheering to the prey;
The earl nor prayer nor pity heeds,
But furious keeps the onward way.

"Unmanner'd dog! to stop my sport
Vain were thy cant and beggar whine,
Though human spirits, of thy sort,
Were tenants of these carrion kine!"

Again he winds his bugle horn,
"Hark forward, forward, holla, ho!"
And through the herd, in ruthless scorn,
He cheers his furious hounds to go.

In heaps the throttled victims fall;
Down sinks their mangled herdsman near.
The murderous cries the stag appal—
Again he starts, new nerved by fear.

With blood besmear'd, and white with foam,
While big the tears of anguish pour
He seeks, amid the forest's gloom,
The humble hermit's hallow'd bower.

But man and horse, and horn and hound
Fast rattling on his traces go;
The sacred chapel rung around
With, "Hark away! and, holla, ho!"

All mild, amid the route profane,
The holy hermit pour'd his prayer;
"Forbear with blood God's house to stain
Revere his altar, and forbear!"

"The meanest brute has rights to plead
Which wrong'd by cruelty or pride,
Draw vengeance on the ruthless head:
Be warn'd at length, and turn aside.

Still the fair horseman anxious pleads;
The black, wild whooping, points the
Alas! the earl no warning heeds,
But frantic keeps the forward way.

"Holy or not, or right or wrong,
Thy altar, and its rites, I spurn;
Not sainted martyr's sacred song,
Not God himself, shall make me turn

He spurs his horse, he winds his horn,
"Hark forward, forward, holla, ho!"
But off, on whirlwind's pinions borne,
The stag, the hut, the hermit, go.

And horse, and man, and horn, and hound
And clamour of the chase was gone;
For hoof, and howls, and bugle sound,
A deadly silence reign'd alone.

Wild gazed th' affrighted earl around;
He strove in vain to wake his horn;
In vain to call; for not a sound
Could from his anxious lips be borne.

He listens for his trusty hounds;
No distant baying reach'd his ears:
His courser, rooted to the ground,
The quickening spur unmindful bears.

Still dark and darker frown the shades,
Dark as the darkness of the grave;
And not a sound the still invades,
Save what a distant torrent gave.

High o'er the sinner's humbled head
At length the solemn silence broke;
And from a cloud of swarthy red,
The awful voice of thunder spoke.

"Oppressor of creation fair!
Apostate spirits' harden'd tool!
Scorned of God! Scourge of the poor!
The measure of thy cup is full.

"Be chased forever through the wood;
Forever roam th' affrighted wild;
And let thy fate instruct the proud,
God's meanest creature is his child."

'Twas hush'd: one flash, of sombre glare,
With yellow ting'd the forest brown;
Up rose the wildgrave's bristling hair,
And horror chill'd each nerve and bone.

Cold pour'd the sweat in freezing rill;
A rising wind began to sing;
And louder, louder, louder still,
Brought storm and tempest on its wing.

Earth heard the call! Her entrails rend;
From yawning rifts, with many a yell,
Mix'd with sulphureous flames, ascend
The misbegotten dogs of hell.

What ghastly huntsman next arose,
Well may I guess, but dare not tell;
His eye like midnight lightning glows,
His steed the swarthy hue of hell.

The wildgrave flies o'er bush and thorn,
With many a shriek of helpless wo;
Behind him hound, and horse, and horn,
And, "Hark away, and holla, ho!"

With wild despair's reverted eye,
Close, close behind, he marks the throng,
With bloody fangs, and eager cry,
In frantic fear he scours along.

Still, still shall last the dreadful chase,
Till time itself shall have an end:
By day they scour earth's cavern'd space,
At midnight's witching hour ascend.

This is the horn, and hound, and horse,
That oft the lated peasant hears;
Appall'd he signs the frequent cross,
When the wild din invades his ears.

The wakeful priest oft drops a tear
For human pride, for human wo,
When at his midnight mass, he hears
Th' infernal cry of "Holla, ho!"

THE BATTLE OF SEMPACH.

THESE verses are a literal translation of an ancient Swiss ballad upon the battle of Sempach, fought 9th July, 1386, being the victory by which the Swiss cantons established their independence. The author is Albert Tehudi, denominated the Souter, from his profession of a shoemaker. He was a citizen of Lucerne, esteemed highly among his countrymen, both for his powers as a *Meister-singer*, or minstrel, and his courage as a soldier; so that he might share the praise conferred by Collins on Eschylus, that—

—Not alone he nursed the poet's flame,
But reach'd from Virtue's hand the patriot steel.

The circumstance of their being written by a poet returning from a well-fought field he describes, and in which his country's fortune was secured, may confer on Tehudi's verses an interest which they are not entitled to claim from their poetical merit. But ballad poetry, the more literally it is translated, the more it loses its simplicity, without acquiring either grace or strength; and therefore some of the faults of the verses must be imputed to the translator's feeling it a duty to

keep as closely as possible to his original. The various puns, rude attempts at pleasantry, and disproportioned episodes, must be set down to Tehudi's account, or to the taste of his age.

The military antiquary will derive some amusement from the minute particulars which the martial poet has recorded. The mode in which the Austrian men-at-arms received the charge of the Swiss was by forming a phalanx, which they defended with their long lances. The gallant Winkelried, who sacrificed his own life by rushing among the spears, clasping in his arms as many as he could grasp, and thus opening a gap in these iron battalions, is celebrated in Swiss history. When fairly mingled together, the unwieldy length of their weapons, and cumbrous weight of their defensive armour, rendered the Austrian men-at-arms a very unequal match for the light-armed mountaineers. The victories obtained by the Swiss over the German chivalry, hitherto deemed as formidable on foot as on horseback, led to important changes in the art of war. The poet describes the Austrian knights and squires as cutting the peaks from their boots ere they could act upon foot, in allusion to an inconvenient piece of foppery, often mentioned in the middle ages. Leopold III., Archduke of Austria, called "The handsome man-at-arms," was slain in the battle of Sempach, with the flower of his chivalry.

'Twas when among our linden trees
The bees had housed in swarms,
(And gray-hair'd peasants say that these
Betoken foreign arms,)

Then look'd we down to Willisow,
The land was all in flame;
We knew the Archduke Leopold
With all his army came.

The Austrian nobles made their vow,
So hot their hearts and bold,
"On Switzer carles we'll trample now,
And slay both young and old."

With clarion loud, and banner proud,
From Zurich on the lake,
In martial pomp and fair array,
Their onward march they make.

"Now list ye, lowland nobles all
Ye seek the mountain strand,
Nor wot ye what shall be your lot
In such a dangerous land.

"I rede ye, shrive you of your sins
Before you further go;
A skirmish in Helvetian hills
May send your souls to wo."

"But where now shall we find a priest,
Our shrift that he may hear?"
"The Switzer priest* has ta'en the field,
He deals a penance drear.

* All the Swiss clergy who were able to bear arms fought in this patriotic war.

"Right heavily upon your head
He'll lay his hand of steel;
And with his trusty partizan
Your absolution deal."

'Twas on a Monday morning then,
The corn was steep'd in dew,
And merry maids had sickles ta'en,
When the host to Sempach drew.

The stalwart men of fair Lucerne
Together have they join'd;
The pith and core of manhood stern—
Was none cast looks behind.

It was the Lord of Hare castle,
And to the duke he said,
"Yon little band of brethren true
Will meet us undisarm'd."

"O Hare-castle,* thou heart of hare!"
Pierce Oxenstern replied;
"Shalt see then how the game will fare,"
The taunting knight replied.

There was lacing then of helmets bright,
And closing ranks amain;
The peaks they hew'd from their boot-points
Might well ugh load a wain.†

And thus they to each other said,
"Yon handful down to hew
Will be no boastful tale to tell,
The peasants are so few."

The gallant Swiss confederates there,
They pray'd to God aloud,
And he display'd his rainbow fair
Against a swarthy cloud.

Then heart and pulse throb'd more and more
With courage firm and high,
And down the good confederates bore
On the Austrian chivalry.

The Austrian lion † 'gan to growl,
And toss his main and tail;
And ball, and shaft, and crossbow bolt
Went whistling forth like hail.

Lance, pike, and halberd, mingled there,
The game was nothing sweet;
The boughs of many a stately tree
Lay shiver'd at their feet.

The Austrian men-at-arms stood fast,
So close their spears they laid:
It chafed the gallant Winkelried,
Who to his comrades said—

* In the original, *Haasenstien*, or *Hare-stone*.

† This seems to allude to the preposterous fashion, during the middle ages, of wearing boots with the points or peaks turned upwards, and so long that, in some cases, they were fastened to the knees of the wearer with small chains. When they alighted to fight upon foot, it would seem that the Austrian gentlemen found it necessary to cut off these peaks, that they might move with the necessary activity.

on the archduke's name, Leopold.

"I have a virtuous wife at home,
A wife and infant son;
I leave them to my country's care—
This field shall soon be won.

"These nobles lay their spears right
And keep full firm array,
Yet shall my charge their order break,
And make my brethren way."

He rush'd against the Austrian band,
In desperate career,
And with his body, breast, and hand,
Bore down each hostile spear.

Four lances splinter'd on his crest,
Six shiver'd in his side;
Still on the serried files he press'd—
He broke their ranks, and died.

This patriot's self-devoted deed
First tamed the lion's mood,
And the four forest cantons freed
From thralldom by his blood.

Right where his charge had made a lane,
His valiant comrades burst,
With sword, and axe, and partizan,
And hack, and stab, and thrust.

The daunted lion 'gan to whine,
And granted ground amain;
The mountain bull,* he bent his brows,
And gored his sides again.

Then lost was banner, spear, and shield,
At Sempach, in the flight;
The cloister vaults at Koningsfeld
Hold many an Austrian knight.

It was the Archduke Leopold,
So lordly would he ride,
But he came against the Switzer churls,
And they slew him in his pride.

The heifer said unto the bull,
"And shall I not complain?
There came a foreign nobleman
To milk me on the plain.

"One thrust of thine outrageous horn
Has gall'd the knight so sore,
That to the churchyard he is borne,
To range our glens no more."

An Austrian noble left the stour,
And fast the flight 'gan take;
And he arrived in luckless hour
At Sempach, on the lake.

He and his squire a fisher call'd,
(His name was Hans Von Rot,)
"For love, or meed, or charity,
Receive us in thy boat."

Their anxious call the fisher heard,
And glad the meed to win,

* A pun on the *Crus*, or wild bull, which gives name to the canton of Uri.

His shallop to the shore he steer'd,
And took the fliers in.

And while against the tide and wind
Hans stoutly row'd his way,
The noble to his follower sign'd
He should the boatman slay.

The fisher's back was to them turn'd,
The squire his dagger drew,
Hans saw his shadow in the lake,
The boat he overthrew.

He whelm'd the boat, and as they strove,
He stunn'd them with his oar;

"Now drink ye deep, my gentle sirs,
You'll ne'er stab boatman more.

"Two gilded fishes in the lake
This morning have I caught,
Their silver scales may much avail,
Their carrion flesh is naught."

It was a messenger of wo
Has sought the Austrian land;
"Ah! gracious lady, evil news!
My lord lies on the strand.

"At Sempach, on the battle field,
His bloody corpse lies there."
"Ah, gracious God!" the lady cried,
What tidings of despair!"

Now would you know the minstrel wight,
Who sings of strife so stern,
Albert the Souter is he hight,
A burgher of Lucerne.

A merry man was he, I wot,
The night he made the lay,
Returning from the bloody spot
Where God had judged the day.

THE MAID OF TORO.

O low shone the sun on the fair lake of Toro,
And weak were the whispers that waved the dark
wood,

All as a fair maiden bewilder'd in sorrow,
Sorely sigh'd to the breezes, and wept to the
flood.

"O saints! from the mansions of bliss lowly bend-
ing;

Sweet virgin! who hearest the suppliant's cry;
Now grant my petition, in anguish ascending,
My Henry restore, or let Eleanor die!

All distant and faint were the sounds of the battle,
With the breezes they rise, with the breezes
they fail,

Fill the shout, and the groan, and the conflict's
dread rattle,

And the chase's wild clamour, came loading the
gale.

Breathless she gazed on the woodlands so dreary;
Slowly approaching a warrior was seen;

Life's ebbing tide mark'd his footsteps so weary,
Cleft was his helmet, and wo was his mien.

"O, save thee, fair maid, for our armies are flying!
O, save thee, fair maid, for thy guardian is low!
Deadly cold on yon heath thy brave Henry is lying;
And fast through the woodland approaches the
foe."—

Scarce could he falter the tidings of sorrow,
And scarce could she hear them, benumb'd with
despair:

And when the sun sunk on the sweet lake of Toro,
For ever he set to the brave and the fair.

WAR-SONG

OF THE ROYAL EDINBURGH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Nennius. Is not peace the end of arms?
Caratach. Not where the cause implies a general con-
quest.

Had we a difference with some potty lele,
Or with our neighbours, Britons, for our landmarks,
The taking in of some rebellious lord,
Or making head against a slight commotion,
After a day of blood peace might be argued:
But where we grapple for the land we live on,
The liberty we hold more dear than life,
The gods we worship, and, next these, our honours,
And, with these, swords that know no end of battle—
Those men, beside themselves, allow no neighbour,
Those minds, that, where the day is claim inheritance,
And, where the sun makes ripe the fruit, their harvest,
And where they march but measure out more ground
To add to Rome—

It must not be.—No! as they are our foes,
Let's use the peace of honour—that's fair dealing;
But in our hands our swords. The hardy Roman,
That thinks to graft himself into my stock,
Must first begin his kindred under ground,
And be allied in ashes.

Bonduca.

THE following war-song was written during the
apprehension of an invasion. The corps of volun-
teers, to which it was addressed, was raised in
1797, consisting of gentlemen, mounted and armed
at their own expense. It still subsists, as the Right
Troop of the Royal Mid-Lothian Light Cavalry,
commanded by the honourable Lieutenant-colonel
Dundas. The noble and constitutional measure, of
arming freemen in defence of their own rights, was
nowhere more successful than in Edinburgh, which
furnished a force of 3000 armed and disciplined
volunteers, including a regiment of cavalry, from
the city and county, and two corps of artillery,
each capable of serving twelve guns. To such a
force, above all others, might, in similar circum-
stances, be applied the exhortation of our ancient
Gulgaucus: "*Proinde ituri in aciem, et majores res-
trox et posteros cogitate.*"

To horse! to horse! the standard flies,

The bugles sound the call;

The Gallic navy stems the seas,

The voice of battle's on the breeze,

Arouse ye, one and all!

3 2 2

From high Dunedin's towers we come,
A band of brothers true;
Our casques the leopard's spoils surround;
With Scotland's hardy thistle crown'd,
We boast the red and blue.*

Though tamely crouch to Gallia's frown
Dull Holland's tardy train;
Their ravish'd toys though Romans mourn,
Though gallant Switzers vainly spurn,
And foaming gnaw the chain;

O! had they mark'd th' avenging call†
Their brethren's murder gave,
Disunion ne'er their ranks had mown,
Nor patriot valour, desperate grown,
Sought freedom in the grave!

Shall we, too, bend the stubborn head,
In freedom's temple born,
Dress our pale cheeks in timid smile,
To hail a master in our isle,
Or brook a victor's scorn?

No! though destruction o'er the land
Come pouring as a flood,
The sun that sees our falling day
Shall mark our sabres' deadly sway,
And set that night in blood.

For gold let Gallia's legions fight,
Or plunder's bloody gain;
Unbribed, unbought, our swords we draw,
To guard our king, to fence our law,
Nor shall their edge be vain.

If ever breath of British gale
Shall fan the tri-colour,
Or footstep of invader rude,
With rapine foul, and red with blood,
Pollute our happy shore—

Then farewell home! and farewell friends!
Adieu each tender tie!
Resolved, we mingle in the tide,
Where charging squadrons furious ride,
To conquer or to die.

To horse! to horse! the sabres gleam;
High sounds our bugle call;
Combined by honour's sacred tie,
Our word is, *Law and Liberty!*
March forward, one and all!

* The royal colours.

† The allusion is to the massacre of the Swiss guards, on the fatal 10th of August, 1792. It is painful, but not useless, to remark, that the passive temper with which the Swiss regarded the death of their bravest countrymen, mercilely slaughtered in discharge of their duty, encouraged and authorized the progressive injustice by which the Alps, once the seat of the most virtuous and free people upon the continent, have, at length, been converted into the citadel of a foreign and military despot. A state degraded is half enslaved.

MAC-GREGOR'S GATHERING.

WRITTEN FOR ALBYN'S ANTHOLOGY.

Air—*Thain's a Gregalach.**

THESE verses are adapted to a very wild, yet lively gathering-tune, used by the Mac-Gregors. The severe treatment of this clan, their outlaws, and the proscription of their very name, are alluded to in the ballad.

THE moon's on the lake, and the mist's on the brae,
And the clan has a name that is nameless by day!
Then gather, gather, gather, Gregalach!
Gather, gather, gather, &c.

Our signal for fight, that from monarchs we drew,
Must be heard but by night in our vengeful hue!
Then haloo, Gregalach! haloo, Gregalach!
Haloo, haloo, haloo, Gregalach, &c.

Glen Orchy's proud mountains, Coalchain and her towers,
Glenstrae and Glenlyon no longer are ours:
We're landless, landless, landless, Gregalach!
Landless, landless, landless, &c.

But doom'd and devoted by vassal and lord
Mac-Gregor has still both his heart and his sword!
Then courage, courage, courage, Gregalach!
Courage, courage, courage, &c.

If they rob us of name, and pursue us with beaghs
Give their roofs to the flame, and their flesh to the eagles!
Then vengeance, vengeance, vengeance, Gregalach!
Vengeance, vengeance, vengeance, &c.

While there's leaves in the forest, and foam on the river,
Mac-Gregor, despite them, shall flourish for ever!
Come then, Gregalach! come then, Gregalach!
Come then, come then, come then, &c.

Through the depths of Loch Katrine the steed shall career,
O'er the peak of Ben Lomond the galley shall steer,
And the rocks of Craig Royston like icicles melt.
Ere our wrongs be forgot, or our vengeance unfelt:
Then gather, gather, gather, Gregalach!
Gather, gather, gather, &c.

MACKRIMMON'S LAMENT.

Air—*Cha till mi tuille.†*

MACKRIMMON, hereditary piper to the laird of Macleod, is said to have composed this lament when the clan was about to depart ~~from a district~~.

and dangerous expedition. The minstrel was impressed with a belief, which the event verified, that he was to be slain in the approaching feud; and hence the Gaelic words, "*Cha till mi tuille; ged thillis Macleod, cha till Macrimmon*," "I shall never return; although Macleod returns, yet Macrimmon shall never return!" The piece is but too well known, from its being the strain with which the emigrants from the west highlands and isles usually take leave of their native shore.

MACLEOD'S wizard flag from the gray castle sallies,
The rowers are seated, unmoor'd are the galleys;
Gleam war-axe and broadsword, clang target and quiver,
As Macrimmon sings, "Farewell to Dunvegan for ever!"

Farewell to each cliff on which breakers are foaming;

Farewell, each dark glen, in which red deer are roaming;

Farewell, lonely SYM, to lake, mountain, and river,
Macleod may return, but Macrimmon shall never!

"Farewell the bright clouds that on Quillan are sleeping;

Farewell the bright eyes in the Dun that are weeping;

To each minstrel delusion, farewell!—and for ever!

Macrimmon departs to return to you never!

The banshee's wild voice sings the death-dirge before me,

The pall of the dead for a mantle hangs o'er me:
But my heart shall not flag, and my nerves shall not shiver,

Though devoted I go—to return again never!

"Too oft shall the notes of Macrimmon's bewailing

Be heard when the Gael on their exile are sailing;
Dear land! to the shores, whence unwilling we sever,

Return—return—return—shall we never!

Cha till, cha till, cha till sin tuille!

Cha till, cha till, cha till sin tuille,

Cha till, cha till, cha till sin tuille,

Ged thillis Macleod, cha till Macrimmon!"

PIBROCH OF DONALD DHU.

WRITTEN FOR ALBYN'S ANTHOLOGY.

Air—*Piobair of Dhoneil Duidh*.*

THIS is a very ancient pibroch belonging to the clan Mac-Donald, and supposed to refer to the expedition of Donald Balloch, who, in 1431, launched from the isles with a considerable force, invaded Lochabar, and at Inverlochry defeated and put to flight the Earls of Marr and Caithness, though at

the head of an army superior to his own. The words of the set theme, or melody, to which the pipe variations are applied, run thus in Gaelic:

Piobaireachd Dhoneil, piobaireachd Dhoneil;
Piobaireachd Dhoneil Duidh, piobaireachd Dhoneil;
Piobaireachd Dhoneil Duidh, piobaireachd Dhoneil;
Piob agus bratach air faiche Inverlochry.

The pipe summons of Donald the Black,
The pipe summons of Donald the Black,
The war-pipe and the pennon are on the gathering-place
at Inverlochry.

PIBROCH of Donuil Dhu,
Pibroch of Donuil,
Wake thy wild voice anew,
Summon Clan-Conuil.
Come away, come away,
Hark to the summons!
Come in your war array,
Gentles and commons.

Come from deep glen, and
From mountain so rocky,
The war-pipe and pennon
Are at Inverlochry:
Come every hill-plaid, and
True heart that wears one,
Come every steel blade, and
Strong hand that bears one.

Leave untended the herd,
The flock without shelter;
Leave the corpse uninterr'd,
The bride at the altar;
Leave the deer, leave the steer,
Leave nets and barges;
Come with your fighting gear,
Broadwords and targes.

Come as the winds come when
Forests are rended;
Come as the waves come when
Navies are stranded;
Faster come, faster come,
Faster and faster,
Chief, vassal, page, and groom,
Tenant and master.

Fast they come, fast they come;
See how they gather!
Wide waves the eagle plume,
Blended with heather.
Cast your plaids, draw your blades,
Forward each man set!
Pibroch of Donuil Dhu,
Knell for the onset!

THE DANCE OF DEATH.

NIGHT and morning were at meeting
Over Waterloo;
Cocks had sung their earliest greeting,
Faint and low they crew,
For no paly beam yet shone
On the heights of Mount Saint John;

* "The pibroch of Donald the Black."

clouds prolong'd the sway
 darkness over day;
 thunder, up, and shower,
 best of all hour.
 through the night
 evin light;
 lightnings back,
 ouack
 Y,
 ch'd with rain,
 ing dawn or morn again,
 gh death should come with day.
 it such a tide and hour,

wizard, witch, and fiend have power,
 And ghastly forms through mist and shower,
 Gleam on the gifted ken;
 And then th' affrighted prophet's ear
 Drinks whispers strange of fate and fear,
 Presaging death and ruin near
 Among the sons of men.

Apart from Albyn's war-array,
 'Twas then gray Allan sleepless lay;
 Gray Allan, who for many a day,
 Had follow'd stout and stern,
 Where through battle's rout and reel,
 Storm of shout and hedge of steel,
 Led the grandson of Lochiel,

Valiant Fassiern.
 Through steel and shot he leads no more—
 Low laid mid friends and foemen's gore—
 But long his native lake's wild shore,
 And Sunart rough, and high Ardgower,
 And Morven long shall tell,
 And proud Ben Nevis hear with awe,
 How, upon bloody Quatre-Bras,
 Brave Cameron heard the wild hurra
 Of conquest as he fell.

Lone on the outskirts of the host,
 The weary sentinel held post,
 And heard, through darkness, far aloof,
 The frequent clang of courser's hoof,
 Where held the cloak'd patrol their course,
 And spurr'd 'gainst storm the swerving horse;
 But there are sounds in Allan's ear
 Patrol nor sentinel may hear;
 And sights before his eyes aghast
 Invisible to them have pass'd,

When down the destined plain
 'Twixt Britain and the bands of France,
 Wild as marsh-borne meteors glance,
 Strange phantoms wheel'd a revel dance,
 And doom'd the future slain.—
 Such forms were seen, such sounds were
 heard,

When Scotland's James his march prepared
 For Flodden's fatal plain;
 Such, when he drew his ruthless sword,
 As choosers of the slain, adored
 The yet unchristen'd Dane.
 An indistinct and phantom band,
 They wheel'd their ring-dance hand in hand,
 With gesture wild and dread;

The seer, who watch'd them ride the storm,
 w through their faint and shadowy form
 lightnings flash more red;

And still their ghastly roundelay
 Was of the coming battle-fray,
 And of the destined dead.

SONG.

Wheel the wild dance,
 While lightnings glance,
 And thunders rattle loud,
 And call the brave
 To bloody grave,
 To sleep without a shroud.

Our airy feet,
 So light and fleet,
 They do not bend the rye,
 That sinks its head when whirlwinds rye
 And swells again in eddying wave,
 As each wild gust blows by;
 But still the corn,
 At dawn of morn,
 Our fatal steps that bore,
 At eve lies waste,
 A trampled paste
 Of blackening mud and gore.

Wheel the wild dance,
 While lightnings glance,
 And thunders rattle loud,
 And call the brave
 To bloody grave,
 To sleep without a shroud.

Wheel the wild dance,
 Brave sons of France!
 For you our ring makes room;
 Make space full wide
 For martial pride,
 For banner, spear, and plume.
 Approach, draw near,
 Proud cuirassier!
 Room for the men of steel!
 Through crest and plate
 The broadsword's weight,
 Both head and heart shall feel.

Wheel the wild dance,
 While lightnings glance,
 And thunders rattle loud,
 And call the brave
 To bloody grave,
 To sleep without a shroud.

Sons of the spear!
 You feel us near,
 In many a ghastly dream;
 With fancy's eye
 Our forms you spy,
 And hear our fatal scream.
 With clearer sight
 Ere falls the night,
 Just when to weal or wo
 Your disembodied souls take flight
 On trembling wing—each startled sprite
 Our choir of death shall know.

Wheel the wild dance,
 While lightnings glance,
 And thunders rattle loud,

And call the brave
To bloody grave,
To sleep without a shroud.

Burst, ye clouds, in tempest showers,
Redder rain shall soon be ours—
See, the east grows wan—
Yield we place to sterner game,
Ere deadlier bolts and drearer flame
Shall the welkin's thunders shame;
Elemental rage is tame
To the wrath of man.

At morn, gray Allan's mates with awe
Heard of the vision'd sights he saw,
The legend heard him say:
But the seer's gifted eye was dim,
Deafen'd his ear, and stark his limb,
Ere closed that bloody day.
He sleeps far from his highland heath—
But often of the Dance of Death
His comrades tell the tale
On piquet-post, when ebbs the night,
And waning watch-fires grow less bright,
And dawn is glimmering pale.

FAREWELL TO THE MUSE.

ENCHANTRESS, farewell, who so oft has decoy'd me,
At the close of the evening, through woodlands to
roam,
Where the forester, lated, with wonder espied me
Explore the wild scenes he was quitting for home.
Farewell, and take with thee thy numbers wild,
speaking
The language alternate of rapture and wo:
O! none but some lover, whose heart-strings are
breaking,
The pang that I feel at our parting can know.
Each joy thou couldst double, and when there came
sorrow,
Or pale disappointment, to darken my way,
What voice was like thine, that could sing of to-
morrow,
Till forgot in the strain was the grief of to-day!
But when friends drop around us in life's weary
waning,
The grief, queen of numbers, thou canst not as-
suage;
Nor the gradual estrangement of those yet remain-
ing,
The languor of pain, and the chillness of age.
'Twas thou that once taught me, in accents bewail-
ing,
To sing how a warrior lay stretch'd on the plain,
And a maiden hung o'er him with aid unavailing,
And held to his lips the cold goblet in vain;
As vain those enchantments, O queen of wild
numbers,
To a bard when the reign of his fancy is o'er,
And the quick pulse of feeling in apathy slumbers.
Farewell then! Enchantress! I meet thee no
more.

HELLVELLYN.

In the spring of 1805, a young gentleman of
talents, and of a most amiable disposition, perished
by losing his way on the mountain Hellvellyn.
His remains were not discovered till three months
afterwards, when they were found guarded by a
faithful terrier bitch, his constant attendant during
frequent solitary rambles through the wilds of Cum-
berland and Westmoreland.

I CLIMB'D the dark brow of the mighty Hellvellyn,
Lakes and mountains beneath me gleam'd misty
and wide;
All was still, save by fits when the eagle was yell-
ing,
And starting around me the echoes replied.
On the right, Striden-edge round the Red-tarn was
bending,
And Catchedicam its left verge was defending,
One huge nameless rock in the front was ascending,
When I mark'd the sad spot where the wanderer
had died.

Dark green was the spot 'mid the brown mountain
heather,
Where the pilgrim of nature lay stretch'd in
decay,
Like the corpse of an outcast abandoned to weather,
Till the mountain winds wasted the tenantless
clay.
Nor yet quite deserted, though lonely extended,
For, faithful in death, his mute favourite attended,
The much-loved remains of her master defended,
And chased the hill fox and the raven away.

How long didst thou think that his silence was
slumber?
When the wind waved his garment, how oft
didst thou start?
How many long days and long weeks didst thou
number,
Ere he faded before thee, the friend of thy heart?
And, O! was it meet that, no requiem read o'er
him,
No mother to weep, and no friend to deplore him,
And thou, little guardian, alone stretch'd before
him,
Unhonour'd the pilgrim from life should depart?

When a prince to the fate of the peasant has
yielded,
The tapestry waves dark round the dim-lighted
hall;
With 'scutcheons of silver the coffin is shielded,
And pages stand mute by the canopied pall:
Through the courts, at deep midnight, the torches
are gleaming;
In the proudly-arch'd chapel the banners are beam-
ing;
Far adown the lone aisle sacred music is stream-
ing
Lamenting a chief of the people should

But meeter for thee, gentle lover of nature,
 To lay down thy head like the meek mountain
 lamb:
 When, wilder'd, he drops from some cliff huge in
 stature,
 And draws his last sob by the side of his dam.
 And more stately thy couch by this desert lake
 lying,
 Thy obsequies sung by the gray plover flying,
 With one faithful friend but to witness thy dying,
 In the arms of Hellvellyn and Catchedicam.

WANDERING WILLIE.

All joy was bereft me the day that you left me,
 And climb'd the tall vessel to sail yon wide sea;
 O weary betide it! I wander'd beside it,
 And bann'd it for parting my Willie and me.

Far o'er the wave hast thou follow'd thy fortune,
 Oft fought the squadrons of France and of Spain;
 As kiss of welcome's worth twenty at parting,
 Now I hae gotten my Willie again.

When the sky it was mirk, and the winds they were
 wailing,
 I sat on the beach wi' the tear in my e'e,
 And thought o' the bark where my Willie was
 wailing,
 And wish'd that the tempest could a' blow on me.

Now that thy gallant ship rides at her mooring,
 Now that my wanderer's in safety at hame,
 Music to me were the wildest winds' roaring,
 That e'er o'er Inch-Keith drove the dark ocean
 faem.

When the lights they did blaze, and the guns they
 did rattle,
 And blithe was each heart for the great victory,
 In secret I wept for the dangers of battle,
 And thy glory itself was scarce comfort to me.

But now shalt thou tell, while I eagerly listen,
 Of each bold adventure, and every brave scar,
 And, trust me, I'll smile though my e'en they may
 glisten;
 For sweet after danger's the tale of the war.

And O! how we doubt when there's distance 'tween
 lovers,
 When there's naething to speak to the heart thro'
 the e'e;
 How often the kindest and warmest prove rovers,
 And the love of the faithfullest ebbs like the sea.

Till, at times, could I help it? I pined and I pon-
 der'd,
 If love could change notes like the bird on the
 tree—
 "I'll ne'er ask if thine eyes may hae wander'd,
 Ah, thy leal heart has been constant to me.

Welcome, from sweeping o'er
 channel,
 Hardships and danger despoiling
 Furnishing story for glory's bright
 Welcome, my wanderer, to Jemmy
 Enough, now thy story in annals of
 Has humbled the pride of France, B
 Spain;
 No more shalt thou grieve me, as mine
 leave me,
 I never will part with my Willie and

HUNTING SONG.

WAKEN, lords and ladies gay,
 On the mountain dawns the day,
 All the jolly chase is here,
 With hawk, and horse, and hunting
 Hounds are in their couples yelling,
 Hawks are whistling, horns are knae
 Merrily, merrily, mangle they,
 "Waken, lords and ladies gay."

Waken, lords and ladies gay,
 The mist has left the mountain gay
 Springlets in the dawn are streaming
 Diamonds on the brake are gleaming
 And foresters have busy been,
 To track the buck in thicket green;
 Now we come to chant our lay,
 "Waken, lords and ladies gay."

Waken, lords and ladies gay,
 To the greenwood haste away
 We can show you where he lies,
 Fleet of foot, and tall of size;
 We can show the marks he made,
 When 'gainst the oak his antlers frae
 You shall see him brought to bay,
 "Waken, lords and ladies gay."

Louder, louder chant the lay,
 Waken, lords and ladies gay!
 Tell them youth, and mirth, and glee
 Run a course as well as we:
 Time, stern huntsman! who can ball
 Stanch as hound, and fleet as hawk:
 Think of this, and rise with day,
 Gentle lords and ladies gay.

THE BARD'S INCANTATION.

WRITTEN UNDER THE THREAT OF INVASION
 AUTUMN OF 1804.

THE forest of Glenmore is drear,
 It is all of black pine and the dark oak
 And the midnight wind to the mountain
 Is whistling the forest lullaby:

moon looks through the drifting storm,
he troubled lake reflects not her form,
he waves roll whitening to the land,
dash against the shelvy strand.

There is a voice among the trees
that mingles with the groaning oak—
mingles with the stormy breeze,
and the lake-waves dashing against the rock;
there is a voice within the wood,
voice of the bard in fitful mood;
long was louder than the blast,
the bard of Glenmore through the forest past.

Awake ye from your sleep of death,
 minstrels and bards of other days!
The midnight wind is on the heath,
and the midnight meteors dimly blaze:
Spectre with his bloody hand,
 wandering through the wild woodland;
owl and the raven are mute for dread,
the time is meet to awake the dead!

Isle of the mighty, wake and say,
what high strain your harps were strung,
Lochlin plough'd her billowy way,
and on your shores her Norsemen hung?
Norsemen train'd to spoil and blood,
and to prepare the raven's food,
your harpings doom'd to die
body Largs and Luncarty.†

Are ye all: No murmurs strange
in the midnight breeze fall by;
rough the pines with whistling change,
and the harp's wild harmony!
Are ye now?—Ye ne'er were mute,
Murder with his bloody foot,
tapine with his iron hand,
hovering near yon mountain strand.

Awake the strain to tell,
every deed in song enroll'd,
every chief who fought or fell,
Albion's weal in battle bold;—
Coilgach,† first who rolled his car,
through the deep ranks of Roman war,
son of veteran memory dear,
victor died on Aboukir.

Ill their swords, by all their scars,
all their names, a mighty spell!
their wounds, by all their wars,
and the mighty strain to tell!
More than fierce Hengist's strain,
more pious than the heathen Dane,
grasping than all-grasping Rome,
ravaging legions hither come!"—

And is hush'd, and still the lake—
no murmurs fill my tingling ears,
as my hair, my sinews quake,
the dread voice of other years—

Forest of Glenmore is haunted by a spirit called
G, or Red-hand.
The Norwegian invader of Scotland received
many defeats.
Galgacus of Tacitus.

"When targets clash'd, and bugles rung,
And blades round warriors' heads were hung,
The foremost of the band were we,
And hymn'd the joys of Liberty!"

ROMANCE OF DUNOIS.

FROM THE FRENCH.

THE original of this little romance makes part of a manuscript collection of French songs, probably compiled by some young officer, which was found on the field of Waterloo, so much stained with clay and blood, as sufficiently to indicate what had been the fate of its late owner. The song is popular in France, and is rather a good specimen of the style of composition to which it belongs. The translation is strictly literal.

It was Dunois, the young and brave,
Was bound for Palestine,
But first he made his orison
Before Saint Mary's shrine:
"And grant, immortal queen of heaven,"
Was still the soldier's prayer,
"That I may prove the bravest knight,
And love the fairest fair."

His oath of honour on the shrine
He grav'd it with his sword,
And follow'd to the Holy Land
The banner of his lord;
Where, faithful to his noble vow,
His war-cry fill'd the air,
"Be honour'd aye the bravest knight,
Beloved the fairest fair."

They owed the conquest to his arm,
And then his liege lord said,
"The heart that has for honour beat,
By bliss must be repaid;—
My daughter Isabel and thou
Shall be a wedded pair,
For thou art bravest of the brave,
She fairest of the fair."

And then they bound the holy knot
Before Saint Mary's shrine,
That makes a paradise on earth,
If hearts and hands combine:
And every lord and lady bright
That were in chapel there,
Cried, "Honour'd be the bravest knight,
Beloved the fairest fair!"

THE TROUBADOUR.

GLOWING with love, on fire for fame,
A Troubadour that hated sorrow,
Beneath his lady's window came,
And thus he sung his last good morrow.

"My arm it is my country's right,
My heart is in my true-love's bower;
Gayly for love and fame to fight
Bedits the gallant Troubadour."

And while he march'd with helm on head
And harp in hand, the descendant rung,
As faithful to his favourite maid,
The minstrel burden still he sung:
"My arm it is my country's right,
My heart is in my lady's bower;
Resolved for love and fame to fight,
I come, a gallant Troubadour."

E'en when the battle-roar was deep,
With dauntless heart he baw'd his way
Mid splintering lances and falchion-sweep,
And still was heard his warrior-lay:
"My life it is my country's right,
My heart is in my lady's bower;
For love to die, for fame to fight,
Becomes the valiant Troubadour."

Alas! upon the bloody field
He fell beneath the foeman's glaive,
But still, reclining on his shield,
Expiring sung th' exulting stave:
"My life it is my country's right,
My heart is in my lady's bower;
For love and fame to fall in fight,
Becomes the valiant Troubadour."

CARLE, NOW THE KING'S COME.*

BEING NEW WORDS TO AN AULD SPRING.

THE news has flown frae mouth to mouth;
The north for ance has bang'd the south;
The de'il a Scotsman's die of drouth,
Carle, now the king's come.

CHORUS.

Carle, now the king's come!
Carle, now the king's come!
Thou shalt dance and I will sing,
Carle, now the king's come!

Auld England held him lang and fast;
And Ireland had a joyfu' cast;
But Scotland's turn has come at last—
Carle, now the king's come!

Auld Reikie, in her rokels gray,
Thought never to have seen the day;
He's been a weary time away—
But, Carle, now the king's come!

She's skirling frae the Castle Hill,
The carline's voice is grown sae shrill,
Ye'll hear her at the Canon Mill,
Carle, now the king's come!

"Up, bairns," she cries, "baith great and sma',
And busk ye for the weapon shaw!—
Stand by me and we'll bang them a'!
Carle, now the king's come!"

"Come, from Newbattle's^o ancient d^o,
Bauld Lothian, with your knights and squab,
And match the mettle of your sires,
Carle, now the king's come!

"You're welcome hame, my Montague![†]
Bring in your hand the young Buccleugh—
I'm missing some that I may rue,
Carle, now the king's come!

"Come, Haddington, the kind and gay,
You've graced my causeway mony a day;
I'll weep the cause if you should stay,
Carle, now the king's come!

"Come, premier duke,[‡] and carry down,
Frae yonder crag[§] his ancient crown;
It's had a lang sleep and a soun'—
But, Carle, now the king's come!

"Come, Athole, from the hill and wood,
Bring down your clansmen, like a cloud,—
Come, Morton, show the Douglas blood,—
Carle, now the king's come!

"Come, Tweeddale, true as sword to sheath;
Come, Hopetoun, fear'd on fields of death;
Come, Clerk, and give your bugle breath;
Carle, now the king's come!

"Come, Wemyss, who modest merit aids;
Come, Roseberry, from Dalmeny shades;
Broadbaine, bring your belted plaids;
Carle, now the king's come!

"Come, stately Niddrie,^{||} auld and true,
Girt with the sword that Minden knew;
We have ower few such lairds as you—
Carle, now the king's come!

"King Arthur's grown a common crier,
He's heard in Fife and far Cantire.—
Fie, lads, behold my crest of fire![¶]
Carle, now the king's come!

"Saint Abb roars out, 'I see him pass
Between Tantallon and the Bass!'^{**}
Calton,^{††} get on your keeking-glass,
Carle, now the king's come!"

The carline stopp'd; and sure I am,
For very glee had ta'en a dwam,
But Oman help'd her to a dram.—
Cogie, now the king's come!

Cogie, now the king's come!
Cogie, now the king's come!
I'se be four and ye's be toom,
Cogie, now the king's come!

* Seat of the Marquis of Lothian.

† Uncle to the Duke of Buccleugh.

‡ Hamilton.

§ The castle.

|| Wauchope of Niddrie, a noble-looking old man a fine specimen of an ancient baron.

¶ There is to be a bonfire on the top of Arthur's.

** The Castle-hill commands the finest view of Frith of Forth, and will be covered with thousands, loudly looking for the royal squadron.

* Composed on the occasion of the royal visit to Scotland, in August, 1822.





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